FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

The Washington Post.

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A WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927. First Section

THE POST REACHES ITS FIFTIETH MILESTONE

PAPER'S HISTORY ONE OF COURAGE AND UPBUILDING

Stilson Hutchins Founded Journal in 1877, Naming Col. Cockerill, of Washington McLean's Enquirer, Managing Editor.

NEWS ALERTNESS AND BRILLIANT EDITORIALS WON INSTANT ACCLAIM

Four-Page Paper, Militantly Democratic, Started Career by Caustic Attack on President Hayes; Paragraphing Made an Art.

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

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There came to Washington from St. Louis, one autumn in the late Seventies, a man with a natural talent for journalism and constructive enterprise, who was destined to exert a transcendent influence, not only upon the city of his adoption, but upon the time in which he lived, for he was one of those who later on was to revolutionize the printing trade. His name was Stilson Hutchins, and the largest monument to his achievements is The Washington Post, which he founded 50 years ago today, Thursday morning, December 6, 1877.

Mr. Hutchins was born in New Hampshire in 1838, and there must have been printers' ink in his veins, for at the age of 20, after a brief experience as a reporter in Boston, he went West, to Iowa, where he began in 1858 the successful publication of his first newspaper, a weekly called the Osage Democrat. Later on he removed to Des Moines, and became the editor and part publisher of the Des Moines Telegraph, at one of the critical periods of American history. The Lincoln-Douglas debates were in progress, and the country was in a political ferment, with the dark shadows of approaching civil conflict thick upon the horizon.

Exponent of New England Democracy.

There is probably no more rampant and fanatical Democrat than a New England Democrat, and that is the kind of Democrat young Hutchins had been in New Hampshire, and the kind he continued to be in the West, and in Washington. Thus The Post obtained its early political complexion.

About 1862 Mr. Hutchins sold out his interests in Des Moines, and with a ripened experience in journalism he moved on to Dubuque, where as editor and proprietor of the Herald he continued to proclaim the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson in a hotbed of Republicanism. Here he remained until 1866, when he went to St. Louis and founded the St. Louis Times, also a Democratic paper. The old-fashioned slave-holding Democrats of St. Louis were devoted to the old Missouri Republican, whereas the leading Republican paper, by the perversity of political nomenclature, was called the Missouri Democrat. The St. Louis Times fought for a place in the field against the well established papers, and made one for itself. There were also two well-known German dailies in St. Louis at the time, the Westliche Post, which at one period was edited by Carl Schurz, and the Anzeiger. On the latter was a reporter named Joseph Pulitzer, who in those far-off days also drove the coach for the family of James H. Britton, the leading banker of the city. We shall meet with him again, not only in New York—but in Washington.

Gave Joseph Pulitzer an Opportunity.

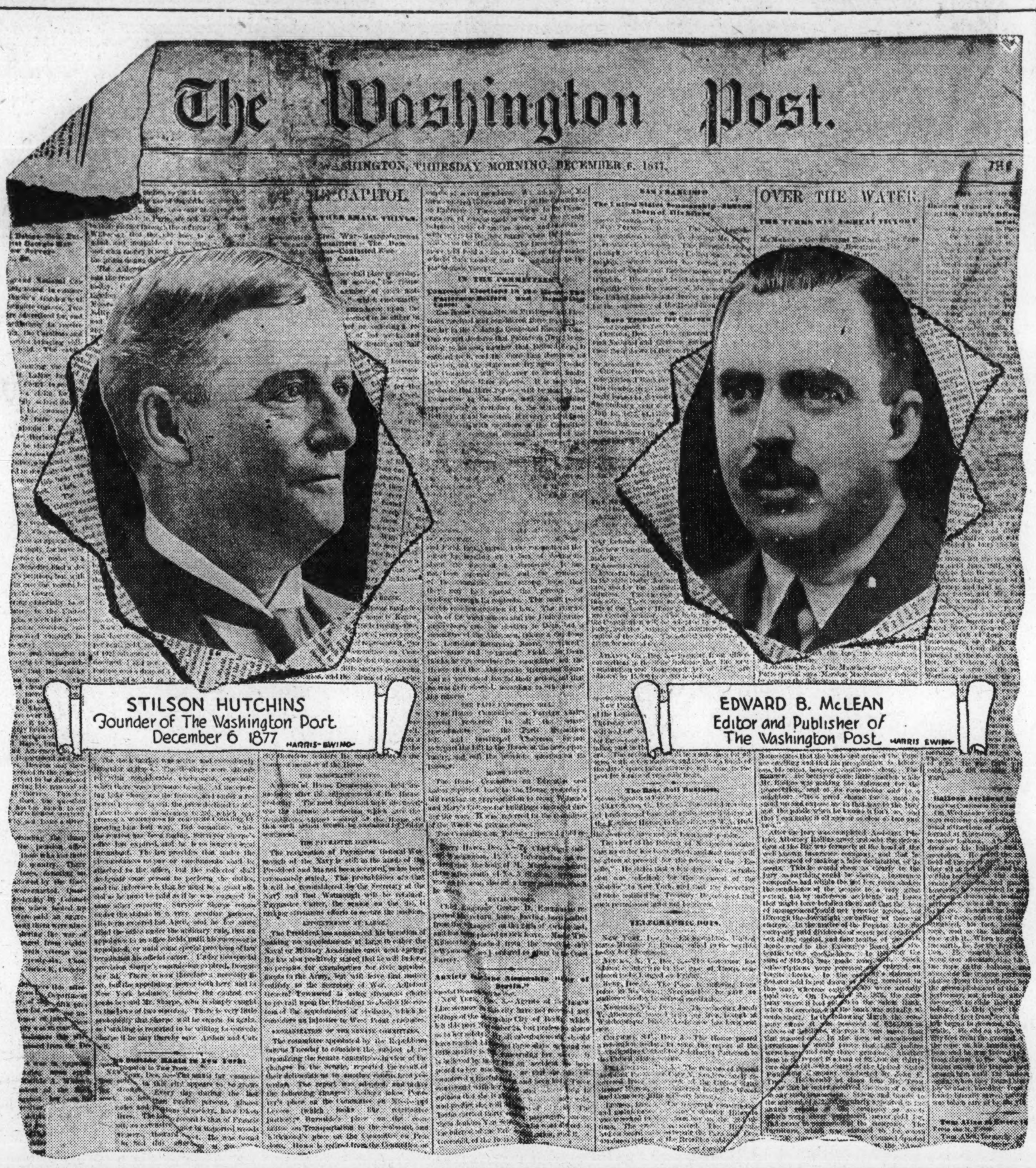
One day the ambitious young Pulitzer dropped into the office of the Times. On the Anzeiger he was writing in the German language. He wanted to write in English, and Mr. Hutchins was instrumental in giving him this start. It was an uphill fight, building the St. Louis Times, but within two or three years the paper was on its feet and making money. In 1872 a dispute arose among the owners of the paper on a political question. Mr. Hutchins wanted to support Horace Greeley to head off Gen. Grant, and being reversed by his two partners, he sold his one-third interest; but in 1874 he regained possession of the Times, and combined it with a paper known as the Journal; and in 1875 he also acquired the Evening Dispatch.

In the Democratic campaign of 1876 Mr. Hutchins was chairman of the Missouri delegation to the St. Louis convention, and was instrumental in throwing the strength of that State to Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, of whom he was a warm admirer, a circumstance which later on was to influence the editorial page of a greater newspaper than any with which the genius of the New Hampshire editor had been concerned.

In 1877 Mr. Hutchins was looking about for a larger field. He sold the Times-Journal, and the Evening Dispatch, and made up his mind to move East, probably to New York; but first he came on a visit to Washington, where representations were made to him by certain influential Democrats of the Senate and House, who said that the great need of the party was a strong national Democratic newspaper at the Capital.

Decides to Found Paper in Capital.

Mr. Hutchins looked over the Washington field, and decided to establish a Democratic paper, and as a preliminary he leased the office of the old Washington Chronicle, which had died a lingering death, at 914 Pennsylvania avenue, a building then well adapted to newspaper publishing. This first home of The Washington Post, which has had four, is no longer standing. There was a press, but no type. Mr. Hutchins was promised support by those who had originally interested him in the project, but as it afterwards turned out, he never received anything but promises, and the venture became solely his own. He was free, uninfluenced, untrammeled.


The Washington Post.
WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1877.
OVER THE WATER

STILSON HUTCHINS
Founder of The Washington Post
December 6 1877
HARRIS-EWING

EDWARD B. McLEAN
Editor and Publisher of
The Washington Post
HARRIS-EWING

First of all, it was necessary to assemble a staff, and in this Stilson Hutchins had a wide experience and a profound knowledge of men. At the head of it he placed Col. John A. Cockerill, who had been for years, and until about this time, managing editor of Washington McLean's Cincinnati Enquirer, where he was succeeded by John R. McLean, the proprietor's only son, a rather interesting coincidence, in view of the subsequent history of the new paper about to be born.

Col. John A. Cockerill Heads First Staff.

Thus Col. Cockerill, one of the most thoroughly experienced and competent newspaper men in the country, became the first managing editor of The Washington Post. Augustus C. Buell, of New York State, was selected by Mr. Hutchins as the chief editorial writer. He afterward went to the Critic. Montague L. Marks, of New York City, was engaged to write editorials, later becoming the New York correspondent. Another editorial writer attracted to the new staff was Capt. Charles H. Allen, of Indiana, whose limpid English was to be for 25 years a distinguishing feature of the editorial page. Frederick Aiken, of Washington, became the first city editor. He had at one time practiced law, and had been one of the junior counsel for Mrs. Surratt at the trial of the Lincoln conspirators. The star reporter was Stanley Huntley, an erratic genius of the Stephen Crane type, who had a wanderlust that subsequently carried him all over the world in quest of sensation and subjects for his active mind and pen. The necessary foremen and printers, the mechanical equipment, were got together and everything was in readiness for the launching of a new daily paper in a field where numerous corpses awaited interment in the "graveyard of American journalism." But as yet the infant was without a name. Col. Cockerill suggested "The Washington Post." It was instantly adopted, and from that day on has been a great asset. On the morning of December 6, 1877, it made its first bow to the public, and received a welcome, the cordiality of which has never waned from that day down to this.

Paper's First Issue Makes Immediate Appeal.

The people of Washington on this historic morning beheld a good sized four-page paper, of seven wide columns, printed in clear type, and in general typographical appearance like The Washington Post which they and their descendants know today. The new paper made an instant appeal for two reasons. Its columns were filled with the latest news—foreign, domestic and local—to an extent such as the people of Washington had never before known; its editorial page was brilliant, aggressive, and informative, a combination of qualities approximating the ideal. The price was 3 cents, or $8 a year.

Perhaps there was a third reason for the instant success of the paper—its editorial policy was militantly Democratic, at a moment when partisanship was running higher than it had at any time since the struggle over slavery which led to the Civil War. The atmosphere of Washington, indeed, was much like that of the Jackson era. Gov. Tilden of New York, the idol of the Democracy, had led his party the year before almost to the very door of the White House, only to see victory in the end snatched from his grasp, and the Presidency awarded to Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, the Republican candidate for President in the election of 1876. The country had been brought to the verge of civil war by the bitter controversy growing out of this political struggle, and The Washington Post, never admitting or conceding the validity of the title of Hayes, became at the seat of government the leader of opposition opinion. In its initial number, it proclaimed its faith at the head of the editorial page:

Washington, December 6, 1877.

> Human beings sometimes come into the world without being able to assign practical reasons for their coming. When a newspaper is born there is always a reasonable excuse. In the case of The Post it need only be said that Washington city is too large and too important to be denied the benign influence of a Democratic daily journal. The publishers of The Post do not claim to have discovered an aching void. They are grounded in the faith that industry, sound principles, experience and a fair amount of capital, will build up a newspaper property in a city which is not only a political and intellectual center but the fairest and most attractive city on the continent.
>
> The Post will aim to be a thorough-going newspaper, always abreast the times. It will be Democratic in politics and modern in style. The Democratic party controls 25 of the most important States of the Union today, and is in a position to prevent bad legislation. The Post will do what it can to uphold the Democratic majority in the House and the majestic Democratic minority in the Senate. It will bring about the political millennium which is due in 1880.
>
> Such a journal, conducted without regard to personal aggrandizement, may not be a prime necessity in the Capital, but it will certainly be an ornament. Mr. Hayes, in his recent message to Congress, took occasion to say:
>
> > The Capital of the Nation should be something more than a mere political center. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command, to promote the general intelligence of the people and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.
>
> So say we. Hence The Post. We will do what we can to promote intelligence in this neighborhood, and will certainly increase the conditions most favorable to the success and prosperity of our institutions by preaching sound Democracy.

President Hayes Chief Object of Attack

It was thoroughly characteristic of the sarcastic wit of The Post thus to take its text from its arch enemy. Devotion to the interests of Washington was about the only one of the Hayes policies to which the paper ever subscribed. In general its comment upon the President was caustic, savage, annihilating. Its editorial page bristled with barbs at the Chief Magistrate's expense. Col. Cockerill, a dapper, unsocial man, quiet and industrious, giving his personal attention to the minutest details of management, and invariably the last man to leave the office at night, was not only an experienced newspaper executive, but he shone in at least one other respect—he was a really great paragraphist, of the school of George D. Prentice, who had raised the writing of short, sharp, scintillating paragraphs to an art. Cockerill's paragraphs sprinkled the editorial page of The Post, pungent with humor, timely as to comment, and bearing sometimes in their tails the sting of a hornet.

The old papers of the previous brilliant era in Washington journalism had passed away. The early Seventies had witnessed the demise of the National Intelligencer, which had enjoyed a long and inconspicuous dotage. The almost as equally famous old Globe had become a publisher of congressional debates. The party organ had disappeared; and when The Post entered the field with its vigorous and unafraid voice it had no worth-while rival, no real competitor in the morning field. It was the only Democratic paper in the city, since the disappearance, a few months previously, of the National Union, which had been revived during the Tilden-Hayes campaign, and which was edited by Montgomery Blair, sr., last of a long line of political editors. As Frederic Hudson wrote in 1872 of the newspapers of Washington, in his History of Journalism in the United States, "None of the papers in Washington now speaks as 'I am, sir, an oracle.'"

POST LED WAY TO WIDER SCOPE IN NEWS FIELD

First Issue Devoted More Space to the Current Events Than Any Had Ever Given; Reporters Developed Interview.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY RECORDED ADEQUATELY IN DISPATCHES

Much Attention Paid Early to Congress; Stories Fair And Free From Bias; Little Space Given to Accounts of Sports.

Becomes the Oracle of Democratic Party.

The Post became by way of speaking a Democratic oracle. But it was first of all a newspaper. One by one the moribund dailies still in the field gave up and passed away. A new era in Washington journalism had begun with the appearance 50 years ago of The Washington Post. A new influence in the journalism of the Capital City was felt. The first number of the paper struck an original note. It devoted more space to news than any paper had ever given.

There was in the first number a newsy "special" from its own correspondent in New York, which "led the paper;" and this feature long continued as one of the most popular. War news was given a prominent place then as today, for Europe was in one of her periodic convulsions in consequence of the gigantic war between Russia and Turkey which the former had declared against the Porte April 24, 1877. Until March 3, 1878, when Turkey submitted to the peace of San Stephano, whereby the independence of Roumania and Servia was recognized, The Post adequately reported the ebb and flow of battle and of European intrigue and politics, and also gave much attention to the peace congress at Berlin, in the summer of 1878, which Great Britain had called for the settlement of the whole Balkans problem. Thus foreign affairs from the beginning of its history played a conspicuous part in the news and upon the editorial page of The Post, and the foundation was laid of a lively interest and a fundamental knowledge which have been conspicuous for half a century.

Reports of House and Senate Given Space.

From the first The Post gave much attention to the reporting of the news and the debates of Congress, as was natural in a paper founded upon so strong a political motive; but from the beginning there was a sharp differentiation between news and editorial comment, and the paper's news stories were fair, impartial and unbiased. Its reporters developed the interview and raised it to a high degree of excellence. The statements of public men upon highly controversial questions were published in minute detail, and constitute today a great reservoir of historical data. The human interest element was particularly emphasized, and the articles appearing in The Post were flavored with the inspiration of humor and the homely nuances of daily life.

Compared to the newspapers of today very little attention was paid to sports, the commercialization of which, as we of this generation know it, had not yet begun. In the second number, of December 7, was published about two sticks of sports news, under the simple headline "Baseball." It was a dispatch from Cleveland containing a report of the meeting of "The Baseball League" board. Of course, this was winter, and the baseball season was closed. The Louisiana Jockey club was opening its fall meeting at New Orleans, and an inch or two of racing news was carried in a dispatch from that city. There was also racing, in season, at Benning, and at Brightwood Park, under the management of the old Washington Driving association, up to 1874, and later on under A. T. Whiting and J. E. Moses, two prominent local sporting men of half a century ago.

Collegiate Football Wins Slight Recognition.

Occasionally there was a football game, such as the celebrated championship match between Yale and Princeton at St. George's cricket grounds in Hoboken, N. J., in December, 1877, which resulted in a draw, and which aroused such interest throughout the country that "fully 3,000" spectators attended. To this remarkable event, comparable to the Yale-Harvard, or Army and Navy games of today, The Post gave three inches under a single line head—on the first page! Thus do we glimpse the relative interest in sport 50 years ago and in this age, when it is not uncommon for The Post to devote in one of its mammoth Sunday issues 40 columns to the whole field of amateur and professional sports.

In the presentation of local news, of prime interest to the people of Washington, The Post was from the beginning indefatigable; but there was no such deep well of activity to draw upon as is the case today, not only because a city of 130,000 naturally could not produce as much news as a city of half a million, as because of the simpler and more unsophisticated life of half a century ago. Now and then there was a murder, but not for a long time did mere homicide command the head-

THE POST EARLY TOOK PREEMINENCE AS NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISERS KNEW INSTANTLY WORTH OF NEW MEDIUM

Paper Championed City From First; No Distinctions of Race or Creed Made.

CAPITAL'S QUAINT DAYS REFLECTED IN COLUMNS

National Union Taken Over and Journal Makes Home in Jackson Hall.

lines which in later years were accorded as by right to crime. The occasional bandit and highwayman made his appearance in the early news columns of The Post, for these gentry, such as the James and Younger brothers, were already a national institution.

National Circulation Gained at Outset.

Amusements were simple as befitting an unsophisticated people still, so to speak, in their swaddling clothes. Stuart Robson and William H. Crane were playing at the old National Theater and Rose and Harry Watkins were at the "Opera House" in "Trodden Down," when The Post was born, and its first dramatic criticisms were of the offerings of these theatrical stars.

In its first number The Post in an advertisement announced that it entered the field "with an assured circulation of nearly 10,000 copies distributed through the entire Union." From the beginning, while emphasizing the importance of local news, The Post had a large following in the country outside of the Capital City, and this preeminence as a national daily it has steadily maintained.

The Post's importance as an advertising medium was, of course, instantly appreciated, and the first number of the infant paper carried slightly more than two columns of advertisements, in addition to the marriage and death notices which have been a feature now for 50 years. Few of these early advertisers, whose business was flourishing half a century ago, and who were among the first patrons of The Post, are still in business today, but there are some notable exceptions.

Railroads Were Among Early Advertisers.

Among these were M. W. Galt Bro. & Co., then, as now, at 1107 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads carried their advertisements in the first number of The Post. The National Theater, of those in existence today, alone was represented. Old Willard's Hall, an advertised place of amusement, has long since passed into history. It stood, in those days, on the site of the western portion of the F street extension of the present new Willard Hotel. R. F. Harvey, now R. F. Harvey's Son, funeral directors, was an original advertiser. And this completes the list with the "Gas Light Co.," at 413 Tenth street, which advertised 40 bushels of coke for $2.20.

On the 8th of December the third number of The Post carried the advertisement of the Corcoran Fire Insurance Co., still an active institution, and of the John Wanamaker Co., of Philadelphia. There also appeared the first church advertisement, that of Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church South, a pioneer in ecclesiastical publicity.

The time was not especially auspicious for the establishment of a new paper at the Capital, for Washington itself, still suffering from the effects of the hard times of '73, was in debt. Congress had not yet given it the better administration which afterwards came into being under the fair and intelligent system by which the Federal Government bore an equal share of the expense with the city, and the progressive business movement of the Eighties was not as yet under way.

Won Success From Very Beginning.

The Post succeeded from the start, however, not because of local conditions, but in spite of them, for two principal reasons—first, the high intelligence of Stilson Hutchins as a publisher, and, second, the absence of real newspaper competitors in the morning field. The National Republican, organ of the "Stalwart" wing of the Republican party, and the National Union, spokesman of the "Half-Breeds," and mouthpiece of President Rutherford B. Hayes, were too busy with politics to give the people of the city the unbiased news. This The Post proceeded to do with a brilliancy and completeness unparalleled in the history of journalism in Washington. There were other papers, in the Sunday field, some of them of national reputation, like Donn Piatt's Capital, the Sunday Chronicle, the Sunday Herald, and the Sunday Gazette. The Post eventually drove them out when later on it established the first real Sunday newspaper the city had ever known.

Pennsylvania Avenue Main Artery.

Pennsylvania avenue was the main artery of life, commercial and social. Here fashionable society promenaded in the afternoons, and here the big shops were strung along from Capitol to Treasury, generally in the old and original buildings which had been erected on this Appian Way of the Republic, which, in the course of the next few succeeding years, gave way to structures of more modern style, many of which still remain. The Post had a most advantageous location. Its first home had been built in 1874 at a cost of $40,000, by Alexander R. Shepherd, for the Chronicle Publishing Co., and was adequate for the needs of The Post when it took over the lease.

The old Chronicle Building was destroyed by fire on May 18, 1882, but by that time The Post had long since outgrown it and removed to one of the most famous buildings identified with the publishing trade in Washington, and its former home was then occupied by Samuel Crown as a provision store, with Scott & Sasse, job printers, on the second floor. It was torn down April 23, 1882, and on its site the Washington Safe Deposit Co. built a modern storage building in that year.

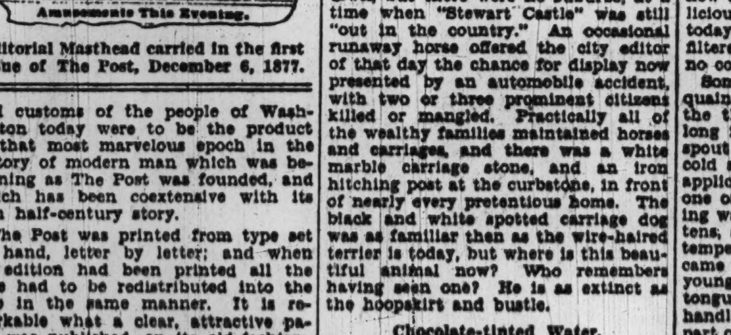
On March 10, 1878, Walter S. Hutchins, the young son of the publisher, came to Washington from St. Louis, and joined his father on the staff of the new paper as a general utility man in various departments, including the news and editorial. There was in Congress a great deal of material of just the kind an aggressive Democratic paper required. The political news of the early issues of The Post bristles with reports of the fight of Senator Conkling on the administration, which was to have such a dramatic ending, while well into 1878 the so-called "Florida frauds" continued of live interest in the news.

Community Was Loosely Knit.

The local news of Washington 50 years ago, as contained in the columns of The Post in that far-distant day, reflected the life of a city that was, in fact, hardly more than an overgrown village, a quaint, attractive, rambling town, whose distances were, as yet, scarcely magnificent and which was, indeed, little more than a series of loosely joined neighborhoods, connected by streets generally largely unimproved or paved with cobblestones. Each of these was a little self-sufficient community by itself, with distinctly marked characteristics. Capitol Hill was as much of a social entity as Georgetown. There were none of the things which enter so completely into the news and life of the people which The Post reflects today.

There were no telephones, no automobiles, no moving pictures, no electric or cable cars, no radio, no airplanes, no phonographs. All these, and many more inventions exerting a tremendous influence upon the habits and customs of the people of Washington today were to be the product of that most marvelous epoch in the history of modern man which was beginning as The Post was founded, and which has been coextensive with its own half-century story.

The Post was printed from type set by hand, letter by letter; and when an edition had been printed all the type had to be redistributed into the case in the same manner. It is remarkable what a clear, attractive paper was published, on its old-fashioned press, when one considers the great advance made in the printing business since the introduction of the type-setting machines, in the development of which The Post was to play an historic part. Nowadays a modern newspaper receives much of its news over the telephone, and it would be impossible adequately to cover the manifold activities and happenings of a big city without it. The first mention in The Post of the employment of the telephone, then a new invention, to send a fire alarm, was on the occasion of a fire at Stewart Castle, Senator William M. Stewart's palatial mansion at Dupont Circle, December 30, 1879. As a matter of fact, it didn't work.



THE POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

POST BUILDING.

NO. 914 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

(OLD CHRONICLE BUILDING.)

THE POST is furnished by Carriers to residents of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria at the rate of Fifty Cents a month, or Fifteen Cents a week.

Mail Subscriptions, Postage Paid, at Sixty Cents a month, or Eight Dollars a year.

All Mail Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates will be made known at the Business Office or by letter.

All Communications intended for publication in THE POST should be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions, suggestions, or complaints, in the shape of brief and pointed letters, are solicited when accompanied by the name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscript.

Address all letters pertaining to business to THE POST, Washington, D. C.

Amusements This Evening.

Editorial Masthead carried in the first issue of The Post, December 6, 1877.

News Gathering by Bicycle.

Transportation was primitive and The Post's reporters covered their assignments on foot or in the hacks and "night liners," which were the last word in metropolitan transportation, or on one of the old-fashioned high-wheel bicycles which antedated the "safety," which had not yet been invented. The wheeling craze was about beginning, but it was to reach its acme in the gay Nineties, the Elizabethan age of modern times, the new Renaissance.

There was a charming and attractive social life in Washington as The Post was born, with a lavish and cordial hospitality in the homes of the "official" and the "old Washington" sets, and a little later on the pages of the paper reflect one of the most brilliant eras in the long annals of the city, with its balls and parties and receptions, its festive weddings and gay dinners. There was dancing and music in private homes, and in a number of fashionable academies, and girls accomplished in playing the piano could do something more then than wind up a music-box. The joy-ride, so replete with news, was to be the prerogative of another generation.

The open barouche gave opportunity to the well-to-do drive into the Soldiers' Home grounds, or a little way into the open fields beyond Georgetown, but there were no suburbs, at a time when "Stewart Castle" was still "out in the country." An occasional runaway horse offered the city editor of that day the chance for display now presented by an automobile accident, with two or three prominent citizens killed or mangled. Practically all of the wealthy families maintained horses and carriages, and there was a white marble carriage stone, and an iron hitching post at the curbstone, in front of nearly every pretentious home. The black and white spotted carriage dog was as familiar then as the wire-haired terrier is today, but where is this beautiful animal now? Who remembers having seen one? He is as extinct as the hoopskirt and bustle.

Chocolate-tinted Water.

The unfiltered Potomac water which the people drank was, in winter, colored to a rich chocolate shade by the river silt which filled it, and one would wait for the mud to settle in his glass before taking a drink. The Post cried aloud for improvement, and helped to accomplish it. In every neighborhood were iron troughs for the horses, of which only a few here and there remain; and every neighborhood also was plentifully supplied with pumps on convenient corners, several of them on Pennsylvania avenue. They yielded a flow of spring water, sparkling and delicious to the taste, of which the people today, who drink the artificially treated filtered water from the Potomac, have no conception.

Some of these old pumps were very quaint. They were made of wood, of the thickness of a large tree, with a long iron handle, and a thick wooden spout from which the living stream, cold and pure, gushed under a proper application of elbow grease. Operating one of these pumps on a frosty morning was no fun for a boy without mittens; and on very cold days, when the temperature was below freezing, it became a point of honor among the youngsters to see who could stick his tongue on one of these iron pump-handles and come off without leaving a part of his tongue attached to it. Later on a smaller and more modern pump was devised, made of wood, painted red; and there were also iron pumps.

Snow Stayed Longer Then.

The winters may not have been more severe in the Seventies and Eighties than they are today, but there was less traffic on the streets, and not so many heated buildings taking the chill off the atmosphere, so that when the snow came it stayed longer. Nearly every one who owned a carriage also had a sleigh. The streets of the town were miserably lighted by oil and gas lamps which, in the interest of economy, were not lighted on moonlight nights, and as the city on the south was surrounded by flats and swamps, the fogs were often impenetrable. In the reclamation of the water front and the introduction of electricity, The Post was later on to play a most important part.

It was such a city, quaint, attractive, but backward, which The Post sought to serve. It recognized its problems and endeavored to solve them. It was its champion and its spokesman at the Capitol. At the beginning it published half a column or so of local news under the heading, "The City in Brief," and there was also a daily grist of "Alexandria Notes," which has developed into an important feature of news from the Alexandria bureau; and perhaps a few inches of the same sort of tidings from Georgetown.

The Post had been founded upon the principle of intellectual honesty and fairness. Its columns made no distinctions as to race, creed or color. Although a Democratic spokesman, its time-stained pages are filled with interesting news of the aspirations and problems of the negro, who at the time the paper was founded was represented in both branches of Congress. One of the most interesting of the early political discussions was an interview with Senator Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, published on April 15, 1878, in which he analyzed the future of his race. The Post touched the life of the community on all its facets. Within the space of little more than four months it had made itself the friend of all the people.

The news service was constantly extended and improved. The advertising steadily increased, until it was carrying upward of ten columns of such matter furnished by the most enterprising firms of the city. The growth of the circulation was most encouraging. The Post was a financial success from the first number. Washington had survived the panic of 1873. It was to enjoy the boom which followed the adoption of a permanent and equitable form of government by Congress. In this movement The Post was a leader.

Succeeded Where Others Failed.

It profited by, and contributed to, the growth and development of the city. There had been some good-natured skepticism as to its permanence at the time of its establishment. So many other papers had tried to find a foothold and had failed. Their bones lay bleaching in journalism's cemetery. In its second issue The Post said editorially:

> The rule with journalistic enterprises in Washington—Donn Piatt's saucy venture alone excepted—has been to reinforce the most exalted of elderly respectability in management with the most dignified stupidity in utterance. * * *
>
> We have settled here under an impression that a city of 130,000 people * * * can support at least one live newspaper. * * * The trouble with our predecessors seems to us to have been a cerebral pressure of intellectuality. Many of them proceeded upon the theory that, by a proper display of six-column editorials; by a careful suppression of everything that looked like good humor and by adroitly eluding the news of the day, they could resuscitate the halcyon epoch of the National Intelligencer—along with the stage coaches by whose side it is entombed. For our part we are not troubled with intellectuality on the brain. We are, on the other hand, given to such vile occupations as the pursuit of news and to such pernicious habits as the utterance of opinions touching topics immediately current in a painfully idiomatic and unstilted dialect of the language of the United States. On these accounts we may possibly cause some astonishment at times. But we shall not be surprised if we also create a demand—even though it be furtive on the part of the most "highly respectable" persons in our midst—for our paper of mornings; if for no other purpose than to see what established canon of the moribund journalism of Washington we may have outraged last.

Absorbs the National Union.

It so happened that little more than two months prior to the birth of The Washington Post another journalistic venture had been made in Washington, when the National Union, with a capital stock of 1,000 shares at $100 each had been launched upon the troubled seas of publishing enterprise. John Lynch, sr., was president of the company, and the stockholders included, in addition, John Lynch, jr., Peleg Barker, John R. French, Gilbert M. Wight, John Hitz, Simon Wolf, C. D. Gilmore, Enoch Totten and R. H. T. Leipold. On April 15, 1878, The Post absorbed its rival, and editorial announcement was made that it had changed its name and address.

It appeared on this date as "The Washington Post and Union," by no means an improvement upon the original title, and the place of publication was given as 339 Pennsylvania avenue. It is one of the few instances in the newspaper history of the city, from the time the National Intelligencer was established on New Jersey avenue in the shadow of the Capitol, in which the steady trend of the publishing business uptown was interrupted by an easterly migration.

The reasons for the change were two. The Post was in need of more room than it could find in the old Chronicle Building, and Mr. Hutchins saw an advantage in putting a competitor quietly to sleep. Hence the National Union was taken over, with its advertising and circulation, giving the combined papers an issue of nearly 13,000 copies, the largest that had ever been attained up to that time by any morning newspaper in Washington. This consolidation left The Post and Republican the sole occupants of the morning field, with the latter a poor second.

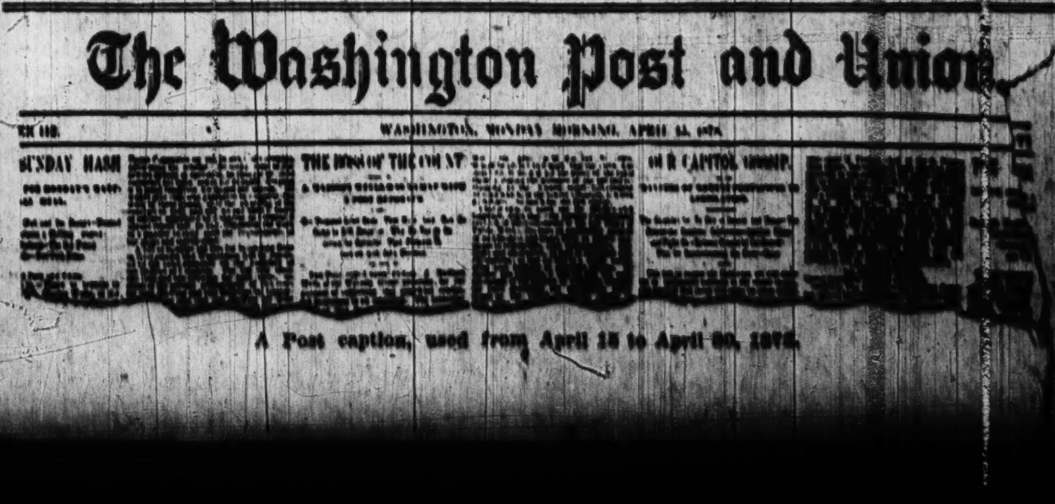
Change of Name Temporary.

"The change of the name to Post and Union," said the paper editorially, "is temporary only. After the partially completed advertising contracts shall have been concluded we shall swing back with great pleasure to the single name first hitched to, a name which, despite the touching solicitude of officious commentators, was chosen to designate the only really successful morning journal ever published in Washington."

The Union was a Republican paper, so that in taking it under his wing Mr. Hutchins had killed, so to speak, more than one bird with a single stone. With the National Republican The Post had always been in a state of feud. Their editorial exchanges were sarcastic, sometimes bitter, and when the only remaining morning rival had some comment of its own to make on the consolidation, The Post, directing one of its barbed shafts at its rival editor, Col. A. M. Clapp—generally referred to by The Post as "Almond Morpheus Clapp"—said, April 18:

"The fat-witted editor of the Republican will not be able to obtain much more advertising in this paper by any attacks he can make upon us. If he had as much sense as an oyster, he would know that the purchase of the Union by The Post was a benefit to him, but he hasn't. Three papers were more than Washington cares to support, and very sensibly the proprietors of The Post determined to remove one by purchase."

The title, "The Washington Post and Union," was dropped on April 30, 1878, on which date the title reverted to "The Washington Post," and so it has remained until the present time.



The Washington Post and Union

WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1878.

A Post caption, used from April 15 to April 30, 1878.

JOSEPH PULITZER WROTE COMMENTS FOR EDITORIAL PAGE

Col. Cockerill Goes to St. Louis—Henry Litchfield West on Staff.

PRESS SERVICE TAKEN; 4:30 A. M. CLOSING TIME

Bulletins Telegraphed From New York; "Society" News Introduced.

Reverts to Original Title.

The last trace of the National Union in The Post was on Saturday, December 13, 1879, on which date the paper carried at its masthead:

The Post

(And National Union)

Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly.

On Monday, December 15, it displayed simply, "The Washington Post." The Weekly Post, an innovation, had been established August 3, 1878, publishing 36 columns of selected editorial and news matter. The price at first was $2 per annum, afterward, in 1881, reduced to 75 cents per annum, under which an enormous circulation for that time was developed.

In addition to gaining what there was of the circulation and advertising of the National Union, The Post obtained a new home, removing to one of the most historic newspaper publishing centers in the Capital. This was "Jackson Hall," or the Globe Building, still standing, then and now rich in the traditions of a bygone age, and in its prime one of the best equipped plants in the United States, capable, with its eight or ten composing rooms, of publishing every newspaper in Washington. Here, for many years, had been published the Globe, which had been originally established in President Jackson's administration as the organ of his wing of the Democratic party, and which, under the editorship of Francis Preston Blair, sr., was a power in the government such as no newspaper has been since that time. It was this paper which had a cabinet of its own—the famous "Kitchen Cabinet"—and in which John C. Rives became a partner with Mr. Blair, and to which Amos Kendall was a regular contributor. The Globe had long since ceased to be an organ, but being revived, had become the publisher of the debates of Congress, the Congressional Globe, until that work was given to the Government Printing Office, and the Congressional Record was established, March 3, 1873.

Removal Stimulates Progress.

The removal to larger quarters stimulated The Post to fresh endeavors. Its news and editorial columns had a surer touch as it got a firmer grasp upon the peculiar needs of its constituency. It gained in strength. It reorganized its staff. Col. Frederick A. Aiken, the city editor, had come to Washington as secretary of the Democratic national committee in 1860, and had served on Gen. Hancock's staff during the Civil War. He assisted Col. Tom Florence in editing the Constitutional Union, and in 1866 became editor of the Sunday Gazette. In 1871 he became city editor of the Washington Chronicle, and later news and dramatic editor of the Republican. He was a thoroughly trained man when he joined The Post's staff, but he died December 22, 1878, and was succeeded as city editor by Henry L. West.

On December 22, 1879, The Post announced the appointment of its former managing editor, Mr. John A. Cockerill, to the editorial staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and said, by way of tribute to him:

"The really notable newspaper men in the United States can be numbered upon the fingers of one's hands, and Mr. Cockerill's name would be called before the second hand was reached. We congratulate Mr. Pulitzer on his good fortune in securing such valuable assistance and Mr. Cockerill on so pleasant an association."

This disclosed not only The Post's regard for Col. Cockerill but its warm relationship to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. There was a reason for this.

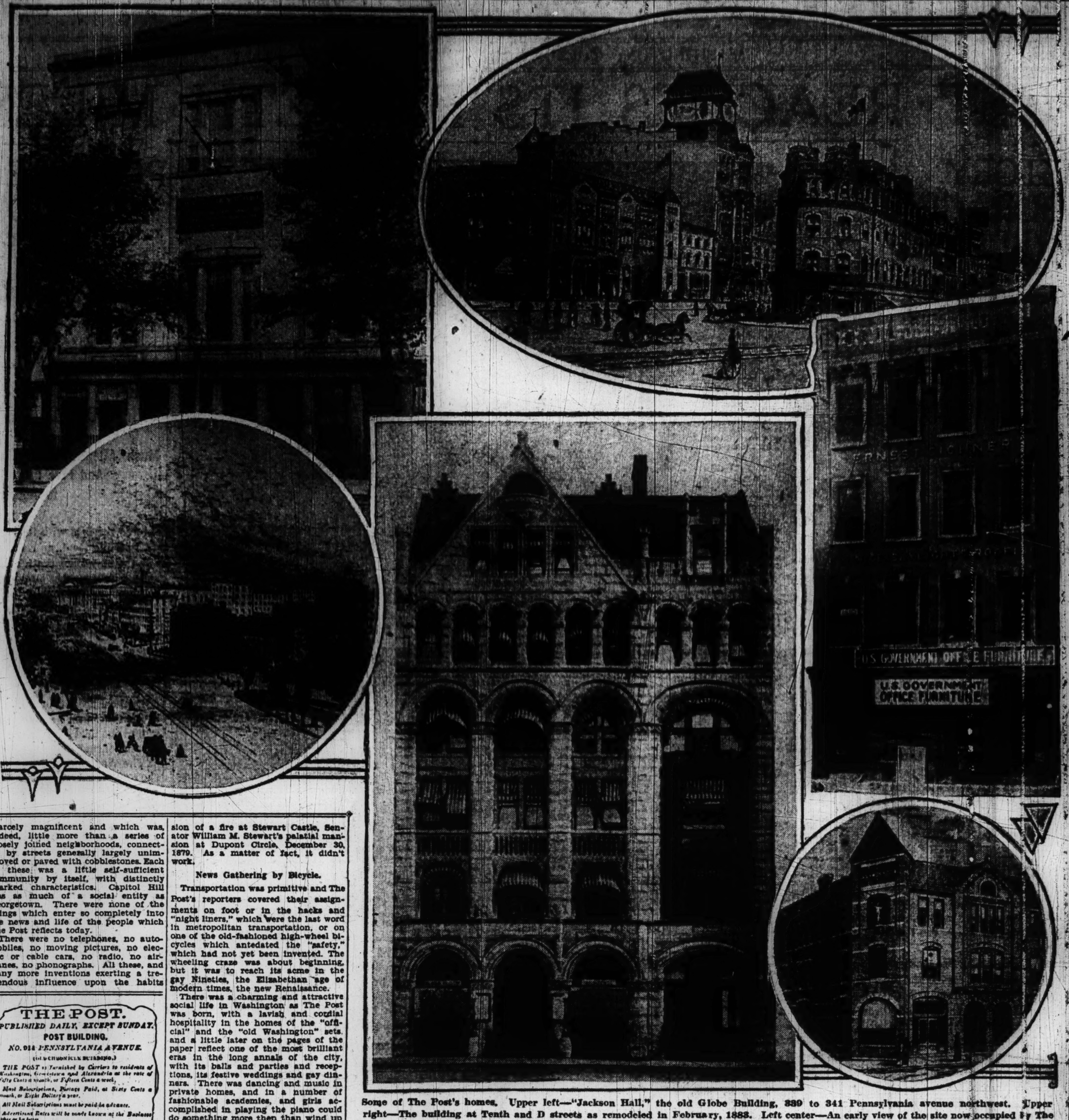
Pulitzer a Post Contributor.

Mr. Pulitzer, who had been befriended by Stilson Hutchins in St. Louis, had come to Washington, where, on June 19, 1878, while living at Willard's Hotel, he had married a Washington girl, Miss Kate Davis, member of an old Washington family and one of the most celebrated beauties of the city.

Mr. Pulitzer became a contributor to the editorial page of The Post and gained more of that splendid experience which served him so well when in 1883 he bought the New York World and became one of the greatest newspaper publishers and editors of all time. Col. Cockerill had gone from The Post first to the editorship of the Baltimore Gazette and later to Mr. Pulitzer's newspaper in St. Louis, where on October 13, 1882, he figured in a sensational homicide when he shot and killed Col. Alonzo W. Slayback, prominent Democratic politician, who had gone to the Post-Dispatch office to demand a retraction of an article Col. Cockerill had printed.

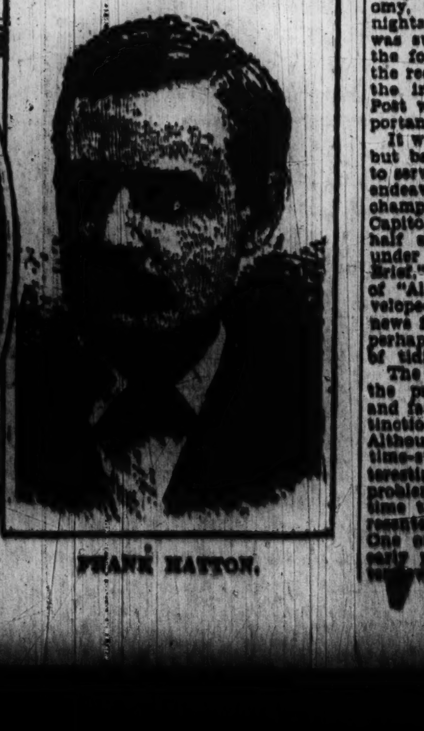
Col. Cockerill was succeeded as managing editor of The Post by Mr. Walter S. Hutchins, the son of the founder and publisher.

In addition to the good will and other assets of the National Union, The Post had taken over certain members of its staff, and thus it acquired by inheritance, so to speak, a young man then covering local items of news in Georgetown whose name was to be associated with The Post for many years. [illegible]



Some of The Post's homes. Upper left—"Jackson Hall," the old Globe Building, 339 to 341 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Upper right—The building at Tenth and D streets as remodeled in February, 1883. Left center—An early view of the site now occupied by The Post. Notice that there are houses on the site of The Post Building. In 1892 this was a vacant lot. Right center—the building at 1105 E street northwest, where The Post made its home temporarily following the fire, July 16, 1885, in its home at Tenth and D streets northwest. Lower right—The Post Building on the site of the famous library and residence of Peter Force, Tenth and D streets northwest, as originally occupied, August 9, 1880. Center—The present home of The Post.

BERIAH WILKINS



FRANK HATTON.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS MARKED FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE POST

NEWSPAPER GIVEN WARMEST PRAISE BY MANY EDITORS

First Picture, That of Monument, Printed on January 13, 1879.

SUNDAY EDITION MADE APPEARANCE IN 1880

Garfield's Assassination and Great Flood at Capital Are Recorded.

resented the paper at the Capitol for one session, and in 1886 Charles Taylor Grandy was relied on for the news there.

Associated Press Service.

The Post at the time of its expanding Globe building days rarely went to press before 4:30 a. m., for the problems of circulation which now must be met by an earlier closing hour were relatively simple at a time when there were no far-flung suburbs, as compared with the present time when thousands of inhabitants in the outlying districts must be served with their papers as promptly as those living in the heart of the business district.

In those early days The Post had the news service of the old New York Associated Press, whose routine report of the proceedings of Congress, running on an average of a column or two columns a day, was printed each morning in full. There was no attempt to "play up" a story in the modern method. The details were simply presented in the chronological order in which they had occurred.

It was the duty of the New York correspondent, in addition to furnishing a column or more of news and gossip, to telegraph bulletins to the paper on important news appearing in the early editions of the New York papers, and on account of the late hour at which it went to press The Post was thus able to have all the important events of the day. Montague L. Marks became the New York correspondent in 1878.

Social History Recorded.

In the spring of that year the paper began paying more attention to what is now called "society" news, and its yellowed pages of that distant day are filled with the names and doings of those of a past generation whose entertainments, whose parties, and balls, and formal dinners and entertainments are a part of the scintillating social history of the Nation's Capital. As the paper grew this feature was expanded until in the Eighties its record comprised a complete history of the social side of life.

There were also special articles for women by Calista Halsey, a talented woman from Iowa, whose early connection with The Post was indirectly the cause of bringing to the city in later years not only her sons, but a great number of Iowa newspaper men, whose influence on the journalism of Washington has been pronounced. Among the early acquisitions of the staff was Maurice Splain, who came to Washington from New York with a letter of introduction to the proprietor of The Post, through which he obtained a position as proofreader, and later as a writer of dramatic criticism, a field in which the paper was remarkably strong for many years. A reporter in the early days was Franklin P. Morgan, of Washington. The "society editor" of The Post in its swaddling-clothes days, "Miss Grundy," as she often signed her articles, was Miss Austine Snead, daughter of Mrs. Snead, the "Fay" of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

In circulation The Post gained steadily during its first summer, when Congress was in recess. Business conditions were none too encouraging anywhere in the country, and Washington was experiencing a slump which in those days generally resulted in consequence of the departure of the national lawmakers, a condition which prevailed annually, indeed, down to the time of the World War. Its circulation was retained during the summer, went to 11,750 toward the end of that season, and jumped to 12,300 on November 13. This seems absurdly small now. It was phenomenal then.

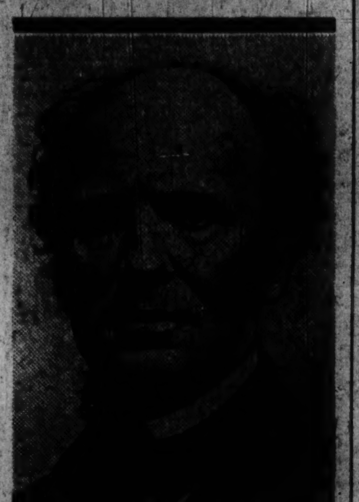
First Birthday Celebrated.

By December 6, 1878, The Post was able to celebrate its first birthday with a circulation of 11,875. It said editorially:

> The Post rounds out the first year of its existence this morning—a success without a parallel in Washington journalism. Twelve months ago it was issued without so much as a premonitory symptom, since which time it has steadily worked its way into the affections of the citizens of Washington, who appreciate it as a live newspaper, as well as of the Democracy of the whole country, who have learned to look upon it as a reliable although somewhat independent exponent of Democratic doctrine and thought.
>
> The disorders which have afflicted Washington journalistic ventures in their juvenescence it seems most happily to have escaped. In full view of a thickly-peopled graveyard, The Post has pursued the busy tenor of its way until, at the briefest possible period of chronology, its proprietor is able to point to it—an established and indisputable fact. The secret of its success can be told in a few words: It has been independent and a newspaper.
>
> No man has been able to say that he owned it except its owner, and no clique, faction or set of men have been able to say they controlled it. It has endeavored to do justice to all parties, subserve honestly the interests of the Democracy, build up the city of Washington, protect the rights of the humblest citizen, and crowd the largest amount of news into the smallest possible space.
>
> Thousands of Republicans read it daily with a gratification they do not hesitate to express, and twice ten thousand Democrats swear by it from one end of the country to the other. With such a record, and a larger circulation than any morning journal has ever before attained at the Capital, it enters upon its second year with the prospect of increased patronage and unbounded usefulness. If there was the slightest use to say more for it, more would be said. But there isn't.

Praise From Other Papers.

It was not necessary that The Post should praise itself. Commenting upon its first anniversary, the Pittsburg Telegraph said: "It is the brightest paper at the Capital." Said the Wilmington Star: "The sharpest, spiciest, most wide-awake in all the land." The Baltimore Gazette added: "The Washington Post points with pride to itself as an established fact. It has been many years since the National Capital was called upon to contemplate such a journalistic success." There were many more such tributes from the press.



HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Post's Candidate for the Democratic Nomination for President in 1880.

With the close of its first year The Post was carrying twelve columns of advertising, nearly two of the four pages. Advertising was carefully excluded for a year from the first page and the editorial page. It appeared on the latter in December, 1878. Subsequently the demands of the growing business of Washington could not be denied, and the increasing volume of advertising flowed over upon the first page.

It was not until January 13, 1879, that The Post published its first news picture, an illustration from a photograph of the Story design of the Washington Monument, as it was planned to complete it, the Monument then being an unsightly heap of stone in a partially finished condition, an eyesore and a reproach, upon which no work had been done for 26 years. Fortunately the Story plan was not adopted.

It is interesting to compare this initial line cut with the numerous halftones published in a single edition of The Post today, to say nothing of the rotogravure section on Sundays, and the marvelous reproductions in color, published for the first time in Washington on February 20, 1927. Yet there was a charm about the old-fashioned illustrations in The Post of a half a century ago, and an increasing historical interest in the images of a vanished time which are thus preserved to posterity in the pages of the paper, disclosing to us, as time goes on, a constantly unfolding panorama of the Washington that has passed away.

Improvement in Printing.

In the beginning the paper was printed on four flat forms, the edition going through the process first on one side and then on the other. On March 19, 1879, The Post was able to announce with no little pride that it was in a position still better to serve its public. It said editorially on this date:

> In order to meet the constantly increasing demand for The Post, it has been necessary to increase the facilities for printing it by procuring one of Hoe's new printing machines, capable of turning off both sides of the paper at one impression. For six months we have been unable to deliver The Post at as early an hour as required, but this difficulty will be speedily obviated. The new machine has been shipped and will be set up during the present week. By being able to hold our news columns open until 3 o'clock in the morning we shall be furnished with the opportunity of greatly improving that feature of the paper and largely add to its interest and circulation. There are more Posts read in Washington every day, we are quite sure, than any other paper, but we intend that the number shall be increased. It is not improbable that we may add a Sunday edition during the summer!

This announcement created a sensation. It was unheard of.

The new press was used for the first time March 31, 1879. A notable advance in the art of printing then, it would be amusing today, for the system was most imperfect. The apparatus consisted of "turtles," with the movable type firmly fastened into the cylinder. They had to be held in place most securely, for if a single comma had fallen out the whole thing would have flown in pieces.

Post Promises Permanency.

On April 19 The Post took cognizance of rumors, finally reported in the Baltimore Gazette, that leading Democrats in Washington contemplated establishing a new party organ there. Naturally it craved no rival.

"For many years, until The Post was started," said the paper editorially, "the Democratic party had been bled by adventurers and incapables to support Democratic 'organs' at the Capital. The last one cost W. W. Corcoran about $25,000 and lasted six months. Its predecessor had Tweed for a banker and James E. Harvey for an editor. The National Intelligencer, which flickered into a dying flame in Johnson's presidential era, managed to pull out of the various departments and jobbers of the Jay Cooke order over $100,000, which was wasted in making a paper so dull that fires couldn't be kindled with it and gratifying the riotous tastes of its principal conductor. The Post is now about sixteen months old, and has been run without so much as $500 of public patronage, and that was given to it only because it was deemed of value as an advertising medium. It has twice the circulation of any of its predecessors, and is steadily growing in general favor and Democratic support. Its editor owns it, and is able to run it, and when he isn't he will either stop it or sell it to somebody who has money enough to buy it and no more sense than to be willing to publish an 'organ' which will please nobody and disgust everybody. As it has earned a satisfactory sum over all expenses during each month of the present year, and a sum that has steadily increased, the present occasion is as good as any for making the statement that it is now as permanently established as any newspaper in the country, and will be run as heretofore—thoroughly Democratic, refreshingly independent, and occasionally inexcusably impudent."

Editor Claims Paper's Success.

On July 10 The Post republished an interview with its editor, printed in the Cincinnati Enquirer. Of Mr. Stilson Hutchins the writer said:

"When he came to Washington, a year ago last December, and started The Post, men laughed at him, and older editors made merry, saying 'Lo! this man has started a paper in a newspaper graveyard. Wait ye a little while and another tombstone will be added, and on it will be inscribed, Hic jacet Post.'

"But The Post did not die. Neither is there any prospect of its dissolution. On the contrary, it lives and continues to be one of the livest, spiciest and best papers in the country. Its circulation exceeds that of any paper in the city, and it is more quoted, perhaps, than any paper of its age in the country. It is, in short, a brilliant and permanent success."

The Post was not only a permanent success, but its originality was steadily increasing it. The leadership in local newspaper publishing was quietly taken and held. It was always alert to serve its readers. That was its first consideration.

First Extra Edition Printed.

On August 11, 1879, it published its first "extra," or "second edition," containing early-morning dispatches from New York about a sensational affair between Senator Conkling, of New York, and former Gov. William Sprague, of Rhode Island, at the home of the latter near Narragansett Pier, when the governor was reported to have driven the senator off the place at the point of a shotgun in consequence of his jealousy on account of Conkling's attentions to his wife. The Post printed nearly four columns. Never was its news instinct more strikingly illustrated than in giving this prominence to a domestic scandal of first magnitude, for such it was. It was this encounter which led eventually to the sensational divorce of Gov. Sprague and the beautiful and accomplished Kate Chase Sprague, daughter of Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court, and in her time a reigning belle and beauty of Washington whose salon has rarely been excelled in brilliancy in all the annals of Washington.

With sure instinct The Post had made over its paper at an early hour to give to the people of Washington the details of a thrilling episode in one of the most romantic and dramatic stories of modern American political and social life.

Special Notice.

To the Patrons of the National Union:

The National Union Publishing Company having disposed of the franchise, subscription list, good will and advertising patronage of the *National Union* to the publishers of THE WASHINGTON POST, and believing that the paper to be issued under the title of THE WASHINGTON POST AND UNION, will combine the best features of the two journals represented in its name, take pleasure in commending it to our former patrons and all others who desire an able and enterprising morning journal. The new paper will be served to the former patrons of the *National Union* through the present month and until otherwise ordered.

To our advertising patrons we can confidently recommend THE POST AND UNION, with the combined circulation of the two journals whose name it bears, as being beyond all doubt the very best medium through which to gain the attention of the Washington public.

All persons indebted to the *National Union* for advertising are requested to settle for the same with our collection agent, Mr. C. Eaton, or at the office. All bills against the company will be settled on presentation at the office.

NATIONAL UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

HAYES has recognized Diaz. Now if Tilden will recognize Lerdo honors will be easy.

The Post absorbs the National Union, April 15, 1878.

To keep itself in a position thus constantly to serve the public The Post was compelled to maintain its mechanical equipment at the highest state of efficiency possible in that day when newspaper publishing was just beginning to be revolutionized.

New Press Installed.

On November 1, 1879, Mr. Hutchins made another important announcement—new type and a new six-cylinder press had been obtained, giving the paper the unprecedented capacity of 10,000 copies an hour. And the news service was also extended at this time. The paper finally appeared in a fresh dress, and printed on its new press of the most modern type then in Washington, December 15, 1879.

When on November 19, 1879, the statue of Gen. George H. Thomas, which stands in Thomas circle, was dedicated, The Post had been hard pressed to report the proceedings of this event in the manner in which its transcendent importance to the veterans of the Civil War, who held a monster demonstration in Washington, made necessary. It devoted no less than 17½ columns to it, and was obliged to publish its first six-page paper. It was to be a long time before it again became so ambitious. Its advertising was growing to such an extent as to make its space inadequate to the total weekly demands upon it. On March 6, 1880, its advertising increased to twenty columns, necessitating the use of two columns on the first page and nearly four on the editorial page, out of a total of only 28 columns. The paper was obliged to expand.

The first Sunday edition appeared May 2, 1880. It was the first time that any daily newspaper in Washington had published seven times a week, keeping in touch with its constituency every morning in the year without a break. It was an epochal event. The deathknell of the old Sunday weekly papers, which had been until this time a feature of Washington journalism, was sounded.

First Sunday Edition.

These old Sunday papers were scarcely more than gossip shops, filled with human interest stories, political scoldings, essays and scandals. They were without news. The Sunday Post was a newspaper, and herein lay the difference. It was a wonder. The Gazette and Chronicle were hard hit at the outset. Donn Piatt's Capitol, one of the most interesting papers ever published in Washington, and the Sunday Herald, were able to hang on for a while, but they, too, eventually passed away. The Capitol was succeeded by the Sunday Republic, edited by H. J. Ransdell, and he, in turn, was succeeded as proprietor by J. Brisben Walker, of Washington.

The Republic office was in a long, slim, narrow white brick building at the northwest corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, which had an enormous outside staircase, uncovered, on the Eleventh street side, by which the upper floors were reached. To this site the Evening Star, then on the south side of the Avenue, where the Postoffice Department now stands, afterward removed. Walker fell heir to a farm in Colorado—now in the heart of the City of Denver—and, selling his weekly, he went West, and became a millionaire, afterward taking over the Cosmopolitan Magazine from "Buck" Grant, as U. S. Grant, jr., the son of the President, was called. He made the magazine a success.

Size of Paper Increased.

There was no typographical change in the Sunday morning edition of The Post, but at first its size was increased from four pages to eight. In addition to its augmented news service it contained book reviews and special articles, the forerunners of the "magazine features" of today. It also devoted more space to amateur and professional sports, and printed the first box score of the professional league, although Washington was not then in the league. The price of the paper was 65 cents a month, including Sunday, which was 5 cents a copy, or $8 a year. The first Sunday paper carried 18¼ columns of advertising. The first edition sold was 8,400 copies. On May 30 the paper made an unfortunate change in dress, appearing as a huge, ungainly sheet of four pages of nine extra long columns, which made it very difficult to be handled and read.

The first Sunday paper was published in the quarters in the Globe Building, 339-341 Pennsylvania avenue, but already The Post had made its plans for a larger and more adequate plant. Mr. Hutchins determined to build a home for his paper, and selected as the site a location which had been identified with the publishing business in Washington from the earliest times, and which was rich in history and tradition. This was the northeast corner of Tenth and D streets northwest, where Peter Force had lived, and where in his magnificent library overlooking a celebrated garden, had reposed for years one of the most famous collections of Americana in the country, now in the Library of Congress.

Some distinguished members of The Post's staff in its early days: Left to right, upper—Calista Halsey, member of The Post's staff from 1878 until 1880; John A. Cockerill, The Post's first managing editor, 1877; Alfred Henry Lewis, the brilliant writer, whose famous "Wolfville" stories first appeared in The Post. Middle row—Richard Weightman, The Post's famous editorial writer; Col. William H. Walker, city editor under Scott C. Bone; Maurice Splain, first dramatic critic of The Post; Col. Edward B. Smith, writer for many years of The Post's famous hotel column. Lower row—Walter S. Hutchins, managing editor, 1878 to 1889; Robert M. Collins, The Post's star reporter in the early Nineties, afterwards the distinguished correspondent of the Associated Press in Peking and London

Post Building Erected.

Mr. Hutchins leased the property from C. C. Glover, sr., tore down the old Peter Force building, a two-story brick, and erected the original Post building. The old leasehold expired May 1, 1917, when the property reverted to Mr. Glover. It has long been designated as the "Hutchins Building," but this is a misnomer, for it was never owned by Stilson Hutchins or his estate and originally was known as The Post Building.

The lot was 75 by 65 feet. The building was of red brick, semi-Gothic, three stories and a half in height. The first floor consisted of three stores and a press room, 30 by 60 feet. The corner store was leased to the Remington Arms & Sewing Machine Co. Next to the corner on the D street side was the business office of The Post. The second floor on the D street side was occupied by the United States gas and meter inspector. The Post's composing room was on the Tenth street side of the second floor and the editorial rooms were on the north side of the third floor. There was an entrance and an elevator on both streets. Messrs. Dunn and Poindexter were the architects, J. C. Sprigg, superintendent, and Westerfield & Smith were the builders. Finally, on Monday morning, August 9, 1880, The Post bore at its masthead the following proud announcement:

Publication Office

Post Building, Corner Tenth and D Streets.

For the first time the paper, which had used the worn-out shells of the Chronicle and the Globe, was in its own home. It had removed bag and baggage from the former location on lower Pennsylvania avenue, to a much more central place, then in the heart of a thriving business district. It made the trip over the week-end, and it was necessary to omit the Sunday edition, on August 8, but even so, it was quite a feat to remove a six-cylinder press and the composing room equipment, to say nothing of the editorial and business departments, in the short space of 36 hours. The Post highly complimented Frank Maguire, its master machinist; George W. Knox, the expressman, and others who had assisted in the moving.

River Floods Capital.

Once in its new home, with adequate facilities and a carefully trained staff of editors and writers, The Post was in a position to meet the increasing demands made upon it by the thrilling events of the period, which would tax the resources of the most completely equipped newspaper of today. One of these was the great flood which engulfed Washington on February 11, 1881, covering the city under 6 feet of water, from the Monument to the Capitol. Another was the assassination of President James A. Garfield, by Charles J. Guiteau, in the old Baltimore and Potomac depot, on the morning of July 2, of the same year, the outstanding crime in Washington for 50 years. Both of these events were so completely reported by The Post as to make the files of the paper most valuable to the student in quest of original sources of history.

Through the long illness of the President, followed by his death, and the change in the administration, and throughout the interminable trial of the assassin, The Post presented day by day in painstaking detail a story constituting a complete and permanent record. No paper today could more adequately and faithfully present so great a story to its readers. It was a triumph of good reporting.

Meanwhile, on October 9, 1881, The Post appeared again in a new dress, the size of the paper being increased, in consequence of the greater strain put upon its news space, from seven to eight columns, an addition of four columns. It was also printed from new type and with new materials throughout, making it much handsomer and much more easily read, the most pleasing paper in appearance which Washington had ever seen up to this time. On Sunday, February 16, 1881, it abandoned the unwieldy nine-column edition, and gave up the clumsy title it had first selected, "The Washington Sunday Post," appearing simply as "The Washington Post," with the essential Sunday date-line; and so it has remained since. The Sunday paper was originally 5 cents, and this price, too, has been retained.

Post Begins Fifth Year.

In celebrating its anniversary on December 6, 1881, it said editorially:

> The Post enters this morning upon its fifth year, and in the enjoyment, we are pleased to say, of a patronage not only compensatory, but gratifyingly remunerative.
>
> It would probably be considered ostentatious, if not vulgar, to state the exact figure of its profits during the year just closed, but it will at least be pleasing to its friends to be assured that the sum is respectable in size and that no single month has rounded to a close without adding to the numerals on the right side of the ledger. This indicates unerringly a steady increase in the number of its readers and advertising patrons.
>
> The Post has depended upon the public entirely for its support, basing its claim solely upon its value as a newspaper. It has neither solicited nor received assistance from individuals, corporations, factions nor administrations. It has ever been and will continue to be a sturdily independent journal, strongly inclined toward the Democratic party, but free to criticize, condemn or approve all parties or individual members thereof.
>
> It visits daily a larger number of readers than any morning newspaper ever published at the National Capital, and is rapidly enlarging the area of its circulation and influence.
>
> The improvement in every department of The Post has kept pace with its prosperity. It has returned during the last month to its former connection with the New York Associated Press, which, with a large corps of special telegraphic correspondents, will supply it with everything that is valuable or desirable in the way of news.
>
> The Weekly Post is now being systematically pushed into a national circulation. Until the daily edition was firmly established a concentration of force and energy upon that publication alone was deemed desirable. Its publisher confidently expects, and even now has abundant promise, that before another December it will visit 100,000 homes and be as well known in Idaho or Maine as in Virginia or the District of Columbia.

News Bureau at Richmond.

On February 4, 1882, The Post established a news bureau at Richmond, Va., and thus began that transcendent interest in the daily life, the politics and the economic welfare of that great Southern constituency which The Post has continued to serve from that day down to the present time, when it maintains a large number of special correspondents in all the important centers of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, whose people it keeps in daily touch with the ebb and flow of national life at the Capital, and with the business establishments of Washington, the progressive wholesale and retail stores which make a specialty of the Southern trade. Frank Smythe was placed in charge of the Richmond office, and thereafter increasing importance was paid to the affairs of the Old Dominion which were adequately reflected in the daily telegraphic dispatches from its historic capital city.

The features in the Sunday morning paper were made to appeal to a cosmopolitan taste, with numerous articles of especial interest to the South. On December 3, 1882, when The Post had been experimenting again with new mechanical equipment, it gave its readers an improved Sunday paper, expanded to eight pages, making an addition of 32 columns of news and advertising matter. It was making the Sunday edition more like the Sunday paper of today, and although the eight-page sheet was not steadily maintained, in a very little while it became firmly and permanently established, and Washington had the finest Sunday paper it had ever known, combining the best principles of the magazine and the daily newspaper. On the first of the new year, 1883, its carriers delivered the initial number of The Post's illustrated annual, which, with modifications, has been an institution every recurring New Year since that date.

From the Post, November 28, 1884.

GEORGE BANCROFT,

Eminent Historian.

Growth Demands More Space.

There has never been a time since The Post was established when it has not been progressive and forward-looking. It has kept constantly abreast of the times, never going back, never standing still, always accomplishing something new. For 50 years it has been under constant pressure for more space to accommodate its rapidly expanding departments, which have grown in magnitude as the interests of the people have been widened by the changes in daily life occasioned by the great strides in invention made during this remarkable era.

The paper had scarcely held its housewarming in the new building where Peter Force in the old days had set up his hospitable home and busy printing shop, when it needed more elbow room. In May, 1882, therefore, The Post began the erection of an addition to the structure originally deemed adequate to meet all reasonable needs. This was completed in February, 1883. On the east had been a cluster of "old rookeries and tumble-down buildings," which vanished before the trowels of the builders. The western portion of the building had been erected on the site of the old Republican office. The enlarged building increased The Post's frontage from 75 to 103 feet on the Tenth street side, and gave it 135 feet on the D street side. The building, with its red brick trimmed with blue limestone, was a handsome addition to the architecture of the city of that day. The building cost, with land, exclusive of two leaseholds, $75,000, paid for out of earnings, and yielding $6,000 rent annually. The Weekly Post now had a circulation of 50,000.

Not to be selfish with its space, The Post announced on February 19 that it had leased rooms in the western half of the new building to the Republican and the presses of the two papers were run by the same power. In October, 1883, an additional story was erected on the rear of the building, and was equipped by Frank Maguire with standpipe and complete fire apparatus. Every effort was made to protect the building and its valuable contents from the flames, but this was to be thwarted by accident, at a later date.

THE POST AND UNION.

[illegible] DAILY, [illegible] SUNDAY

GLOBE BUILDING,

NO. 339 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

[illegible]

All Communications intended for publication in THE POST AND UNION should be addressed to the Editor. [illegible]

THE POST AND UNION, Washington, D. C.

The new "mast head."

(From The Post and Union, April 15, 1878.)

Sketches by Joaquin Miller.

Illustrations in The Post, as in most daily newspapers of the period, were few and far between at first. It attracted, however, the pens of some of the most pungent writers of the day, prominent among its features being the "Charcoal Sketches" of Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, then an occasional resident in Washington. Col. George H. Butler, one of the most brilliant and dissolute journalists of his day, whose erratic and tragic story is a part of the newspaper history of the city, also wrote at times for The Post, his graphic sketches and reminiscences vying with the original poems of the California bard, many of which were first published in the columns of the paper. The Weekly Post grew in national favor until it went all over the South as far as Texas, as far West as Nebraska, and as far North as New Hampshire. The paper's mechanical needs grew so that early in 1884 it ordered a new Hoe web-feeding press, especially built for it by R. Hoe & Co., and offered its Bullock press and stereotyping machinery for sale. By December of that year its eight-page paper was pretty generally established as a daily and Sunday institution, so great were the demands of the news and advertising upon its columns.

The change in the administration, which came with the inauguration of Grover Cleveland, on March 4, 1885, and the ascendancy of the Democratic party, were of great advantage to The Post, which so intelligently championed the cause through the Hayes, Garfield and Arthur regimes. It reported the inauguration, not only with great interest, but with unusual ability. On March 8, it announced editorially that during the week just closed it had reached a total circulation of 300,000 copies, the edition of The Sunday Post of March 1 having exceeded 27,000 copies. On the following day the influx of visitors ran the regular edition of 12,000 up to 22,300. The forms containing the edition of March 5, were held on the presses all day, "until the unparalleled number (for Washington) of 52,000 copies was struck off." It was an auspicious inauguration for The Post, marking as it did the vindication of its faith and political policies. Thus far everything had run smoothly, but as with people, so with newspapers—there are ups and downs.

Fire Destroys Whole Plant.

On Thursday evening, July 16, 1885, The Post met with its first disaster. Its handsome new building at Tenth and D streets was destroyed by fire, with a total loss of $150,000, nearly all of which was covered by insurance.

At one stroke was wiped out the cumulative achievements of the most successful morning newspaper ever established in Washington, but The Post, instead of being disheartened, was spurred on to new endeavors, and while the flames were roaring plans were hastily made for "carrying on."

In the rear of The Post Building, on the ground floor of the Tenth street side, where in the olden days was the charming garden of one of Washington's most famous publishers, and the city's most notable collector, was the plant of the United States Electric Light Co., and the blaze started in its boiler room. It quickly burned through a wooden partition and set the whole place in flames. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening when the fire was discovered. Almost in an instant the building was engulfed in a conflagration, and all efforts were directed toward the saving of movable property. The fire department quickly had every available engine at work, but it was clear from the start that the home of The Post was doomed. By 9:30 o'clock the fire had burst through the roof and had eaten its way into the editorial department, nearly cutting off Angus McSween, who was assigned to write the story of the fire, and conducted his investigation with much zeal.

By 10 o'clock the fire was under control and the adjoining property had been saved, but the upper walls of the building had fallen in.

Immense crowds of people gathered, for the glare was so great as to illuminate the entire city. Grave fears were entertained at first for the safety of some of the adjacent properties. Just across the street, on Tenth, in old, inflammable buildings, were Wash Williams' auction and storage warerooms and the old Emergency Hospital. Adjoining The Post, on D street, was Frank K. Ward's celebrated dairy lunch, and on Tenth street were the offices of the Sunday Herald and Hatchet and the large building of the Washington Gas Light Co. Vernon Row, across the street on D street, was endangered.

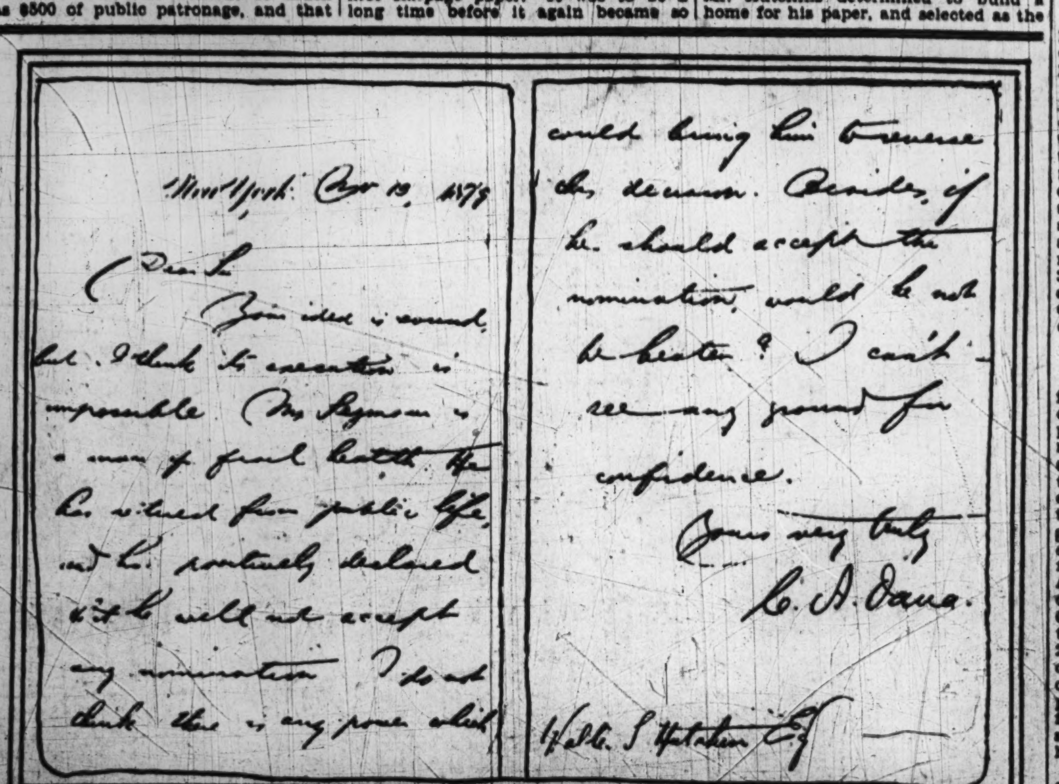
(From The Post, October 27, 1897.)

ANGUS McSWEEN,

Reporter, who covered the burning of The Post Building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Two Other Papers Burned Out.

In addition to The Post two daily newspapers were burned out, the National Republican and the Critic, and one weekly, the Sunday Gazette, owned by T. C. Morrow. The presses of the Republican and Post were saved, but the Critic's press was destroyed, while all the type of The Post, Critic and Gazette was consumed, and the surrounding walls of the building were covered with melted lead. The Post's greatest loss was in the composing room. The Hoe press was nearly new and had cost $30,000. Another great loss sustained by The Post was the destruction of the books of the Weekly Post, containing the names and addresses of [illegible]



New York, Apr 13, 1879

Dear Sir

Your idea is sound, but I think its execution is impossible. Mr Seymour is a man of feeble health. He has retired from public life, and he positively declared that he would not accept any nomination. I do not think there is any power which could bring him to reverse his decision. Besides, if he should accept the nomination, would he not be beaten? I can't see any ground for confidence.

Yours very truly

C. A. Dana.

Walter S Hutchins Esq

Charles A. Dana's letter to Walter S. Hutchins, of The Post, while The Post was seeking to secure the nomination of Horatio Seymour for President.

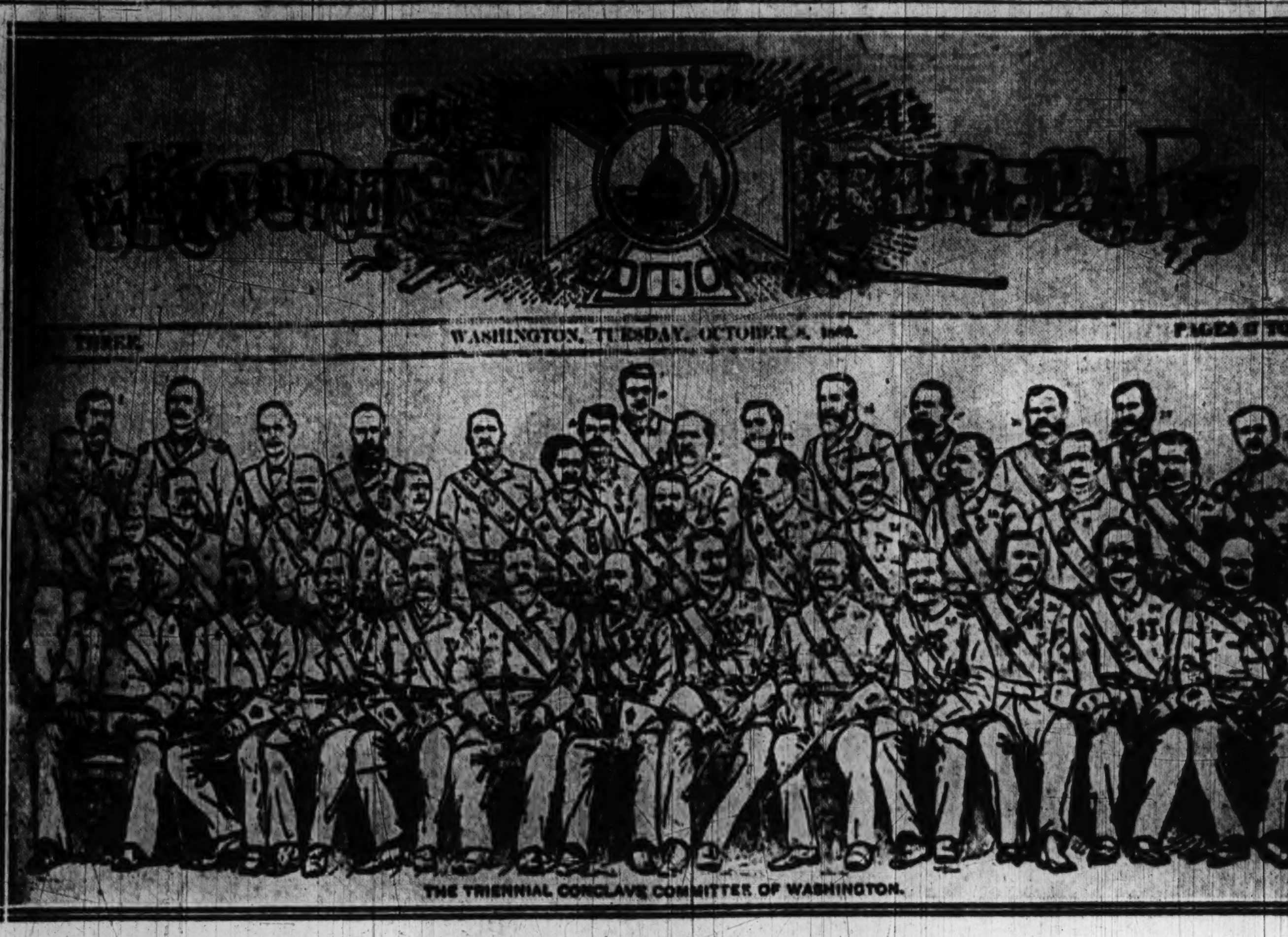
FLAMES AT NIGHT RAZED ITS PLANT; POST APPEARED IN MORNING

ROOSEVELT WROTE STIRRING SKETCHES OF LIFE ON RANCH

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Contributed—Display Advertising Started.

MORE LEGIBLE DRESS AND STYLE ADOPTED

Absorbed the National Republican and Became Independent Journal.


THREE.
WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1889.
PAGES 17 TO 32.
THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE COMMITTEE OF WASHINGTON.

The conclave edition of The Post, October 8, 1889.

calculated in money. The loss of the Electric Light Co. was estimated at $50,000.

Undaunted and undismayed, The Post appeared the morning after the fire as usual, but not without prodigious efforts on the part of its management and the exceeding great kindness of the proprietors of the Evening Star, who placed their plant and offices at the disposal of The Post, a generous offer which was quickly accepted, and which The Post editorially acknowledged July 17, when it expressed its heartfelt thanks and "deep and lasting obligations." This offer was extended personally by Mr. Samuel H. Kauffmann to Mr. Walter S. Hutchins, who was quickly on the scene of the disaster. The same favor was also extended to Mr E. W. Fox, then the editor of the National Republican.

Paper Published Jointly.

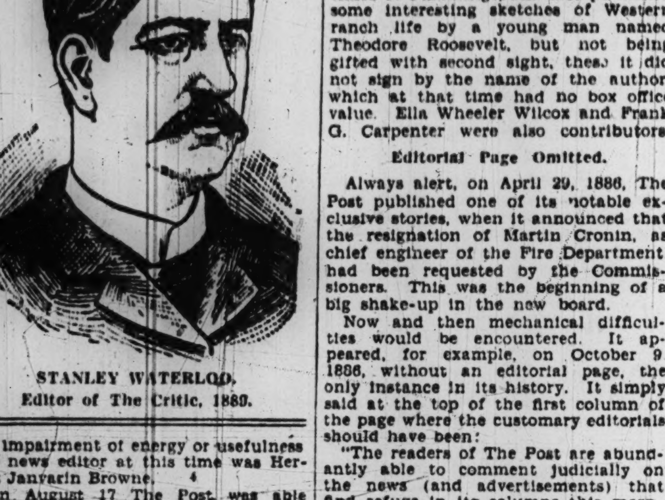
Mr. Hutchins went at once to the Star Building, then at its present location on the northwest corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. To avoid confusion he offered to get out both The Post and the Republican, and both papers of July 17 were identical except for the difference in names and editorial pages. The two papers, for that one issue, were larger than the usual size of The Post by about two inches, conforming to the size of the Star, on whose presses it was printed. In view of the extent of the disaster, The Post's report of the fire on the morning after, with full details as to the burning of the building, the loss, the insurance divided among various companies, must be regarded as a masterly triumph of reporting. No Washington newspapers today could excel it.

Working with tremendous energy, Mr. Walter S. Hutchins, in the absence of Stilson Hutchins, who was in New Hampshire, the day after the fire established temporary quarters for the forces in the printing office of Messrs Thomas McGill & Co.'s book and job printing establishment, at 1107 E street northwest, where for some time the paper was edited and the type set.

When the paper had been set, the forms would be locked and trundled in a wheelbarrow down Eleventh street to the Star building, where for a time the press work was done. The National Republican continued to be produced at the Star, and after July 18 at Gibson's printing office. The Evening Critic was set up at first at Darby's printing office, in Ninth street, and was printed on the press of the Sunday Herald. The Gazette was printed by Polkinghorn.

Publication Under Difficulties.

The building at Tenth and D continued to be used as the business office, but the office of the city editor, Mr. Henry L. West, and of the other editors, was in the building of the McGills. There was no interruption to business, a fact which spoke well for the solidity of The Post, its discipline and organization. The Post expressed its solemn thanks that the disastrous conflagration had at least been without casualties, and promised that from its ashes it would rise without impairment of energy or usefulness. The news editor at this time was Herbert Janvarin Browne.



STANLEY WATERLOO,
Editor of The Critic, 1889.

On August 17 The Post was able to announce proudly that it was "At home again." The burned building had not only been repaired, but had been extended to five stories in height, at a cost of $30,000. This new structure was practically built around the new Hoe press, for just one month from the day of the fire it was able to resume business "at the old stand," with new and more modern type and equipment. In typographical appearance The Post of August 17, 1885, was never handsomer. On this occasion the proprietors again took occasion to thank their friend in need and neighbor, the Star, for its "unfailing courtesy and uniform kindness."

"The Post" Stands Well.

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *Brooklyn Magazine* has been making a curious canvass among its subscribers, obtaining answers to the question, "Which Is the Ablest American Newspaper?" each subscriber being entitled to one vote. The result of the ballot, as far as obtained, is about what might have been expected. The following figures are a fair indication of the whole:

New York Tribune	511
New York Times	488
Boston Herald	357
New York World	340
New York Sun	289
Springfield Republican	207
Chicago Tribune	179
Cincinnati Commercial Gazette	171
Boston Advertiser	169
Boston Transcript	131
Washington Post	127
Philadelphia Press	120
New York Graphic	118
Washington Star	93
Chicago Times	60
Chicago News	56
Cincinnati Enquirer	51
New York Evening Post	46
Baltimore Sun	[illegible]
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	24
Washington Republican	27
Baltimore American	23
Detroit Free Press	9
Boston Journal	4

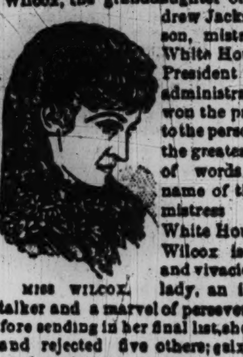
The total vote cast up to date is 11,972, of which THE POST receives more than one one-hundredth.

(From The Post, October 11, 1886.)

Price of Paper Reduced.

On its birthday, December 6, 1885, The Post became an 8-page paper, the size reduced from 8 to 7 columns in width, except as to the Sunday edition. It went back to a four-page paper after the heavy Christmas advertising was over. It was now eight years old and its proprietor "pointed with pride" to its achievements, and to the regard and good will which it had won and promised an even greater attention to local affairs in the interest of Washington. The price of the daily was reduced $2, to $6 per annum, and of the daily and Sunday $2.50, to $7.50 per annum. The Weekly Post was at this time enlarged and sold at $1 a year.

An interesting item in connection with the Hunt is the fact that Miss Wilcox, the granddaughter of Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson, mistress of the White House during President Jackson's administration, has won the prize offered to the person making the greatest number of words from the name of the present mistress of the White House. Miss Wilcox is a chatty and vivacious young lady, an interesting talker and a marvel of perseverance. Before sending in her final list, she prepared and rejected five others; six different dictionaries were consulted, and two of them twice reviewed. It is, therefore, little wonder that the prize goes to her.



MISS WILCOX.

(From The Post, September 11, 1887.)

A Post prize winner.

On the eve of the first Cleveland Congress it pledged itself to tariff reform, the suspension of the enforced coinage of silver, the establishment of sound money, the revision of the rules of the House of Representatives, so that a majority could transact the public business, and to an adequate Navy and coast defenses.

All this time the paper was constantly improving in quality and displaying fresh enterprise in the getting of news. It brought to its Sunday pages the brilliant contributions of Amos J. Cummings, and also published some interesting sketches of Western ranch life by a young man named Theodore Roosevelt, but not being gifted with second sight, these it did not sign by the name of the author, which at that time had no box office value. Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Frank G. Carpenter were also contributors.

Editorial Page Omitted.

Always alert, on April 29, 1886, The Post published one of its notable exclusive stories, when it announced that the resignation of Martin Cronin, as chief engineer of the Fire Department, had been requested by the Commissioners. This was the beginning of a big shake-up in the new board.

Now and then mechanical difficulties would be encountered. It appeared, for example, on October 9, 1886, without an editorial page, the only instance in its history. It simply said at the top of the first column of the page where the customary editorials should have been:

"The readers of The Post are abundantly able to comment judicially on the news (and advertisements) that find refuge in its columns this morning."

So far as The Post is concerned, the birth of display advertising occurred on Sunday, April 3, 1887, when the paper was obliged to expand to twelve pages to take care of the greatly increased volume of business. King's Palace had a full page, and so did the Palais Royal and Saks & Co. Woodward & Lothrop, which had opened its new store at Eleventh and F streets the day before, had its usual space, about one-half column on the first page.

In this same year, on June 12, The Post offered a novelty to the people of Washington in the form of a "word-hunt," proposing to give money prizes to those who could write the most words from the letters contained in the name of the President's wife, Frances Folsom Cleveland."

Word Craze Sweeps City.

This started a craze like the cross-word puzzle and the questionnaire of a later day. All over town everybody was doing it, around the dining-room table of evenings, on the horse cars, pondering, scribbling, consulting the dictionary. The first prize of $30 was won September 11, 1887, by Miss Mary R. Wilcox, who, by an interesting coincidence, was the granddaughter of Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson, mistress of the White House during President Jackson's administration. She made 2,431 words.

On December 1 there was a change in style and appearance, the paper appearing in a new dress of type and, although it was more easily read, and the paper published on January 4 of the following year more than a column of congratulations from prominent citizens, for a period of about ten days it devoted the entire front page to small advertisements, an innovation that was like to have ruined it if persisted in; but, happily, it was not.

In February, 1888, the Democratic National Committee met in Washington to select the convention city of the party, and The Post reported in great detail the rivalries of the contending delegations. It was a battle royal. Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco were the leading contenders. On Washington's birthday, the 22d, the committee met in Willard's Hall, Chairman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, presiding. Mr. W. R. Hearst, then making his early fame in journalism, made his fight with spectacular effect. On the morning the committee met The Washington Post published as pages 5 and 6 of its regular edition a special edition of the San Francisco Examiner. These two pages were its property, and Mr. Hearst was the editor and proprietor of this unique Washington edition of his San Francisco daily. He reported the fight for the convention in his own way and own style, putting forth the claim of San Francisco in the most effective manner.

St. Louis Wins Convention.

It was a remarkable publicity campaign, but the San Francisco Examiner, with its elaborate special Washington edition, lost, and the committee decided to hold the convention in St. Louis, on June 5.

The Post was now approaching days and events which were to become memorable milestones in its history. Some significant shadows were cast before. In its issue of Wednesday, June 13, 1888, The Post announced its absorption, on the previous day, of its old rival, the famous National Republican. The "Graveyard of American Journalism" had claimed another corpse. Its publication was suspended with the purchase of its good will and its franchise by its stronger and abler competitor.

With this issue The Post declared itself to be, not a Democratic, but an independent, newspaper. It said: "The Post is now the only morning newspaper published in the District of Columbia." "You must read The Post to get all the morning news. It is a necessity, for it has no rival in its field." This exclusive position in the morning field it was to enjoy for several years. At the time of its purchase the Republican was owned by a syndicate of which E. W. Fox was president. The Post did not make the mistake it had made when it had absorbed the National Union, and had added its name to that of The Post. The Republican, as a name, also passed out into history.

THE POST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE DAILY POST is served to-day by carriers to all subscribers of the DAILY REPUBLICAN, the publication of that journal having been suspended—its franchises and good-will having been purchased by the owners of the DAILY POST Company and merged in that corporation.

It is intended to make THE POST a thoroughly independent newspaper, with an unswerving and zealous devotion to facts and news, and we think we can assure every late reader of the REPUBLICAN that he will find his present estate much more agreeable than any that has preceded it.

A good deal must be taken for granted, however, and much must be excused until everything is gotten into good working order, which will be in a few days. Failure on the part of late REPUBLICAN subscribers to receive THE POST should be promptly communicated to THE POST counting-room by postal or telephone.

PUBLISHERS POST.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13, 1888.

MORE INFORMATION.

The Post Absorbs the Republican.

Hotel Column Popular.

Among the features which have been distinctive of The Post was one which made its appearance for the first time shortly after the absorption of the Republican. On July 4, 1888, it began the publication of a column called "In The Hotel Lobbies," and while it did not become a permanent fixture immediately, in a short time it was a daily and familiar friend, being long continued, and especially popular during the long period when it was written by E. B. Smith, and was one of the most widely quoted columns The Post ever printed.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 11, 1887.

No attention whatever will be paid to anonymous communications.

THE WORD-HUNT PRIZES.

Miss Wilcox Finds 2,431 Words in "Frances Folsom Cleveland."

About two months ago THE POST inaugurated a word-hunt. It invited its readers to find in the name Frances Folsom Cleveland as many words as it was possible to discover under certain rules and restrictions plainly set forth. A large number of persons, whose names have already been published, entered the contest, paying an entrance fee of fifty cents which formed a fund out of which the awards are made. The prize-winners and the amounts they secure are as follows, the number of words in each case being the net result after the list had been revised and corrected:

	Words
1st. Miss Mary R. Wilcox, 1318 Twentieth street northwest, $30	2,431
2d. George A. Waldo Fairbrother, 308 B street southeast, $15	2,429
3d. U. S. Lewis, 1916 U street northwest, $7.50	2,421
4th. George L. Fox, Medical Division, Pension Office, $7.50	2,419
HONORABLE MENTION.	
Mr. E. L. Williams	2,416
Mr. W. E. [illegible]	2,413
Mrs. J. C. Murphy	2,412
Mr. William A. Hungerford	2,411
Miss Clara [illegible]	2,410
Miss Vivienne Gordon	[illegible]
Mr. Pickering Dodge	[illegible]
Mr. F. A. Weller	[illegible]
Miss [illegible] Gardner	[illegible]

A Post Prize Contest in the Eighties.

A significant announcement was made in the editorial columns on August 5: "Hereafter the Critic will be delivered by the same carriers who have charge of the delivery of The Post. Subscribers for The Post can have the Critic delivered to them for 25 cents per month additional, or less than a cent a day." Since the story of this bright little afternoon paper, which reached the apex of its popularity in the Eighties, is entwined for a short time with that of The Post, it is not out of place here to sketch briefly a career that was for many years a high credit to Washington journalism. The Critic was originally intended as a theatrical paper, for the publication of the programs of the principal theaters day by day, with a small amount of news matter. It was started August 31, 1868, the original proprietors being G. B. P. Ringwalt, E. M. Hack, and J. C. Miller, all of whom had been connected with the daily and Sunday Chronicle. At this time the Evening Star was the only successful newspaper which had managed to gain a foothold in Washington.

THE EVENING POST
(AND WASHINGTON CRITIC.)
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
BY THE
WASHINGTON POST COMPANY,
POST BUILDING,
Corner Tenth and D Streets and Penn. Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECOND EDITION.

NEW SERIES, No 1—CRITIC SERIES, No. 6,297.

TERMS.

Single copy	2 Cents
By Carrier	35 Cents
By Mail, postage paid	40 Cents.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 15, 1888.

THE EVENING POST.

The Washington Critic becomes with this issue the Evening Post, the result of a new corporation, the Washington Post Company containing under one management the Washington Morning Post and the Evening Critic, the Daily Morning Republican having been absorbed by the Daily Post on the 13th of June last. The Evening Post will be greatly strengthened and improved in all its departments and every effort which means of experience can command will be employed to make it worthy of its field and rapidly increasing constituency. The business offices have been consolidated in that of the Daily Post, where all orders for subscriptions or advertising should be left.

The Evening Post. We absorb—for a time—our rival, The Critic.

Critic Linked With Post.

In June 1881, a controlling interest in the paper was obtained by Gen. Thomas J. Brady, of "Star Route" fame, the capital was increased and the price raised to 2 cents. On April 13, 1885, a controlling interest in the paper was obtained by Hallet Kilbourn, W. Scott Towers, and R. H. Sylvester, formerly acting managing editor of The Post, who became editor-in-chief of the Critic. This community of interest between The Post and the Critic, which were neighbors at this time in The Post Building, had a significance which was to be revealed later on.

Now, as The Post emerged from its pinafore days, important events were transpiring in the world at large, which were to exert upon the business of publishing the greatest revolution since William Caxton, in 1476, set up his famous printing press near Westminster Abbey. In these momentous things the founder and proprietor of The Washington Post played a conspicuous part, and in the end achieved great wealth.

Numerous inventors at this time were concentrating their energies upon the perfection of a mechanical typesetting machine, among them one whose name today is chiefly associated with the linotype, Ottmar Mergenthaler, with whom Mr. Stilson Hutchins early became an associate and a patron, and it was he who brought the invention, then in a rudimentary form, to the attention of Whitelaw Reid, W. C. Whitney and D. Ogden Mills, and played a conspicuous part in financing the invention which was to revolutionize the printing trade and exert upon the life of man an inconceivable influence.

Acquires Mergenthaler Stock.

If Mr. Hutchins was not in the first group of three of the original promoters of the Mergenthaler typesetting machine, he was at least in the second group of three, as one of the earliest participants in the highly imaginative work of substituting machinery for the printer's hand in the setting of type. He acquired an amount of Mergenthaler stock which alarmed many of his friends, who did not share his faith in the invention, but Mr. Hutchins was convinced that at last the world was about to see come true an ages-long dream, and through years of failures and disappointments he never lost his courage. Gradually his interests in the Mergenthaler and allied inventions, which in the end combined to make the perfect typesetting machine of today, engrossed more and more of his attention, and if he did not neglect The Post, the paper became of secondary concern to him.

He contemplated selling the paper and actually did so, but the purchasers were unable to carry out their purpose to buy, and the initial payment was forfeited. This projected arrangement was with William Henry Smith, then head of the Western Associated Press and the father of Delavan Smith.

In 1888 also James Elverson made an offer for The Post, and, failing to obtain it, being outbid, on March 4, 1889, he bought the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Post Absorbs the Critic.

On October 16, 1888, The Post editorially made the following significant announcement:

"With the issue of last evening The Critic, as a distinct newspaper, ceased to be, it having been merged into and consolidated with The Post as its evening edition. The Post Co. has also been reorganized, as will be seen by reference to our local columns."

On the 15th articles of incorporation of The Washington Post Co. had been filed for record in the recorder's office of the District for a period of twenty years. Its capital stock was $300,000 divided into shares of $500 each. It was provided that the affairs of the company were to be managed for the first years by five trustees, as follows: Stilson Hutchins, Hallet Kilbourn, Lee Hutchins, Edward T. Fletcher and Enoch Totten. Lee Hutchins was the younger of the two sons of Stilson Hutchins. He died in Washington November 5, 1924.

On this same day, October 15, 1888, appeared the first number of The Evening Post, the Critic becoming the afternoon edition of The Post; and this was the first and only invasion of the evening field which the paper has ever made. The Evening Post was continued until January 5, 1889, a momentous date in the history of the paper, when the last evening issue appeared, and the old Washington Critic blossomed out once more on the 7th.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 5, 1889.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE DAILY, SUNDAY and WEEKLY POST, from and after this date, passes into the possession, by purchase, concluded yesterday, of Mr. Frank Hatton and Mr. Beriah Wilkins, who will, so soon as the necessary steps can be taken, transfer to and conduct the same, under the name of THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY. It has been the purpose of the writer for some time to withdraw from the active duties of a newspaper career in order to give his entire personal attention to the development of other business interests, and the opportunity having been afforded him of consigning THE POST, which was founded by him in 1877, to responsible and capable hands, with this issue of the paper his individual connection therewith will cease.

The prosperity of THE POST has steadily grown from the first year of its establishment until to-day. It has now a larger circulation than has ever been obtained by any morning newspaper published at the National Capital, and is the only morning journal that is the possessor of the New York Associated and United Press news franchises. For the confidence reposed in it and the generous support given to it by the progressive element of the community, which has made it an exceptionally profitable business enterprise, the sincere thanks of the writer are returned.

I commend my successors most heartily to the patronage and good will of all its readers. I am sure that they will deserve increased success and attain it.

The Washington *Critic*, which has been temporarily issued in connection with THE MORNING POST as its evening edition, will resume its original name and be published independently from its own office as formerly, by the Washington Critic Company, under the control of Mr. Hallet Kilbourn, president.

Wishing every friend of THE POST a happy New Year and its new managers unbounded prosperity, I bid them all adieu.

STILSON HUTCHINS.

The Post's new owners. Stilson Hutchins bids adieu to his public.

Hutchins Sells Property.

With the closing of the year 1888 The Post may be said to have completed its youth. It was strong, sturdy, healthy and vigorous as it entered upon its young manhood. The new year was to be one of the most eventful in its history. On Saturday, January 5, 1889, Mr. Stilson Hutchins announced that he had sold his magnificent and profitable property, which he had founded and had so ably conducted, to Mr. Frank Hatton, who had been First Assistant Postmaster General, and for a short time Postmaster General ad interim in the Cabinet of President Arthur, and Mr. Beriah Wilkins, who had been a representative from Ohio, in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. In the hands of the latter, and his family, it remained for many years. These were the principal stockholders, with Uriah H. Painter, a minority owner. The sale had been made on January 1.

With the issue of January 7, the new management took control, the business office and counting room being under Mr. Wilkins, and the news and editorial departments under Mr. Hatton. It was announced at the head of the editorial page that The Post would be dedicated "to the interests of the great City of Washington."

"Less of its time," it said, "will be devoted to discussing the interests of this and foreign countries than will be given in earnest effort to every project that has for its object the improvement and advancement of Washington City. The Post intends to be for Washington, Washington interests, and Washingtonians, first, last and all the time." This has been its policy ever since.

In an editorial it referred to the retirement of Mr. Hutchins as "an event of no ordinary importance," as, indeed, it was not.

"Of Mr. Hutchins it may be truthfully said," it added, "and with no invidious or unjust deprecation of others who have essayed the same difficult field, that he first gave to morning journalism at the National Capital its modern and progressive stamp." Of the Critic it was no less friendly and complimentary. It said:

"The Post, in advance, wants to congratulate the Washington Critic, which will appear this evening. The Critic was one of the very brightest and most readable papers in the country, and as it will appear under its old management with Mr. Hallet Kilbourn in command, it will be itself again, with all its originality and spiciness. Long live the Critic, Judge Waxem and its famous owl."

READ
THE EVENING POST
(The Washington Critic.)
ALL THE NEWS, FRESH AND BRIGHT
SOLD BY THE NEWSBOYS AT
TWO CENTS.

NO. 3,831.

An "ear" of The Washington Post, October 28, 1888.

Sunday Paper Improved

Under Wilkins and Hatton The Post became revitalized. Mr. Hutchins had established the Sunday paper, and on December 9, 1888, had gone a step farther and created the first Sunday magazine section, being pages from 9 to 16 inclusive. Mr. Hatton made the Sunday paper better if not bigger, and the edition of January 20, 1889, may be said to be the first metropolitan Sunday paper it had issued. Its special feature raised it to a high distinction.

On Sunday, March 3, 1889, the day before the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States, The Post published its first 24-page paper of 168 columns, the largest paper up to that time ever issued in Washington. It had been crowned with an abundant reward. The circulation of this edition reached the unprecedented figure of 65,000. Nothing in the newspaper history of the city had approached such a record by many thousands. The New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, which up to this time had enjoyed large circulation in Washington, were completely eclipsed. Moreover, an additional edition of 25,000 had to be printed of this Sunday paper. On Sunday, April 14, the paper carried 54 columns of advertising representing 500 separate advertisers.

Never before in the history of Washington had any paper accomplished what The Post did with its special "Knights Templar" editions upon the occasion of the Grand Encampment of the order in this city beginning October 8, 1889, an event no less notable in Masonry than in the history of Washington journalism. This mighty conclave is the greatest outstanding event in the annals of that brotherhood so far as the Capital is concerned. Nothing of the like has occurred since to challenge its fame.

Hosts of Masons in Line.

Never before had Washington seen such hosts of plumed Knights from every part of the Union. Never before had Pennsylvania avenue, famous for its parades, witnessed such a spectacle as it beheld on October 9, when many thousands of Knights marched down the Appian Way of the Republic to the music of countless bands, their white plumes and shining swords sparkling in the sun, to be reviewed by President Harrison from a stand at the north entrance of the White House, and by a vast multitude of people, in what The Post described as "the greatest pageant in the history of the Knights Templar."

Myron M. Parker, of Washington, was chief marshal, with Harrison Dingman chief of staff. Behind them, rank upon rank in a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle, marched the greatest array of Masons ever gathered together, before or since, in this city. It has become a part of the story of Washington.

To The Post it meant an opportunity for service to its constituents and progress and development for itself. Its 24-page editions, reporting the conclave in minute detail, thoroughly illustrated with drawings and photographs, had never before been equaled in the history of newspaper publishing in this city. These handsome papers, many thousands of which were sent or carried into homes of wealth and culture all over the country, marked the high-water mark of Washington journalism up to that time. They were masterpieces of reporting and mechanical perfection, and did much to give The Post that reputation as a national newspaper which it has steadily enjoyed.

Bicyclists Ride in Parade.

So great an event must have put a great strain upon the staff, but nobly it responded, and the record of its achievement stands to its credit today, a monument to good reporting. The Post today could far excel in magnitude and in excellence of illustration the editions of that day, but in graphic and accurate writing doubtless it could not.

JEFFERSON DAVIS DEAD.
The Ex-President of the Confederacy Passes Away at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Jefferson Davis died at 12:45 o'clock this morning.

(From The Post, December 6, 1889.)

A notable "beat," The Post giving the first news of the death of Jefferson Davis, December 6, 1889, scores one of its many notable "beats."

There were innumerable things to report, for the whole city was given over to the Masonic orders. There was the parade of twelve divisions, ranking among the most magnificent the city has ever witnessed. It was estimated that if it had rained, $1,000,000 worth of uniforms and ostrich plumes would have been ruined. There were countless meetings and elections to be "covered." The grand conclave was held in the old Masonic Temple at the northwest corner of Ninth and F streets.

On the evening of October 8 there was a monster parade of cyclists, all the bicycle clubs of the city being in line, the hundreds of riders carrying lanterns. On the following evening there was a reception by President Harrison at the White House, the grounds of which were especially lighted for the first time by electricity. There was a notable visit to the tomb of the great Mason, Washington, at Mount Vernon. There was a drill at the baseball grounds, Capitol Park. There were banquets and social entertainments, foremost among which was the reception on the evening of the 10th by Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the distinguished soldier, statesman and Mason, at her beautiful and historic home, Calumet Place. There was a great barbecue at Schuetzen Park, where whole oxen were roasted on iron spits.

Staff Faces Big Task.

All these events gave the staff of The Post a task even greater than the reporting of an inauguration, so that the story of the Masonic conclave of 1889 properly is included in the history of The Post. It trained editors and reporters for the momentous events which were to be chronicled later on as the scroll of history of Washington slowly unfolded year by year.

THE OWNERS OF THE "POST."

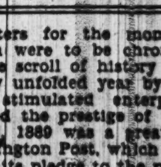
The Gentlemen Who Have Fittingly Succeeded in Purchasing Our Esteemed Morning Contemporary.

We present herewith the handsome physiognomical outlines and brief biographic sketches of General Frank Hatton and Hon. Beriah Wilkins, the gentlemen who have recently purchased the Washington *Post*.

FRANK HATTON.

Frank Hatton was born in Cambridge, Ohio, April 28, 1846, and at 9 years of age he was [illegible] papers in his native village. At [illegible] he began to learn the printing profession, and at [illegible] was [illegible] of his father's paper, the Cadiz *Republican*. While in this position the war came on, and before he was 17 he joined the Nineteenth Ohio as a private [illegible] a lieutenant before he was [illegible]. The year after the close of the war Mr. Hatton removed to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he became associated with his father, Richard Hatton, an able newspaper man, in the publication of the Mt. Pleasant *Journal*. The elder Hatton dying in [illegible], his son succeeded him in control of the *Journal* and retained it until [illegible], when he purchased a controlling interest in the Burlington *Hawkeye*.

Here he remained with great success until 1881, when he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General by President Arthur. In [illegible], he was appointed Postmaster General, to succeed General Gresham, appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Since March, [illegible], he has been connected with journalistic enterprises in Chicago and New York. In politics he is a Republican.



BERIAH WILKINS.

Beriah Wilkins was born in Union County, Ohio, July [illegible], 1846. At the age of 17 he engaged in active mercantile business, which was successfully continued for three years, when he organized and became the principal managing officer of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Uhrichsville, O., in which he achieved an enviable reputation as an able and successful financier. Mr. Wilkins was elected in [illegible] to represent the [illegible] Senatorial district in the Ohio Senate; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses from the Sixteenth Ohio district, and is chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the present (Fiftieth) Congress. In politics he is a Democrat.

(From the Washington Critic, January 7, 1889.)

The paper under new control.

It stimulated enterprise and enhanced the prestige of the paper. All in all, 1889 was a great year for The Washington Post, which splendidly fulfilled its pledge to the people of Washington, served their interests and gave them the best service they had ever known. On December 6, its birthday, it scored a notable "beat" by giving to the people the exclusive news of the death in New Orleans at 12:45 a. m. that day of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America. The New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia papers, reaching the city at the usual time, did not contain that great piece of news. The Post alone had it. It was one of the big "scoops," as exclusive news at that time was called. By the close of the year advertising had increased very greatly, and the Sunday paper of December 22 was increased to 32 pages.

Politics Put Aside.

Under the new management The Post lost what little had remained under Stilson Hutchins of its early partisanship. It had become a real newspaper. There was, perhaps, a reason for this aside from the logic of newspaper success. Mr. Hatton was a Republican, Mr. Wilkins a Democrat. Politics, so to speak, "was adjourned." The staff at this time and thereabouts was especially strong. Mr. Henry L. West, later to specialize in politics and make an enduring reputation, was still the city editor, and George Jamison his assistant. E. I. Smith was the news editor. Scott C. Bone, an Indiana newspaper man, who later on was to put the indelible mark of his superlative talent on the paper, was the telegraph editor. R. H. Sylvester came back to the staff. Willis Hawkins was writing for the editorial page, and Mrs. Florence Huntley was editing a remarkably interesting woman's page, with Miss Thomas as society editor. Angus McSween, later and for many years the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, and H. J. Brown, were reporters.

Thus the year 1889 was a great one for The Post, for not only did it pass under a new management, but its news service won it widespread commendation. It gave to the people of Washington the first news of the loss of American warships at Samoa, the Johnstown flood, the Silcott defalcation, the death of Jefferson Davis, and the Boston fire. It said editorially on January 1, 1890, as it began the new year:

"The Post, with all the zeal and earnestness and ability at its command, has stood by the interests of the people of the National Capital, and in turn the people of the National Capital have stood by The Post.

"The relations thus established are relations of mutual and enduring reciprocity."

Capital Loses World's Fair.

In 1890 The Post—and Washington—lost a fight in which both had been engaged for months, and in which the paper had been a leader. This was to obtain the Columbian Exposition—the World's Fair—for the National Capital, in which place it should properly have been held. In support of this movement The Post published on January 1, 1890, what was, up to that time, its most ambitious special supplement, printed, as an initial experiment, on hard paper, and beautifully illustrated with The Post's first attempt at halftones, then just coming in.

"The Post's" Enterprise.

THE POST'S "Extra," issued at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, containing a full account of the great fire in Boston and giving the latest news of the Speakership contest, went off with a rush. It is not the purpose of THE POST to interfere with its evening contemporaries in that field, but when they abandon it as they did yesterday, and there is important news, THE POST will feel it to be her duty to come to the front. The Washington public must have the important news, morning and evening, if THE POST has to take the contract to furnish it all.

Although dated January 1, it would appear from editorial announcement that for some reason it was issued with the edition of February 23. It was claimed for it that it was the largest regular edition of The Post ever published up to that time, 32,000 copies being sold. It would seem that the special supplement was held over that its issuance might be timed to the opening of the World's Fair debate in Congress, which began on February 22. On February 24 the House, guided only by political considerations, New York also being a contestant, and the Western elements united, voted to give the exposition to Chicago.

Meanwhile The Post on January 10 took cognizance of the demise of the Washington Press, which had been established not long before by the Messrs. Fox and certain associates of the old National Republican, to be a Republican organ. The Post's supremacy in the morning field was challenged for but a short time. The new paper added one more headstone to the graveyard of American journalism.

Post Deplores Partisanship.

"The truth of the matter is," said The Post, "there is no room in Washington and but little room anywhere, for a newspaper that assumes to be the sole and exclusive mouthpiece of a political party." It again emphasized the fact that absolute independence is the only criterion of journalistic success. "Such a paper The Post started out to be," it added, "and will continue to be."

Its proprietors left undone nothing that would contribute to The Post's prestige as a bright and readable purveyor of news and interesting features. Its Sunday editions during 1890 carried the articles of George Alfred Townsend, who under the pen name of "Gath," was one of the outstanding journalistic figures of his generation. In April, 1890, it began the publication on the editorial page of a daily column of bright and gossipy stories about Congress, and on January 24 this feature was headed "Capital Chat," which in May was changed to "Capitol Chat," and under this title, written at different times by different members of the political staff, it remained for many years one of the most famous and widely quoted columns in the United States, a constant temptation to the shears and paste pots of exchange editors all over the country.

The census of 1890 was about to be taken, and there was naturally a keen interest and much speculation in Washington as to the population of the Capital. Every one knew it had been growing. Nobody knew to what extent. On April 5, The Post offered a prize of $100 in gold to the person who made the best forecast, and this proved to be one of the most thrilling and successful guessing contests in the history of the city. The contest closed on June 2, on which date the taking of the census began.

Census Shows City's Growth.

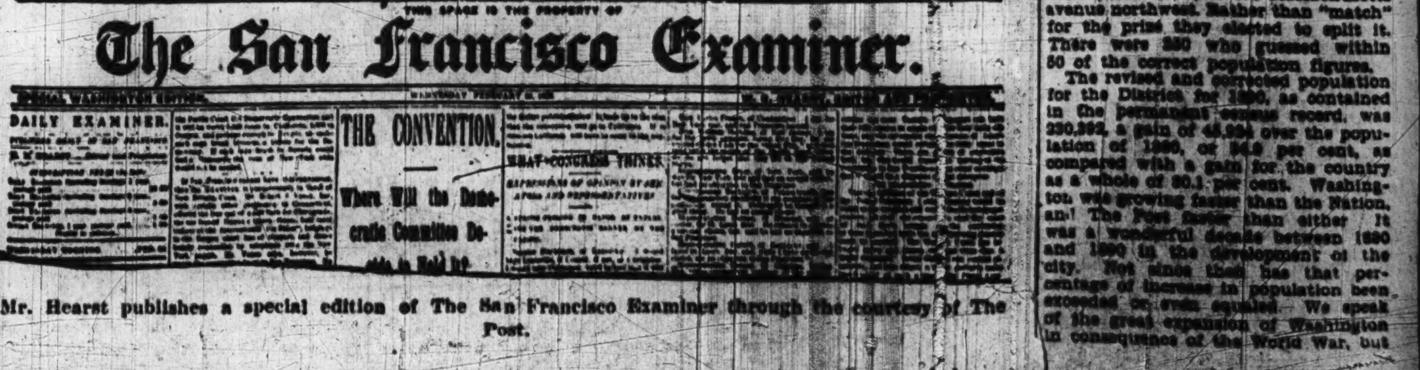
On Sunday, June 29, The Post published the figures of the census—the city had an official population of 229,796, as reported. With this formal announcement from the Census Bureau, the award of the prize in the guessing contest was made. The astounding number of 310,749 guesses were sent in on the coupons printed each day. The paper was swamped. Contestants represented not only the District of Columbia, but every State in the Union, attesting to the national character of the paper as thus revealed by its circulation at that early date.

The $100 prize was divided among three winners, R. K. Lundy, of 803 North Carolina avenue; S. C. Combs, of 1127 Sixth street southwest, and Miss Lizzie Keim, of 615 Massachusetts avenue northwest. Rather than "match" for the prize they elected to split it. There were 250 who guessed within 50 of the correct population figures.

The revised and corrected population for the District for 1890, as contained in the permanent census record, was 230,392, a gain of 52,768 over the population of 1880, or 29.7 per cent, as compared with a gain for the country as a whole of 25.5 per cent. Washington was growing faster than the Nation, and The Post faster than either. It was a wonderful decade between 1880 and 1890 in the development of the city. Not since then has that percentage of increase in population been exceeded or even equaled. We speak of the great expansion of Washington in consequence of the World War, but

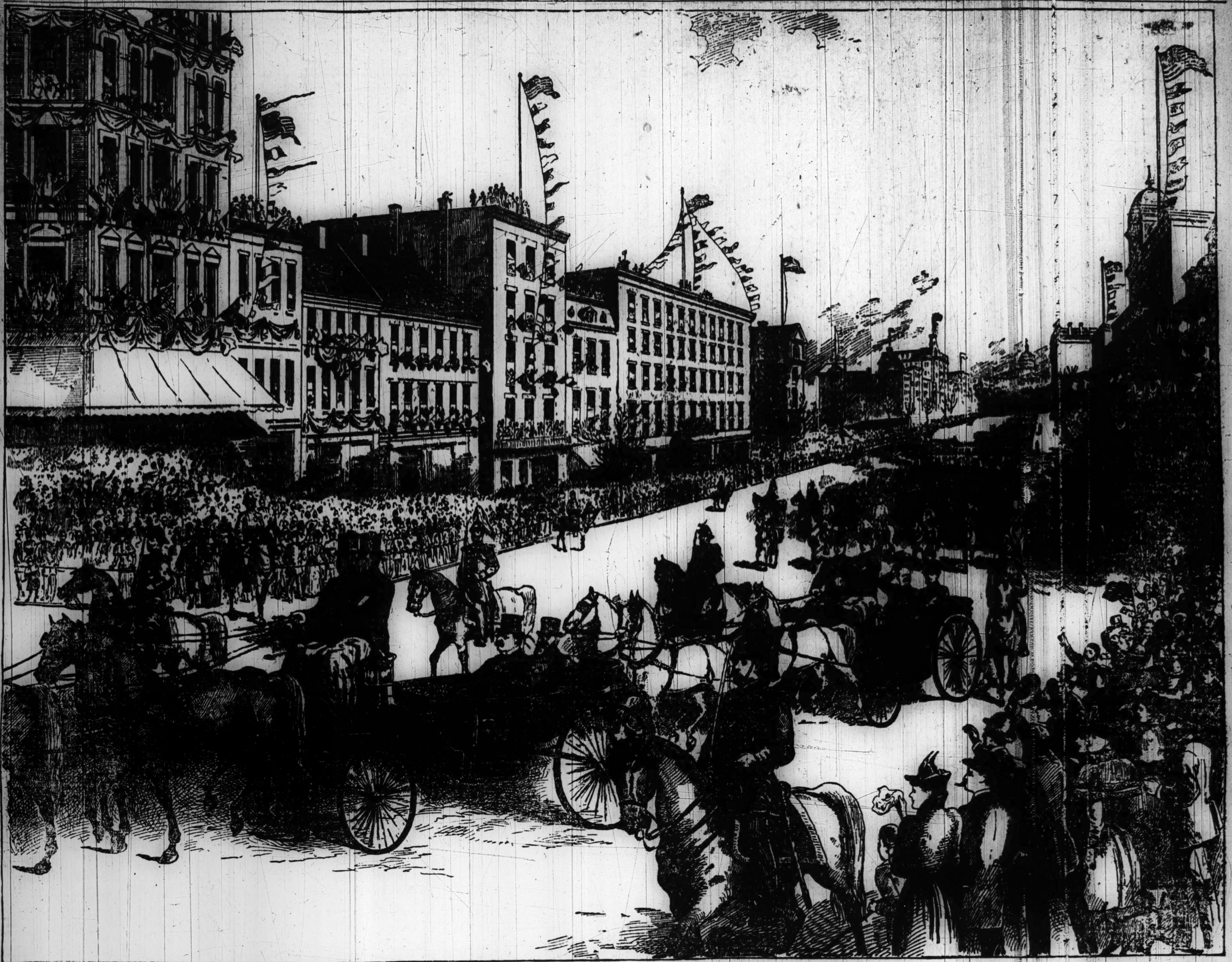
THE POST, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

THIS SPACE IS THE PROPERTY OF


The San Francisco Examiner.
DAILY EXAMINER.
THE CONVENTION.
Where Will the Democratic Committee Decide to Hold It?

Mr. Hearst publishes a special edition of The San Francisco Examiner through the courtesy of The Post.

POST MOVED NEARER WHITE HOUSE AFTER CLEVELAND INAUGURAL



Second Inaugural of Grover Cleveland. The parade on Pennsylvania avenue at Fifteenth street.

(From The Post, March 5, 1893.)

New Building Enhanced Appearance of District

Champagne Served in Celebration—Plaza Advantageous for Bulletins—Additional Property Purchased.

the increase in population from 1910 to 1920, although very large, was only 32.2 per cent.

Early Advertisers Listed.

This increase in population was naturally reflected in an increase in material advantages and prosperity. Some of the strongest business houses were laying their foundations deep at this period, and the pages of The Post of that era bear mute evidence of the assistance rendered by The Post in this aggrandizement. By the fall of 1890 the volume of advertising carried by the paper had enormously increased. The old, and many new, firms were utilizing its space. House & Herrmann and P. Grogan, pioneers in the credit furniture business, were among the firms to whose prosperity the paper was contributing. Others of this period were Victor E. Adler's, clothiers, 927-929 Seventh street northwest; Veerhoff, the art dealer, 1221 Pennsylvania avenue; C. A. Muddiman, gas fixtures, but not, as yet, electric light fixtures, 614 Twelfth street northwest; B. Robinson & Co., clothiers, 909 Pennsylvania avenue; the Spencerian Business College; Mount Vernon seminary; the Berlitz School; Norwood Institute; Perry's—Seaton Perry—in the Perry Building, an old firm established in 1840; London Bazar, at 715 Market Space; King's Palace, 812-814 Seventh street; Wm. Knabe & Co., 817 Market Space—all these and many more old and new friends, including the Palais Royal, were among the advertisers of the Nineties making great demands upon the space of The Post.

On February 25, 1890, in the advertisement of its tenth anniversary, Woodward & Lothrop had their first full page in the paper.

Size of Paper Increased.

In addition there was the specialty advertising of such things as Royal baking powder, Liebig Co.'s extract of beef, Sapolio, Beecham's pills, Pears soap. Moreover, the "small ads" were steadily demanding more space, and more had to be found. On Thursday, October 23, 1890, the paper was increased from seven to eight columns in width, thus making a total of 64 columns, an addition of eight columns daily, equivalent to one additional page.

"It is the largest regular edition of a newspaper ever printed in Washington," said The Post editorially. "The Post proposes to keep pace with the growing Capital City and will never be found lacking the enterprise and energy necessary to give the people of Washington a thorough newspaper of which they may be proud."

It was in this year that the physical development of the city became pronounced, as will be found discussed under another heading. As the city became crowded and people moved farther and farther out, with the coming of improved transportation, The Post took steps to circulate its papers among them. On April 26 it put into effect its first early suburban delivery service to Columbia Heights, Meridian Hill and Mount Pleasant. The following day, Sunday, April 27, The Post carried 82 columns of advertising.

"This eclipses all former records in Washington," it proudly said. On Sunday, June 15, it published an entire page of laudatory contributions from the leading business and professional men of the city, commending it for its enterprise and fidelity to the interests of Washington. The news dealers reported "increasing sales and growing popularity."

Few Changes in Staff.

The Post made few changes in its staff, the principal members of which by tradition remained with the paper for many years. They were trained in The Post's school from which have graduated so many distinguished men. All worked for the common welfare. Entering upon its fourth year under the new management, it announced on January 1, 1892, that its circulation was "three times greater than it was when the paper passed under its present management."

On Wednesday, September 21, 1892, it produced a remarkable edition in honor of the grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the outstanding event in the history of the city in that year. It was profusely illustrated and most informative. This special edition of this day attained the enormous circulation of 260,099 copies, a feat never before equaled in the history of journalism at the Capital; and mail orders later brought the total to 283,105. The paper went into every State, city and town in the country, and did much to establish the reputation of The Washington Post as the leading local newspaper and the greatest in the field of national advertising. Another famous special edition was the "World's Fair" number, a most elaborate souvenir of the Chicago Exposition, published in three parts, in December, 1893.

On September 4, 1892, The Post had announced that Mr. Appleton P. Clark, jr., had been selected the day before as the architect of the new building which the paper proposed to erect "on the vacant lot at the crossing of E street and Pennsylvania avenue," the site of the paper's present home. It had but few more big events to chronicle from its old quarters at Tenth and D streets. Perhaps the most important of these was the inauguration of President Cleveland, on March 4, 1893, when his second term began. It was an interesting event. There was a parade of 50,000, with Tammany and Richard Croker in line, and Mr. Cleveland reviewed it for four hours from the stand in front of the White House. There was an inaugural ball at the Pension Office.

Special Edition Issued.

The Post published a magnificent special edition, illustrated by its famous artist and cartoonist, George Y. Coffin. The 24-page paper of March 5 was hailed as a "journalistic triumph."

The issue of October 23 was the last published at the old building. On Tuesday, October 24, it issued the first edition publishd at the new building. There was a great celebration in the composing room of the handsome new home, the management serving a bountiful collation with plenty of champagne. There was new type, a new style of heads and a battery of linotype machines, making The Post's plant the most modern in the city and one of the best in the United States.

The new Post Building was at this time by far the handsomest architectural adornment which Pennsylvania avenue had ever known, and it still remains today, as enlarged later in accordance with the original design, a splendid memorial to the talent of its architect. The whole neighborhood has since been beautifully improved by such stately buildings as the new offices of the Southern Railway, the Municipal Building, the Munsey Building, the New National Theater, the Earle Theater and the new Willard Hotel, but at the time The Post removed there it was very much run down, and it was with prophetic vision of the future that the choice was made.

The site of the western part of the building was part of lot 7 in square 254 and was bought on April 23, 1869, by Henry A. Willard from George H. Williams and Charles McLean, of Baltimore, for a considertaion of $16,624.65, plus $5,541.55, a total cost of $22,166.20. The address was 1339-1341 E street, at a point where E street loses itself in Pennsylvania avenue at one of the noblest plazas in the city, so that the building is actually, if not literally, on the Avenue. In this plaza, from time to time, have gathered in front of The Post's bulletins the largest crowds ever assembled to learn the outcome of important news events in the history of Washington. No other newspaper has possessed this advantage.

Additional Property Purchased.

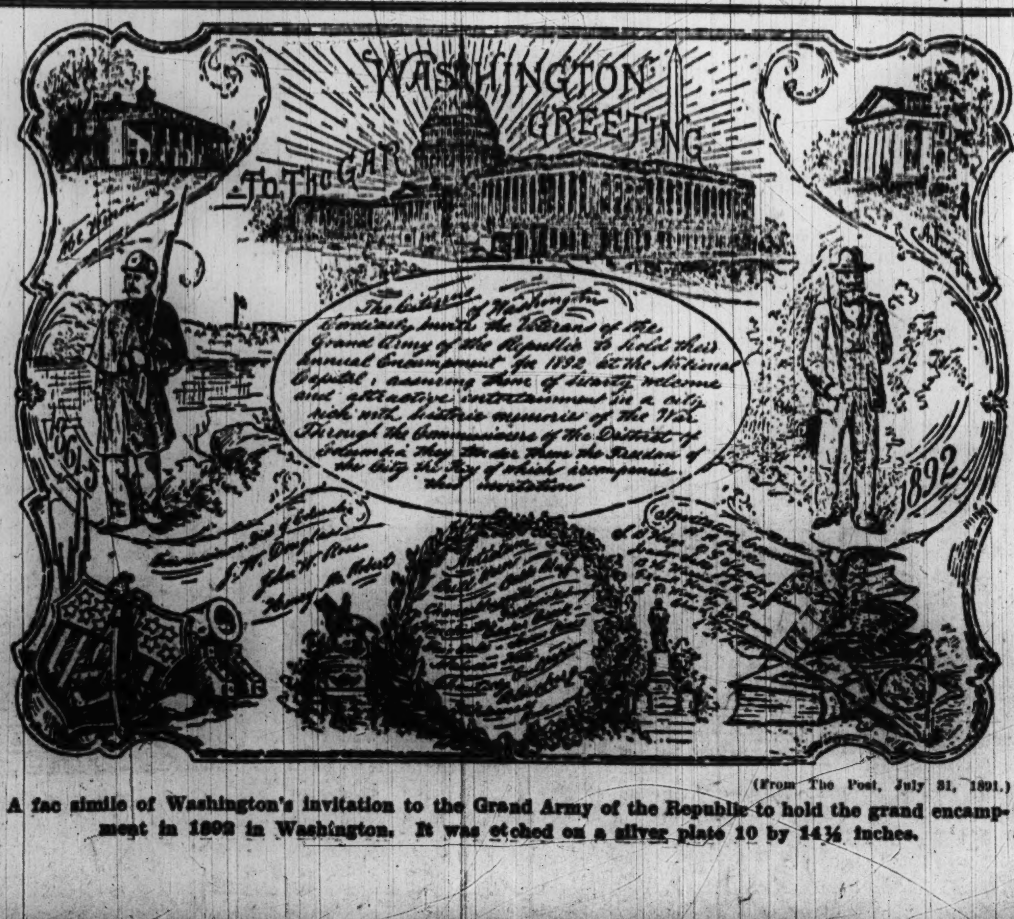
An additional piece of property, the eastern part of lot 7, was bought by Mr. Willard on January 9, 1873, from Charles G. Ball, who conducted a stove and furnace store there, at 1337 E street. On June 1, 1892, Mr. Willard leased the western part of lot 7 to Messrs. Hatton and Wilkins, for a period of 25 years, with privilege of renewal, at an annual rental of $2,000, the proprietors of The Post agreeing on their part to complete on the site by October 1, 1893, a modern newspaper office to cost not less than $25,000. The lease expired in 1917, and was renewed then and has been subsequently renewed. An addition to The Post was built on the site of Ball's store at a later date.

The front of the building was of Indiana limestone, which was particularly adapted to the style of architecture, the Gothic-Romanesque. The first floor was built in triple arcade. The ground plan of the original building measured 40.6 feet front by 156 feet deep. The composing room was on the second floor, and the editorial department on the third, as at present.

There was one signal advantage to The Post in locating in the particular neighborhood it chose—it became a part of "Newspaper Row," which at that time extended down the east side of Fourteenth street from F street to the Avenue, and turning the corner of E filled most of the buildings down to and including The Post Building, which was quickly occupied, in those portions not then required by The Post itself, by many prominent correspondents of out-of-town newspapers.

East of the new home of The Post was a locality of wide local and national fame, "Rum Row," filled with saloons, and, in the earlier days, rendezvous of the gambling fraternity.

During the Civil War John Usher—who died in 1895—opened a saloon at 1335 E street, and called it the White House. It was the gathering place of all the sporting and theatrical folk, and the bon vivants of that day of high living and hard drinking, for the cuisine was celebrated then as the finest in the city. Over the restaurant were the gambling rooms, and straggling along toward the Thirteenth street corner were others, for at this time every place in the block, with the exception of the National Theater, was a more or less gilded den where the roulette wheel sang its sinister tune, and the tiger could be bucked; and under every one was a barroom. There was one other exception—Kilbourn's drug store, where the Daniel Loughran tobacco establishment now is. Next door on the east, where afterwards Becker's leather goods place was located, and where the lunchroom is now, was Charlie Godfrey's saloon, and upstairs


WASHINGTON
GREETING
To The G.A.R.
1892

The citizens of Washington cordially invite the Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic to hold their Annual Encampment for 1892, at the National Capital, assuring them of hearty welcome and attractive entertainment in a city rich with historic memories of the War. Through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia they tender them the Freedom of the City the Key of which accompanies this invitation

(From The Post, July 31, 1891.)

A fac simile of Washington's invitation to the Grand Army of the Republic to hold the grand encampment in 1892 in Washington. It was etched on a silver plate 10 by 14½ inches.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 21, 1890.

PRIZE ESSAY ON ADVERTISING,

An Unsolicited Testimonial.

THE PALAIS ROYAL,
December 20, 1890.

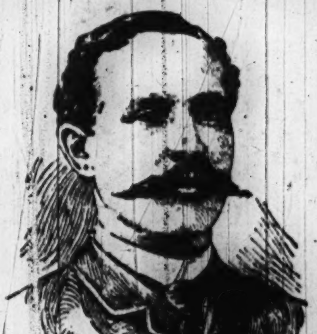
Dear Sir: Here is a fair test of THE POST as an advertising medium: 100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers were advertised this morning in THE POST only. Their non-arrival from New York has made an explanation necessary to at least 1,000 applicants, thus bringing to my notice, in a very forcible but disagreeable manner, the efficacy of THE POST as a means of advertising. I write on the spur of the moment. You may use this for what it is worth. Yours truly,

A. LISNER.

B. WILKINS, Esq., The Post.

(From The Post, November 3, 1893.)

Office of Frank Hatton, editor of The Post, in its new home.



FRANK L. HANVEY.

The contractor who built the present Post Building.

PYTHIAN ISSUE AND BRILLIANT WRITERS ADDED LUSTER TO HISTORY

NEWS STAFF GAVE SUPREMACY TO NO OTHER IN COUNTRY

Beriah Wilkins Acquires Hatton's Stock; High-Grade Reporters Trained.

MERRICK WON FAME IN COINING NICKNAMES

Ham Lewis Enjoyed Quips About Him—Sterett's Yarns Famous.

over Godfrey's was a faro bank run by John C. Heenan. Over Kilbourn's, where the National Capital Press Club and later many newspaper offices were located, in the rooms now occupied by a Chinese restaurant, was John Morrissey's gambling place, later George Parker's.

Rum Row Became Famous.

It was still Rum Row when The Post moved to its new quarters, and started the regeneration of the neighborhood. Most famous of the establishments was Shoomaker & Hertzog, at 1331-1333 E street, where, during the Civil War times, Joe Hall ran a celebrated gambling house in the upper apartments. Maj. William Shoomaker was a great gambler, and it was a common thing for him to lose $2,000 of a morning and win it back from Hall that evening. Below Shoomaker's, next to the theater, was, at the time of The Post's advent, the Lawrence Hotel, Samuel Gassenheimer proprietor, a famous old building which had been known by various names, at this time favorite resort of theatrical people. There was a celebrated bar, back of which was a summer garden.

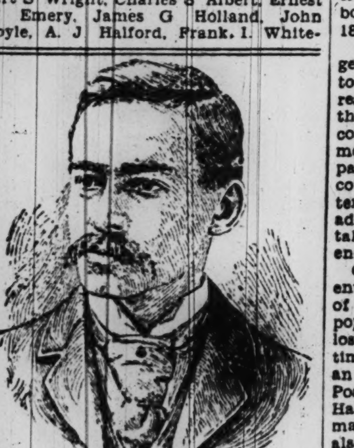
Below the theater, toward Thirteenth street was the New York House, George Ward, proprietor, and over this, at an earlier day, was "Squirley" Robbins' gambling establishment. The southeast corner of Thirteenth and E, where the Hotel Johnson now stands, was in the old days the Kirby, named after "Bud" Kirby. Caleb Mitchell was the proprietor of what was in its day perhaps the largest gambling house in Washington.

Across the street from The Post Building, where the beautiful white marble Municipal Building is now such an adornment to the city, stood the hideously ugly red-brick power house of the Washington and Georgetown cable road. This, then, was the neighborhood into which The Post moved on that eventful day in October, 1893, and where it has since remained.

Press Service Installed.

Toward the close of 1892 an important change occurred in the system of national news-gathering and distribution. The United Press absorbed the New York Associated Press, with Walter P. Phillips, general manager of the United Press, as general manager. P. V. DeGraw remained in charge of the Washington bureau. Foreign news was obtained through Reuter's. The office of the New York Associated Press, in the old Corcoran Building, where the Washington Hotel now stands, was closed as it went out of existence. Charles A. Boynton continued as manager of the Washington bureau of the Western Associated Press.

In accordance with its policy of invariably giving to its readers the best to be obtained, The Post had the service of the newly reorganized United Press, and during the week of October 23, 1893, the United Press moved into The Post Building, where the entire fourth floor had been especially designed for it. It had sixteen sets of telegraph instruments. The Southern Associated Press also had a room there in charge of Oscar C. Hatton and A. I. Mudd. The United Press Washington staff at this time—before the birth of the present Associated Press—consisted of P. V. DeGraw, James B. Austin, Henry Conquest Clark, Edwin M. Hood, Henry G. Hayes, Charles J. Hayes, Herbert S. Wright, Charles S. Albert, Ernest W. Emery, James G. Holland, John Boyle, A. J. Halford, Frank. I. Whitehead, Richard V. Oulahan, Jerome J. Wilbur, L. A. Leech, Albert Chapline and W. J. Dwyer. DeGraw was general manager; Wright, night manager, and Albert, night editor. It was a brilliant staff which thus, indirectly, served The Post. The only other paper in Washington that belonged to the United Press was the old News, an evening paper, now long since defunct.

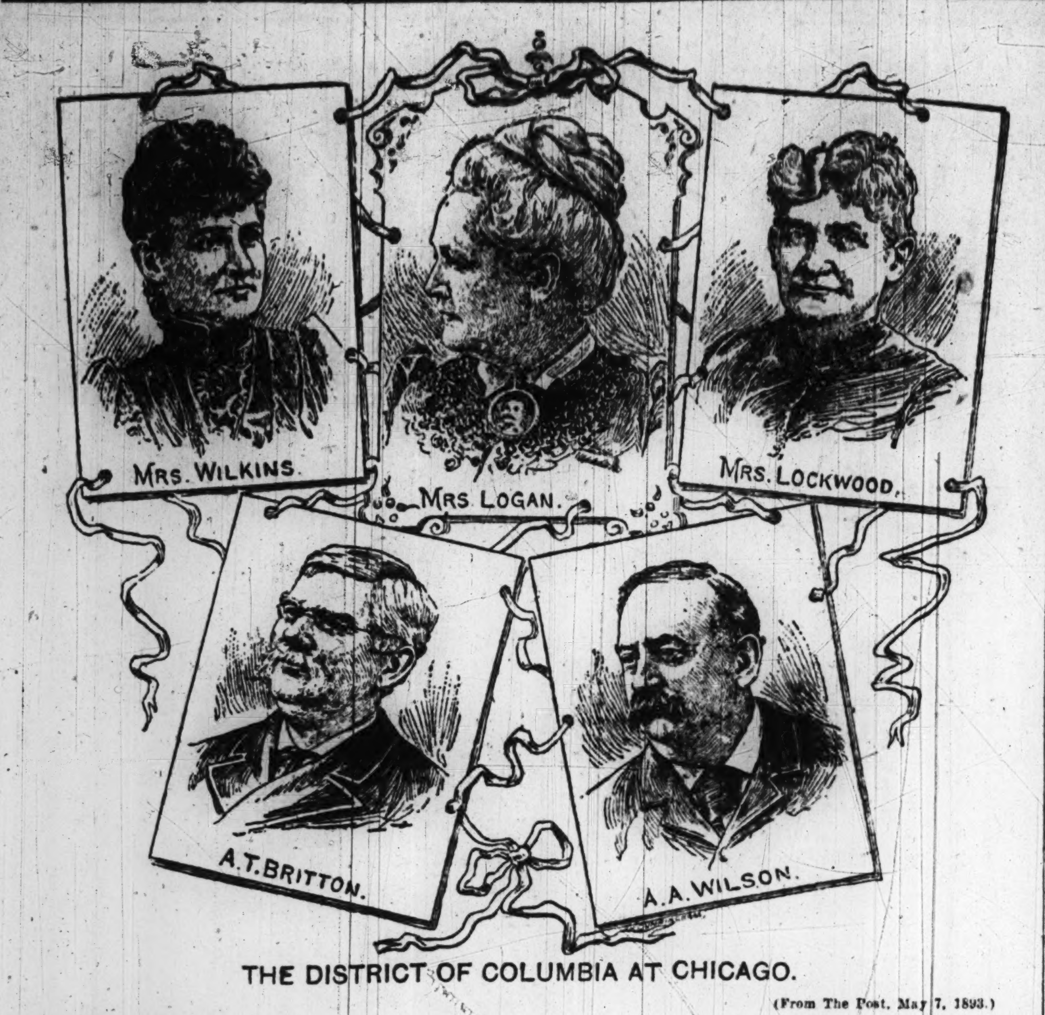

APPLETON P. CLARK, Jr.
Architect of The Post's New Home.

Scores News Triumph.

With its improved facilities for handling news The Post was able to score another journalistic triumph on the occasion of the conclave of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias, which opened on August 27, 1894, and proved to be one of the most memorable events of the kind in the history of the city.

Many of the Knights were quartered on the White Lot, where a canvas city of 2,000 tents sprang up, known as "Camp Washington." On Tuesday, August 28, there was one of those picturesque parades which have become a part of the history of Pennsylvania avenue, when 12,000 knights, commanded by Maj. Gen. James R. Carnahan, were reviewed by President Cleveland, who came back from his summer home at Gray Gables to participate in the notable event.

The Post published special souvenir Pythian editions more elaborately illustrated by Coffin, and others, than anything attempted up to that time in Washington. The Post greatly enhanced its reputation in the country and at home by the fidelity with which this outstanding event was reported. The special editions were [illegible] and favorably commented upon. [illegible] B. Richie, who had just been [illegible] Supreme Chancellor, said to a [illegible] of The Post on August 30: "[illegible] to tell you that among the [illegible] impressions I shall take [illegible] from Washington will be one of [illegible] respect for the journalism of your city as represented by The Washington Post. Ohio is a great many steps from Washington, and I live there, but I have not been ignorant of what The Post has done in a few years to lift the Capital from the level of a comparatively dead newspaper town to one of the highest rank in the country. Notwithstanding this knowledge, the colossal enterprise of your paper has filled me and the members of my order with wonderment." There were many other complimentary references of the same character.


MRS. WILKINS.
MRS LOGAN.
MRS. LOCKWOOD.
A.T. BRITTON.
A.A. WILSON.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AT CHICAGO.

(From The Post, May 7, 1893.)

The official committee which represented Washington at the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition, May 21, 1893.

Death of Frank Hatton.

From the time of the purchase of the paper from Mr. Hutchins, the editorial and reportorial departments had been under the controlling hand of Frank Hatton. That hand was now suddenly to be removed. On April 30, 1894, Mr. Hatton died at his residence, 2013 Hillyer place, after a brief illness. On April 24, he had suffered a stroke of paralysis at his desk in the editor's office in The Post Building, on the third-floor front. From this he never rallied. He had married, in 1867, Miss Lizzie Snyder, who, with one son, Richard Hatton, survived him. He was born at Cambridge, Ohio, April 28, 1846. The Post said of him editorially:

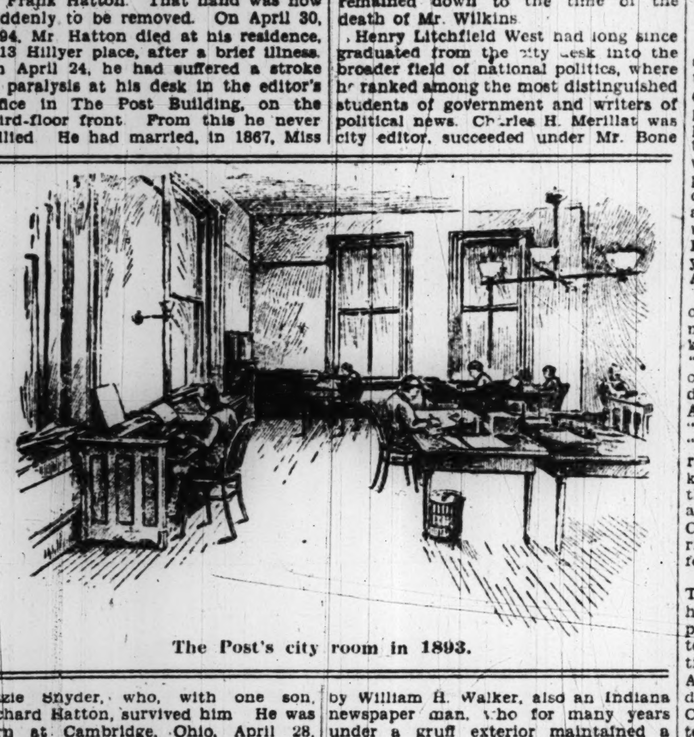
"It was his aim to make the paper genuinely independent in all things; to place it above the suspicion of party restraint or political dictation—upon that high level where public questions could be discussed according to their merits and without subserviency to partisan demands; where public men could be measured by the same disinterested standard, without abuse or adulation; where honest purpose should take the place of time-serving expediency."

On May 13, The Post published an entire page of tributes to the memory of Mr. Hatton, who was a man of great popularity. His death was a serious loss to the paper. During the brief time that William Henry Smith held an option, later relinquished, on The Post, his son Delavan, engaged A. J. Halford, of the Indianapolis News, as managing editor, and Scott C. Bone, also of Indianapolis, was brought by the latter to Washington to be the news editor of the paper. At the time of Mr. Hatton's death, Mr. Halford was with the United Press, but Mr. Bone had continued as news editor, both under Stilson Hutchins, and Hatton and Wilkins, and upon the death of Mr. Hatton he succeeded to the managing editorship of The Post, where he remained about 11 years in complete charge of the news and editorial departments. He gave to the paper the stamp of a commanding personality, bringing to his task one of the best newspaper minds in the world.

Wilkins Acquires Stock.

Mr. Hatton owned a half-interest in The Post, less a few shares of stock which were held by Uriah Painter. Thus at his death his widow found herself a minority stockholder, and being without newspaper experience herself, and thus unable to serve the paper in a managerial capacity, she sold her entire holdings to Mr. Beriah Wilkins, who thus became the sole owner of the paper with the exception of the few outstanding shares of stock referred to. And thus the situation remained down to the time of the death of Mr. Wilkins.

Henry Litchfield West had long since graduated from the city desk into the broader field of national politics, where he ranked among the most distinguished students of government and writers of political news. Charles H. Merillat was city editor, succeeded under Mr. Bone by William H. Walker, also an Indiana newspaper man, who for many years under a gruff exterior maintained a warm devotion to the boys of the city staff whom day by day he trained in the development of news-getting ability and the clear writing of straightforward English. It is to be doubted whether there was any better newspaper training school in the country than The Post's city room under William H. Walker. Many a newspaper reputation along the old "Row" was based upon the touches which Col. Walker's merciless but friendly blue pencil gave to the reportorial raw material turned in at the desk, and made to sparkle with the finishing grace of this man's genius.


The Post's city room in 1893.

Many Reporters Trained.

Under him grew up such outstanding reporters as William W. Richardson, Robert T. Small and Ewan Justice, later of the New York World, all of them now dead, but still living in newspaper fame. When Beriah Wilkins was in politics in Ohio a young man named Harry L. Merrick was associated with him. He was born January 26, 1859, in Xenia, and going into the newspaper business, had been city editor of the Zanesville Signal, and later the owner of a paper at New Philadelphia, Ohio. Mr. Wilkins brought him to Washington shortly after the purchase of The Post and gave him a job, first in the business office.

One day Mr. Wilkins said to his partner, "Hatton, I want you to try Merrick on editorial work," so Mr. Hatton sent for him and said, "Henry, I've tried you on everything else but editorial. Now, I want you to write about a third of a column on any subject that suits you, and, if you can, dash off a few crisp paragraphs."

That night while Mr. Hatton was reading proofs, he began to laugh. He had come across the paragraphs Merrick had turned in. He sent for him. "Harry," he said, "how long did it take you to write this humorous material?"

Merrick opined it must have taken him more than half an hour.

"Can you write paragraphs like this every day?" asked his chief.

"That's nothing," replied Merrick. "I can reel 'em off by the column."

"Then reel 'em off," said Hatton, "and don't do anything else."

Merrick Nicknames Adhered.

With reporters like "Billy" Richardson and "Bob" Small and Ewan Justice, in the city room, to say nothing of Jim McElhone, the star police reporter; and Harry Merrick writing paragraphs, and Richard Weightman turning out day after day the satires which helped to make the editorial page famous; and George Y. Coffin contributing his brilliant cartoons, and Henry L. West writing politics, all under the discerning eye of Scott C. Bone, it will be seen that The Post yielded supremacy to no paper in America.

It was Merrick who invented most of the nicknames by which the statesmen of that period were, and still are, known. He bestowed the name of "Gum Shoe Bill" upon Senator Stone, of Missouri, and to the day of his death he was never able to shake it off. Allen G. Thurman was known as the "Old Roman," until Merrick made it "Roman Candle" Thurman. Merrick rang all the changes on the pink whiskers of James Hamilton Lewis, when that statesman first went to Congress, and immortalized them. One day the Congressman dropped in to see Merrick, and the latter thought he was in for a complaint.

"I would rather be mentioned in The Post's paragraphs," said Lewis, who had a fine appreciation of the value of publicity, "even though ridiculed, than to be ignored all together." At the time of "Pop" Merrick's untimely death, April 18, 1903, Henry Watterson, the distinguished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who was in Washington, said that he had "made the editorial page of The Washington Post blaze as George D. Prentice had made the editorial page of the old Louisville Journal blaze." Wilbur D. Nesbit, upon hearing of Merrick's death, published the following tribute in the Chicago Tribune, April 24, 1903:

"Dead, with the laugh still on his lips,
And on ours the smile;
Won by the savor of his quips
And his wit and wile.
Dead? And the ink has not yet dried
Where he wrote with zest?
Death, you have caught us merry-eyed.
'Tis a sorry jest."

Advent of Alfred H. Lewis.

There was added to the galaxy of talent on The Post in the middle Nineties another brilliant name. History contains no record of the first meeting between Alfred Henry Lewis and Col. William G. Sterett, of Texas, but it was an eventful one for The Washington Post. Lewis had come to Washington in the early Nineties, and drifted as naturally to Newspaper Row as a needle to a magnet. Short, sturdy of build, a fine head rested upon a stout neck and massive shoulders. He was a man to attract attention in any company, and he had talents which soon endeared him to everybody. He was a story teller par excellence in the very home nest of story telling, and when he met "Bill" Sterett, two of the most gifted raconteurs in the world had come together.

Lewis had gone from Cleveland, Ohio, to a New Mexico ranch, and then to Dodge City, in its prime. A lawyer, he might—doubtless would—have reached the bench; but he had other ambitions in his mind. He came to Washington in 1893 and, along the "Row," fell in with Sterett and Col. Tom Ochiltree and many others, including Thomas B. Reed, the Maine giant. In a short time Lewis found himself possessed of a job as a doorkeeper at the Capitol. He was also correspondent of the old Kansas City Times, then the Democratic rival of the Kansas City Star; and the pieces Lewis wrote compelled Col. William R. Nelson to meet the competition. And thus in 1894 Albert Miller was sent to Washington, the first Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star.

Yarns by "Bill" Sterett.

Under the elms, of summer evenings, along Newspaper Row, or over the historic bar of the old Willard's, or perhaps at the Chamberlin Club, Bill Sterett spun his yarns, and Al Lewis, with a rich Western experience himself and plenty of background, drank them in. Presently The Washington Post was displaying a new feature. On July 7, 1895, a new name appeared in its pages, a name destined to become famous. On that day, in the Sunday magazine section, was modestly displayed a story of the old West, "Tucson Jennie's Heart." It was signed simply "A. H. Lewis" and introduced to fiction some new and living characters—the Old Cattleman, Old Man Enright; Doc Peets and Cherokee Hall. Wolfville was born, with all its marvelous inhabitants.

Three weeks passed, and then, on Sunday, July 28, the people chuckled over another yarn, "A Western Tale." This was signed "Alfred Henry Lewis." And thus the signature remained until it had covered the title page to a bookshelf full of novels and stories. He became, when he entered the magazine field, one of the highest-paid writers of his time.

William E. Curtis at Work.

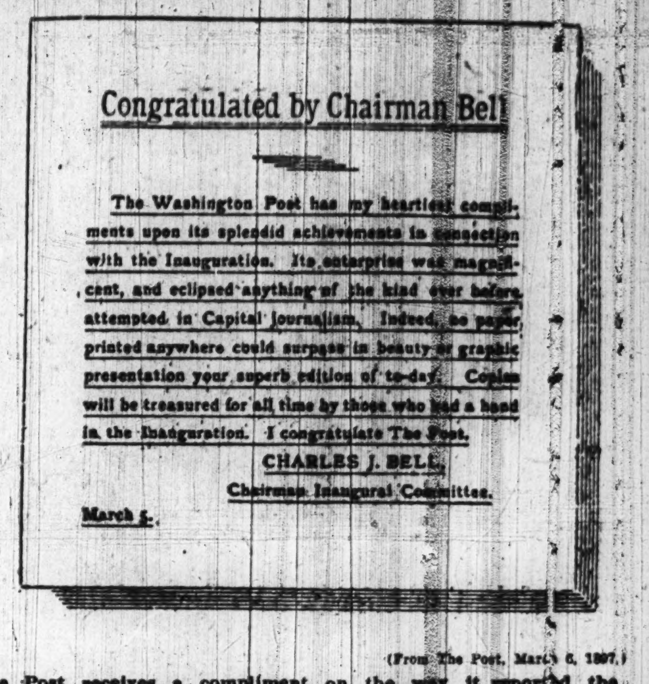
William E. Curtis was a frequent contributor to The Post, as was Gen. Henry V. Boynton, who signed his articles "H. V. B.," and Grace Greenwood, who then lived at 218 New Jersey avenue southeast. Often political articles by O. O. Stealey, then the correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, found their way into The Post. Fred F. Schrader was writing dramatics, and Channing Pollock was giving the first example of that genius for the stage which afterwards led him to New York to win fame and fortune as the author of successful plays.

In March, 1895, The Post extended its telegraph service by the addition of the cable news of the New York Herald, which enabled it to cover the whole world at a time when foreign news was beginning to be of transcendent interest. The Nicaraguan situation was acute, with Great Britain threatening to seize Corinto. There was a war in progress between Japan and China, with Russia threatening war on Japan, a conflict that was to be postponed until Roosevelt's time. Early in February the mechanical equipment was improved by the addition of another new perfecting Scott press. The paper was never before so well prepared to render first-class service. Naturally it was carrying by now an immense volume of advertising for those days.

Supports Gold Standard.

In 1896 The Post expanded, publishing a minimum of 12 pages daily and generally 16 pages. In this year the editorial page was removed from page four to page six, where, in the daily, it has since remained. The feature, "In Hotel Lobbies," became a permanent fixture in the last column of the editorial page and, written for seventeen years by E. B. Smith, became one of the most widely-quoted things in the whole country.

The sensational trial growing out of a contest over the celebrated will of the late Judge Joseph Holt occurred in 1896, and Clifford K. Berryman's illustrations gave The Post's account an interest and value of exceptional quality.


Congratulated by Chairman Bell

The Washington Post has my heartiest compliments upon its splendid achievements in connection with the Inauguration. Its enterprise was magnificent, and eclipsed anything of the kind ever before attempted in Capital journalism. Indeed, no paper printed anywhere could surpass in beauty or graphic presentation your superb edition of to-day. Copies will be treasured for all time by those who had a hand in the Inauguration. I congratulate The Post.

CHARLES J. BELL,
Chairman Inaugural Committee.

March 5.

(From The Post, March 6, 1897.)

The Post receives a compliment on the way it reported the inauguration of President McKinley.

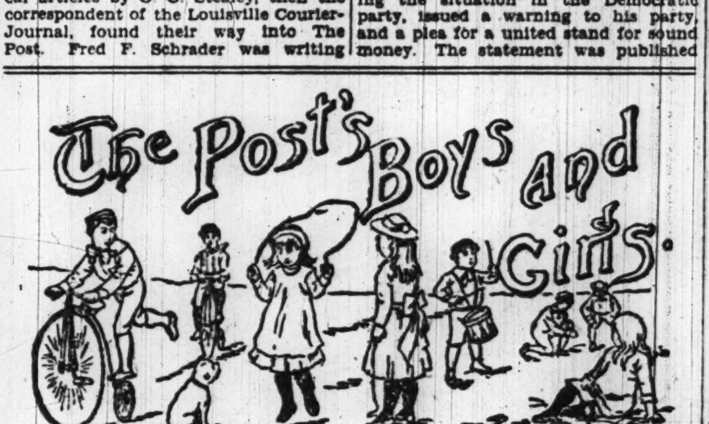
Always sound and conservative in editorial policy, The Post threw its strength to the preservation of the gold standard and, in the memorable campaign in which Bryan endeavored to fasten the "free silver" fallacy upon the country, it supported William McKinley, the Republican candidate for President.

Coffin's cartoon, "The Advance Guard of Prosperity," sounded the campaign keynote. Henry L. West reported the St. Louis convention and, in a dispatch dated June 11, 1896, not only predicted the nomination of McKinley, but said that Garret A. Hobart would be his running mate.

On June 18 McKinley was nominated on the first ballot and Hobart was nominated also. The Post, as an independent journal, congratulated the Republican party.

Great C. E. Convention.

While the Republican convention was in session, President Cleveland, in reply to a request from the New York Herald for a statement concerning the situation in the Democratic party, issued a warning to his party, and a plea for a united stand for sound money. The statement was published on the first page of The Post June 17, 1896, simultaneously with its appearance in the Herald.


The Post's Boys and Girls.

(From The Post, January 24, 1892.)

A familiar feature for many years.

The Post's resources in the reporting of big news events was put to a severe test in 1896, but it came through with flying colors and enhanced prestige at home and in the country at large.

While the Democratic National Convention was meeting in Chicago, where the leading writers of the staff were covering a momentous political event, culminating in the electrical "Cross of Gold" speech by an Omaha reporter named William J. Bryan, the stampeding of the delegates, and the "Boy Orator's" nomination, heralding the beginning of one of the most bitterly contested elections in 50 years, an event was taking place in Washington which placed the whole paper under a great strain.

On the day that Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, was chosen to sound the keynote of Democracy at Chicago, and it was apparent that "Free Silver" was in the saddle, the United Society of Christian Endeavor held at the Capital its fifteenth international convention, which has become a part of the traditions of the city. Preparations had been going on for it for months, but it was even a greater success than had been expected. While in no sense a revival, it left upon the community a religious influence which was long to be felt.

Famous Special Edition.

To an event so remarkable The Post gave the attention it deserved, and once again its splendidly illustrated special editions were the talk of the town and the admiration of the whole country. As had been the case with the Knights Templar special edition, the reputation of the paper as a great national journal was increased, for these editions went to every corner of the land and were long preserved, and the advertisers of Washington became as familiar abroad as they were at home, to their great benefit.

Not only did The Post give a complete account of all the manifold activities of the convention, but it published in full all the important addresses by such men as the Rev. Francis D. Clark, D. D., president of the United Society; the Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D. D., of Washington; Bishop Alexander Walters, D. D., of Jersey City; Commissioner Ross and many other notable divines and laymen.

Those who were living in the city at the time will recall the fervor and enthusiasm which marked the convention. Three enormous tents were erected in the White Lot and here the principal services and meetings were held, although all the churches of the city also were the scenes of remarkable religious gatherings. The convention formally opened at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, July 6, 1896, with simultaneous meetings in [illegible] churches.

Early on the morning of the [illegible] Tent Williston, one of the huge rallying places on the White Lot, was blown down by a furious storm which swept over the city, and it was impossible to erect it again, but the other two, Tent Endeavor and Tent Washington, while badly wrecked, were not destroyed, and men summoned to the White Lot arrived in time to save them.

Added to the 5,000 Endeavorers then representing the strength of the society in Washington were 30,000 visitors. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the exercises held daily on the White Lot was the singing of a grand chorus of 600 voices, which had been trained for weeks under the direction of Percy S. Foster. The convention adjourned Monday night, July 13. The Post's report of this convention stands today a most creditable milestone recording its triumphant history of half a century of service.

Death of Coffin.

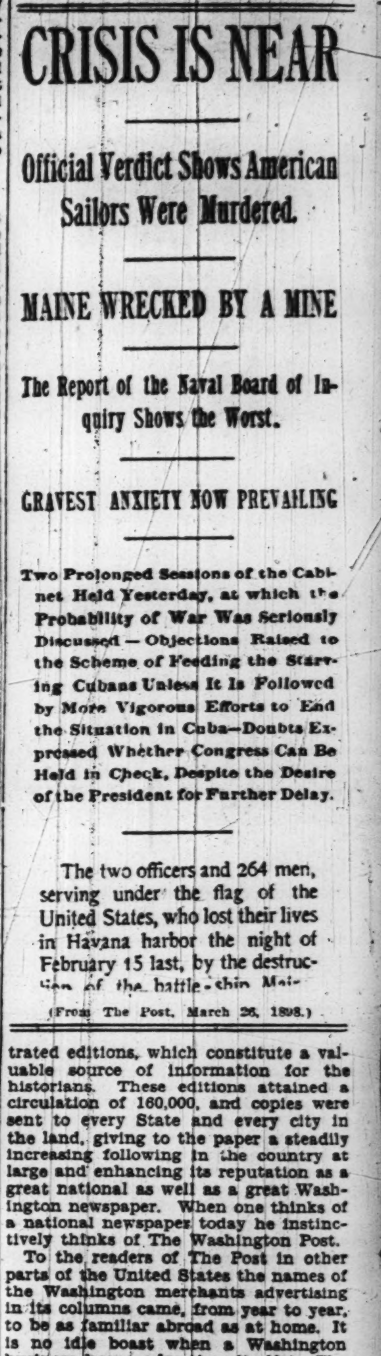
With the convention over, The Post turned its attention to politics and covered the campaign, one of the hardest-fought in the history of the country, in great detail. There were analytical news stories every day by Henry L. West, and Perry S. Heath unlimbered his auxiliary batteries in Chicago, and the enemy was raked fore and aft.

Stilson Hutchins in this campaign supported Bryan, so that it was due to the accident of the change of ownership that the voice of The Post was not raised in 1896 for free silver instead of for the gold standard. The sound money party had a strong, independent and vigorous champion at the National Capital, which was of great importance in such a close contest.

The Post predicted McKinley's election, and on election night, following its custom, gave the people an elaborate service, displaying the returns on two screens. Vast crowds gathered to obtain the news.

The Post was now to sustain another great loss. George Y. Coffin, its distinguished cartoonist, whose work is now gathered in an immense collection in the Library of Congress and whose bust stands in the Corcoran Art Gallery, was ill, and had been confined for weeks to his home in the Garfield Apartments, Thirteenth and I streets. Here, November 28, 1896, he died, mourned by the whole city.

He worked up until almost the end, his last cartoon appearing on the first page of the paper on November 19. He was succeeded as cartoonist by Clifford K. Berryman, who remained with The Post until January 29, 1907. On March 4 and 5, 1897, reporting the first inauguration of President William McKinley, The Post published elaborately illustrated editions, which constitute a valuable source of information for the historians. These editions attained a circulation of 160,000, and copies were sent to every State and every city in the land, giving to the paper a steadily increasing following in the country at large and enhancing its reputation as a great national as well as a great Washington newspaper. When one thinks of a national newspaper today he instinctively thinks of The Washington Post.


CRISIS IS NEAR

Official Verdict Shows American Sailors Were Murdered.

MAINE WRECKED BY A MINE

The Report of the Naval Board of Inquiry Shows the Worst.

GRAVEST ANXIETY NOW PREVAILING

Two Prolonged Sessions of the Cabinet Held Yesterday, at which the Probability of War Was Seriously Discussed—Objections Raised to the Scheme of Feeding the Starving Cubans Unless It Is Followed by More Vigorous Efforts to End the Situation in Cuba—Doubts Expressed Whether Congress Can Be Held in Check, Despite the Desire of the President for Further Delay.

The two officers and 264 men, serving under the flag of the United States, who lost their lives in Havana harbor the night of February 15 last, by the destruction of the battle-ship Mai-

(From The Post, March 26, 1898.)

To the readers of The Post in other parts of the United States the names of the Washington merchants advertising in its columns came, from year to year, to be as familiar abroad as at home. It is no idle boast when a Washington business house advertises itself in The Post as a nationally-known store. All the firms advertising in The Post are known from Coast to Coast and in foreign lands.

Maine Blown Up.

Shortly after the inauguration, on March 29, 1897, the old United Press collapsed and made an assignment, but The Post was by this time a member of the Associated Press, as it was at that time organized and constituted. On March 30, the Associated Press, of New York, which had been a part of the United Press, voted to dissolve. On May 22 the Associated Press, which had been located in the Postal Telegraph Building, moved into The Post Building, and took over the old quarters of the United Press, on the fourth floor, which had been especially designed for a large newspaper service.

The year which followed was one of the most eventful, not only in the history of The Post, but in the history of Washington, and of the country.

On February 15, 1898, the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor, and The Post, with an extra issue at 4:30 a. m. on the 16th, awoke the sleeping city and gave the first news of a disaster which was to plunge the Nation into war and make America a world power, dominant from the West Indies to Asia.

Again at 6:30 o'clock of the same morning The Post published an extra, the second announcing that many of the heroic sailors of the Maine had lost their lives and giving more details. By this time Washington was in a frenzy of excitement, and wrath grew as it became known that 258 sailors had lost their lives. That the Maine had been blown up from the outside, an opinion afterwards confirmed by the court of inquiry, was believed by everybody, for feeling against the United States had been running high in Spanish circles in Cuba, where the struggle of the patriots against tyranny had aroused the sympathy of all in this country for the cause of "Cuba Libre."

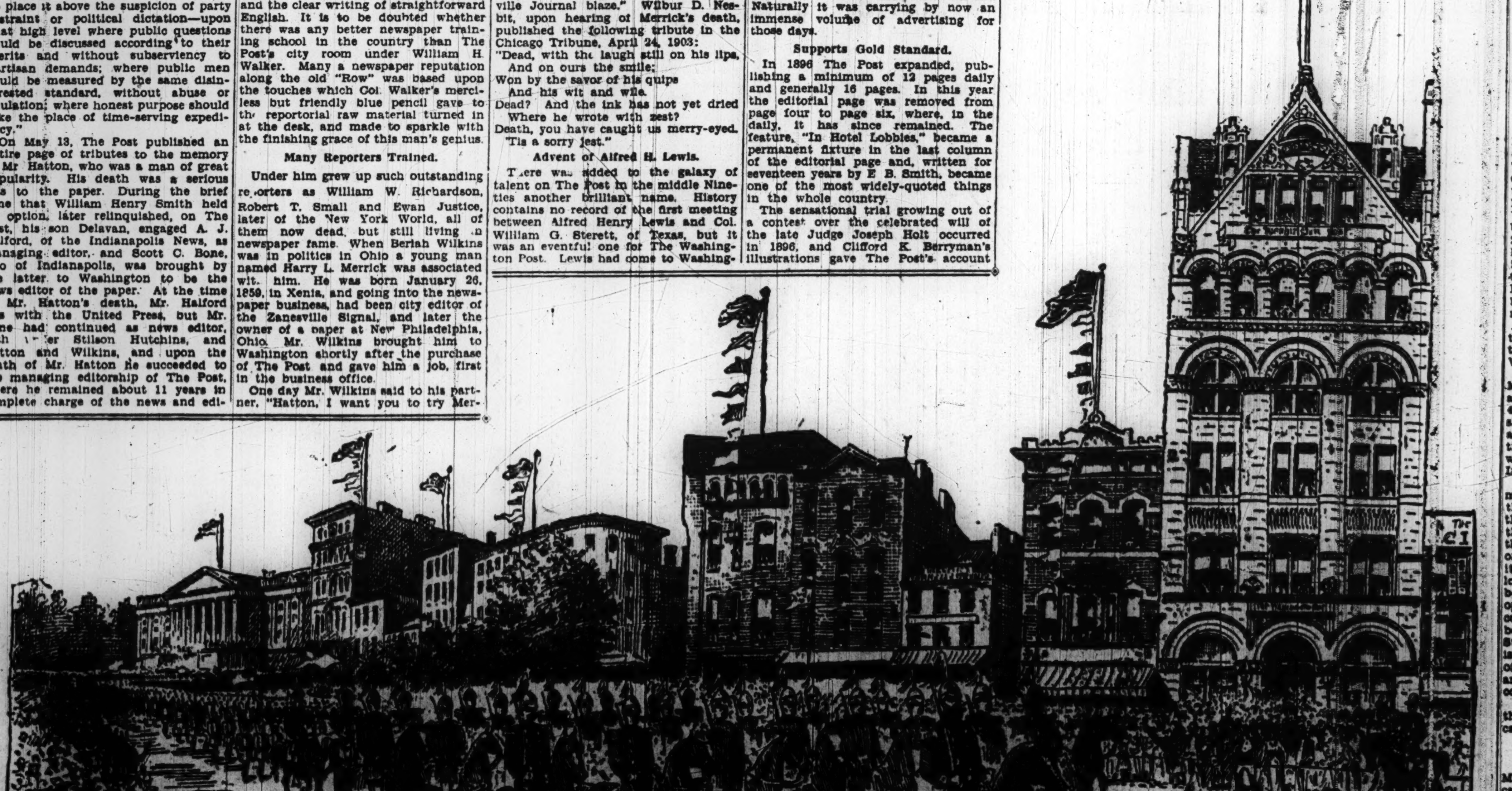
On April 2 The Post published on the first page a striking cartoon, in the caption of which appeared this line:

Invents Famous Slogan.

"If the Row Comes, Remember the Maine!" Thus The Post, through its cartoonist, gave to the Army and Navy the slogan to which they fought in the Spanish War, rendered inevitable by the destruction of the Maine.

The story of this war, and of the effect of it upon Washington, is recounted in another place, where the history of Washington's military achievements is set down. How The Post reported that war is also described there.

Suffice it to say here that at 11 o'clock on the night of Sunday, May 1, 1898, The Post in an extra gave to the


Knights of Pythias Parade passing The Post Building, August 28, 1894. (From The Post's Special Pythian Edition August 29, 1894.)

SPANISH WAR STIRRED NATION ON EVE OF TWENTIETH CENTURY

M'KINLEY TRAGEDY BROUGHT BIG CROWD TO POST BUILDING

Managing Editor, at Buffalo, Sent Bulletins on the Assassination.

CONTROL ACQUIRED BY JOHN R. M'LEAN

Henry L. West Appointed Commissioner of the District.

city its first news of Dewey's smashing victory at Manila Bay.

With the best and most complete news services in existence, and with its own special correspondent at the front with the District regiment at Santiago, The Post scored many notable news "beats" during the Spanish War period.

For example, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 3, an extra was issued giving the latest dispatches from Gen. Shafter calling for reinforcements.

That same day Sampson's fleet had annihilated Cervera's fleet at Santiago. President McKinley withheld the news, however, until midnight ushered in the national holiday, when it was given out.

Post Gives News First.

The Post, as usual, was the first to give this thrillingly important piece of news to the city, issuing an extra at 1 o'clock on the morning of July 4, 1898.

All over the city The Post's newsboys ran. Their ringing voices aroused the slumbering people from their beds. "Extra paper! Great naval victory! Spanish fleet is sunk! Extra Post!" Lights appeared in every window, until the whole town was illuminated, and soon the streets were swarming with cheering multitudes, gone mad with delight. Wild with excitement, they were! It was, as the Virginians would say, a "great day in the morning." It was one of the greatest Fourths in the history of the city, nor was there to be another day like it until November 11, 1918, when news of the World War armistice was flashed.

The Post issued a second extra at 6 a. m., giving more details of the naval battle, and in its regular edition it modestly announced that it had been the happy medium of giving the first news of the victory to Washington.

The Post scored another notable news beat on February 5, 1899, when, in an extra issued shortly after 4 p. m., it gave the first news of the Filipino attack on the American forces at Manila, the beginning of the Philippine insurrection.

The war, of course, did not engross the whole attention of the people, as was the case 20 years later. On the night of June 9, 1899, a crowd of 8,000 people gathered in front of The Post Building and listened to the returns, "broadcast" through two large megaphones, from the Coney Island Athletic Club, where, in the eleventh round of an epochal prize fight, James J. Jeffries knocked out Robert Fitzsimmons, the idol of the populace. A new champion of the world had been enthroned.

An Advertising Record.

As the paper expanded, as Washington, under the war influence, became one of the most important news centers in the world, its business also naturally increased. On May 3, 1897, The Post announced with pride that on the preceding Sunday, May 2, it had broken the advertising record for Washington with 111½ columns. It established a new record for the city up to that time, on Sunday, December 17, 1899, when it carried 177¼ columns. This was the largest paper, 36 eight-column pages, which had ever been published in Washington up to that time, and the volume of advertising enjoyed the same distinction.

Another important exclusive story printed by The Post appeared in an extra edition published at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of February 27, 1900, when a special cablegram from London announced that Gen. Cronje had unconditionally surrendered to the English army under Lord Roberts, and was a prisoner at Paardeberg. It was a hard blow to the cause of the South African Republic, Washington sympathy in the war then in progress being almost wholly with the Boers. While this defeat did not end the war, Washington read between the lines of The Post's news that England was slowly but surely crushing her enemy.

On Friday night, May 11, 1900, a vast crowd of 15,000 gathered in front of The Post's "bulletin board," filling the whole of the noble plaza which is now flanked on the south by the Municipal Building. There is no square quite like it in the whole city, and this advantage, coupled with the superior news service rendered by The Post, always made this place the center of news distribution upon occasions of exceptional interest.

The event at this time was another prize fight, also held at the Seaside Club at Coney Island. Jim Corbett was knocked out in the twenty-third round by James J. Jeffries, as the former champion tried in vain, as have so many others, to "come back."

News Free to All.

Even to this day great crowds still gather in front of The Post building to obtain the returns from elections, prize fights and world championship baseball games, but the radio is now installed in thousands of homes, and people may remain at their own firesides and hear the news of the world. In the old days The Post rendered a service to a people who were without the modern facilities they now enjoy. Thus The Post's "bulletin board" was a civic institution to a far greater extent than is easily appreciated by the present generation. On August 24, 1900, Robert Fitzsimmons knocked out Tom Sharkey at Coney Island in two rounds, and once again the crowd in front of The Post Building attested to the interest of the people of Washington in boxing.

Even more interesting to Washington people is politics, for they live their daily lives in a political atmosphere, and to thousands of citizens the rise and fall of parties is a bread-and-butter matter. Thus The Post steadily increased its facilities for reporting national political conventions and campaigns.

It presented elaborate election returns in 1900, when William McKinley again defeated William J. Bryan, The Post again, although independent, giving its moral support to the Republican candidate in this campaign. Twenty thousand people gathered in front of the paper's two immense screens on election night to obtain the returns, and history repeated itself in 1904, when Theodore Roosevelt defeated Alton B. Parker, and 1908, when William H. Taft sent Bryan to his third knock-out.

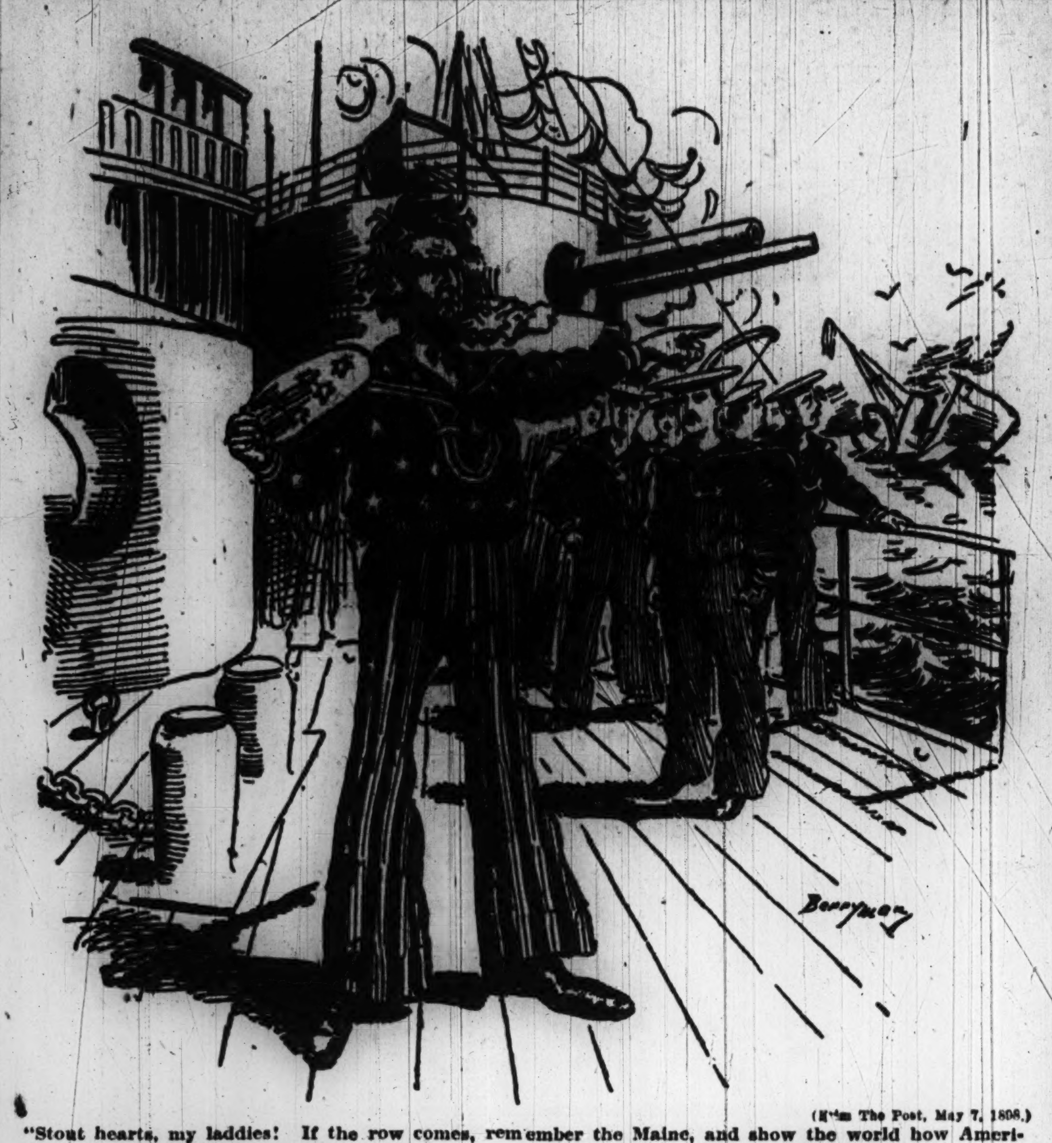
On December 12, 1900, Washington celebrated, "with pomp and ceremony," as The Post described it, the centennial anniversary of the foundation of the National Capital, a civic project in which the paper had been a leader, and to which it had given active support.

While no special edition was published, The Post printed an elaborate report of the event, profusely illustrated, and containing much historical information.

Exercises were held in the East Room of the White House, where the principal oration was delivered by Henry B. F. Macfarland, District Commissioner, whose theme was the development of the seat of Federal Government.

These were followed by additional ceremonies at the Capitol, President McKinley reviewing there the military and civic parade, and an enormous crowd gathering in the Capitol Plaza to listen to the addresses. A reception at the Corcoran Art Gallery, and fireworks on the White Lot in the evening brought the celebration to a close.

The Post on December 23 referred to the fact that due to an oversight at the time of the celebration of the centennial no mention was made of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol extension, which took place July 4, 1851. Yet this event marked the establishment of the new Capitol Building, as we know it today. The Post added to its comment an account of this corner stone laying.



(From The Post, May 7, 1898.)

"Stout hearts, my laddies! If the row comes, remember the Maine, and show the world how American sailors can fight." Origin of a famous war slogan. A cartoon by Berryman.

McKinley Is Assassinated.

President McKinley's inauguration on March 4, 1901, was hailed as the beginning of a new era of happiness and prosperity at home and abroad. A new century had come into being. We were through with the Nineties!

The kinship of the Western continents was commemorated by a Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and thither President McKinley went on September 4, the District Commissioners already being there. On the following day the President delivered his famous reciprocity address.

The impending blow which was to stun the Nation and change the whole course of American political events, fell with appalling swiftness. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of September 6 Leon Czolgosz, a Polish anarchist, with a revolver concealed in a pocket handkerchief wrapped loosely around his right hand, approached the President in the Temple of Music, at the exposition, where he was holding a reception, and fired two shots at his stomach point blank.

The local staff of The Post was just settling down for the night's work when into the office flashed a bulletin. The President had been shot! The first news was instantly displayed on the bulletin boards at the main entrance. An enormous crowd quickly gathered, as word of the assassination spread over the city with lightning-like rapidity.

Not since The Post had carried to the stricken city the evil tidings of the murder of President Garfield had Washington been so overwhelmed by grief. For the third time in American history an assassin had struck down a President of the United States.

By 7 o'clock that night the crowd before The Post Building had attained a mammoth size, flowing over upon the parking on E street. The megaphone was used for delivering the first encouraging facts about the President's injuries, which, it was believed at the beginning, would not prove fatal. The words were drunk up by the crowd with eagerness.

Story by Scott Bone.

Scott C. Bone, the managing editor of The Post, had gone to Buffalo on September 5, and was at the exposition when the assassination occurred. Bulletins from him were flashed to the office, and posted on the board and proclaimed through the megaphone. They were greeted with uproarious cheers by the people, for these early reports were encouraging.

The big open space of the Avenue in front of The Post Building was black with the great crowds, restless as a sea. People came from all quarters of the city, men, women and children, and all alike listened with intense interest as The Post supplied them with every available piece of news as quickly as it was received.

Even in the quieter portions of the city excitement reigned supreme. Windows were hurriedly opened and women beckoned for the paper as the extra edition of The Post, giving the first comprehensive news of the tragedy, was heralded by the newsboys. Consternation spread from house to house.

The regular edition of The Post of September 7 contained a complete and graphic report of the terrible deed, of the President's condition, and the bravery of his invalid wife, to whom he had devoted his life. No paper in the United States covered the tragedy more adequately than did The Post.

The encouraging reports continued until September 12, and the people thought that the President's wounds were healing. His physicians remained optimistic, and the bulletins from the residence of John G. Milburn, the President's friend and host, to whose home he was taken after the shooting, continued to build up a false hope.

Death of McKinley.

An extra issued by The Post at 5 o'clock on the morning of September 13 turned this hope to despair. It contained a bulletin signed by the physicians and Secretary George B. Cortelyou. It carried to the city word that the President's condition was "very serious." The headlines announced that McKinley was sinking.

The tragedy came swiftly to its end. President McKinley died at 2:15 o'clock on the morning of September 14, but, although the hour was late, The Post's account was full and complete. The largest headline the paper had ever published, its first eight-column "banner" proclaimed to the sorrowing city, "President Is Dead; William McKinley Passed Away at Buffalo While His Devoted Countrymen Prayed for His Recovery."

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, who had been informed on September 13 that the President was sinking, hurried from Mount Marcy, N. Y., in the North woods, to Buffalo, and there, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of September 14, in the library of Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend, he took the oath of office as President of the United States.

At 8:38 o'clock on the night of September 16 the train of mourning from Buffalo pulled slowly into the historic old Sixth street depot. Its tolling bell announced the sad return.

Not for a generation had The Post been called upon to report so sad a scene, not for a generation had the people of Washington witnessed a whole city bowed in grief, its buildings draped in black. The body of the dead Chief Magistrate, accompanied by his widow, and by Theodore Roosevelt, entering the Capital for the first time as President, was taken to the White House, where it lay in state in the East Room.

Panic in Capitol Plaza.

McKinley had been baptized in rain as he had taken the oath of office at the east front of the Capitol only a few months before. Rain fell steadily all September 17, when the body of the assassinated President was borne down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol, where, in the Rotunda, the funeral services were conducted. The Post reported with dignity and distinction one of those memorable events which occur only at long intervals in the history of a nation. Nearly a quarter of a century was to pass before the funeral cortege of a President of the United States was to traverse the streets of the Capital.

Thousands upon thousands of people lined the Avenue as the body was escorted from White House to Capitol, and in the plaza east of the latter building the largest crowd ever assembled there stood in the pouring rain to pay their mute homage. Thousands filed past the casket to take their last look at a man who had endeared himself to all.

A panic seized the crowd, a stampede occurred while the funeral services were being conducted, and men, women and children were trampled under foot. Scores of the injured were treated in the hospitals. There has been no parallel for this in the whole 50 years in which The Post has recorded day by day the history of the city.

President McKinley was taken to Canton, Ohio, for interment, and Washington turned then to the contemplation of the new President. None knew what changes in the policies of government the recent act of Providence might bring about.

Schley Court of Inquiry.

Meanwhile, The Post was devoting a part of its attention to the most memorable naval trial in the history of the city. The Schley Court of Inquiry, of which Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Benham and Rear Admiral Howison were the members, assembled for the first time at the navy yard on September 12, 1901. Thereafter for weeks the public as well as the Navy followed the developments in the famous controversy between Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and Rear Admiral Sampson, growing out of the battle of Santiago.

So far as the succession of Vice President Roosevelt was concerned, it had an important effect upon the staff of The Post, for the President appointed Mr. Henry L. West Commissioner of the District, and he resigned from the paper to take up his new duties on October 16, 1902. Thus the civilian members of the Board of Commissioners were two prominent newspaper men, Henry B. F. Macfarland being the other.

Mr. West was succeeded as chief political writer by Ernest G. Walker. Great emphasis was placed on politics, and Mr. Bone, the managing editor, had a trained staff of correspondents in every strategic political center. More and more the entire management of the paper devolved upon Mr. Bone, who stamped it in every department with his own individuality.

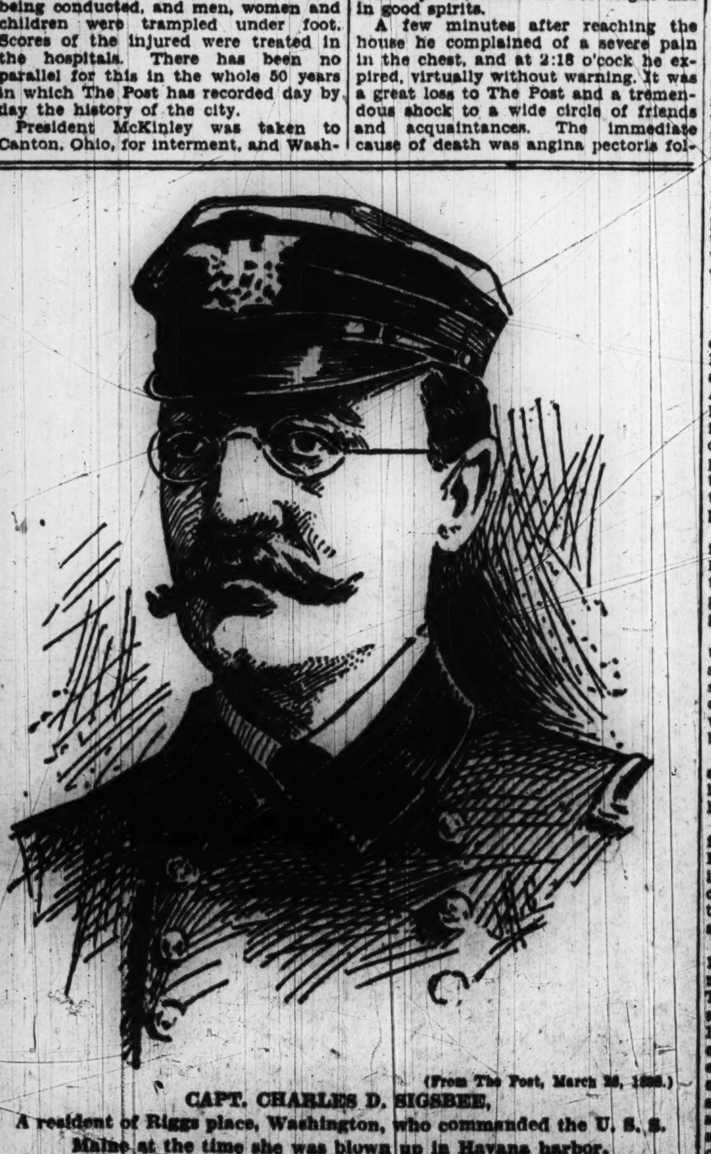
Not only was the editorial page brilliant, but in the late Nineties and the years immediately following, The Post printed the sparkling wit of Mr. Dooley, and, in addition to Finley Peter Dunne, George Ade was a contributor every Sunday, his celebrated Fables which established his reputation appearing in Washington in The Post.

Beriah Wilkins Dies.

In the early part of 1903 the health of Mr. Beriah Wilkins, the proprietor and business manager of The Post, had been the cause of some concern, but neither his family nor his most intimate friends were prepared for the blow which fell suddenly on June 7, when he sustained a fatal attack of heart trouble.

He had been with Mrs. Wilkins for a ride about the city, and stopped on his way home at the office of The Post, where he chatted with some of his associates. He reached his residence, at 1711 Massachusetts avenue, shortly before 2 p. m., when he was bright and in good spirits.

A few minutes after reaching the house he complained of a severe pain in the chest, and at 2:18 o'clock he expired, virtually without warning. It was a great loss to The Post and a tremendous shock to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The immediate cause of death was angina pectoris following a stroke of paralysis which he had experienced in New York in March, 1903. Mr. Wilkins was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery on Saturday, June 10.



(From The Post, March 26, 1898.)

CAPT. CHARLES D. SIGSBEE.
A resident of Riggs place, Washington, who commanded the U. S. S. Maine at the time she was blown up in Havana harbor.

Conservative of mind, he was never tempted to adopt any radical changes of policy with respect to The Post, which under the direction of himself and Mr. Bone was kept free from political bias. He was succeeded by his sons, John F. and Robert C. Wilkins, both graduates of Princeton, who, with his widow, Mrs. Emily J. Wilkins, inherited the property.

Additional Space Provided.

Mr. Wilkins died with one project which he had long contemplated left unfinished. This was the enlargement of The Post Building. The paper had outgrown its quarters, and although there were still rooms to be rented to a number of correspondents, The Post itself was cramped for space in the composing room.

The sons of Mr. Wilkins carried out the plans of their father and in 1905 an addition to the building was erected on the east, on the site of Charles G. Ball's old stove store, at 1337 E street.

The plans were drawn by Mr. A. P. Clark, architect of the original building, and the new structure was completed in accordance with the design of the first, and of the same materials. Not only was more space obtained, but the appearance of the building was greatly improved. The additional rooms thus made available for the editorial and mechanical departments were of great benefit. Samuel J. Prescott was the builder, and the cost was $32,000, which was only a fraction of what the same sort of construction would cost today.

Although this undertaking was initiated by Mr. John F. Wilkins, it was carried to a conclusion under a new proprietor, the addition having been started in the fall of 1905 and completed in the spring of 1906. In this transition period a controlling interest in The Post was purchased by John R. McLean.

John R. McLean Becomes Owner.

The Editor and Publisher, of October 7, 1905, printed an article stating it was rumored that Mr. McLean had acquired a controlling interest in The Post. On October 14 it said:

"The purchase of an interest in The Washington Post by John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, which was reported last week, was formally announced at Washington last Monday (October 9). Mr. McLean becomes president of the publishing company.

"A Washington dispatch of last Wednesday's date (October 11) says:

"'Scott C. Bone, who has been managing editor of The Washington Post for seventeen years, today severed his connection with that paper on the accession of John R. McLean as principal owner.

"'Contrary to the general report which said that Mr. McLean had secured but one-half interest in The Post, it became known today that he has a controlling interest. He will be his own managing editor and will have personal charge of the paper.

"'Mr. Bone is responsible for the great growth of The Post in influence and circulation, and left because he did not care to be subordinate to Mr. McLean. No editor in Washington has more friends among the public men of the country and none is more highly regarded. After his seventeen years of hard work Mr. Bone will rest for a time.'"

It was unlikely that a man who had been managing editor and editor of one of the greatest newspapers in the country, the Cincinnati Enquirer, should need a managing editor for The Post. Mr. Bone's departure under the circumstances was perfectly natural. How the paper felt about him is disclosed in the following editorial announcement of his retirement, published in The Post Friday, October 13.

Personal Item.

Scott C. Bone, for many years managing editor of The Washington Post, has resigned that position. In retiring from the head of its editorial and news staff Mr. Bone severs a long connection with The Post that has been marked by the paper's steady and uninterrupted growth and expansion in every direction which contributes to the making of a successful modern newspaper. Mr. Bone's personal relations with The Post were of the most cordial nature, and his retirement is the cause of regret deep and sincere.

Scott C. Bone came to Washington and The Post seventeen years ago, a finished newspaper man in his early manhood, the result of a course of training extending from the reportorial staff to the editorial desk. His wide experience, knowledge of men and affairs, soundness of judgment and progressive ideas have been daily reflected in the columns of The Washington Post.

In Washington Mr. Bone numbers his friends by the hundreds, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of many men in public life. Every movement designed to advance the interests of the Capital and its citizens has found in him a warm supporter.

Later the Washington Post Co. purchased the interest of Mr. John F. Wilkins, and thus the entire property was brought under one ownership.

Naturally, change in ownership brought changes in the staff, but the reorganization was natural and without violence, and many of the old staff remained in the positions they had long held, and are still with The Post.

At the time of the death of Harry Merrick, April 18, 1903, the paper was suddenly bereft of the most brilliant paragrapher in the United States, and thus universally acknowledged. His job was a hard mark to shoot at, but there were many aspirants.

Merrick's Successor Named.

At this time one of the Washington correspondents of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat was an ambitious and talented journalist, named Harry Hunter. A few days after Mr. Merrick's death Mr. Bone, opening his mail one morning, found a letter containing a sheet of crisp, bright and timely editorial paragraphs. There was no identification mark on the paper, but no signature. The writer submitted them for publication.

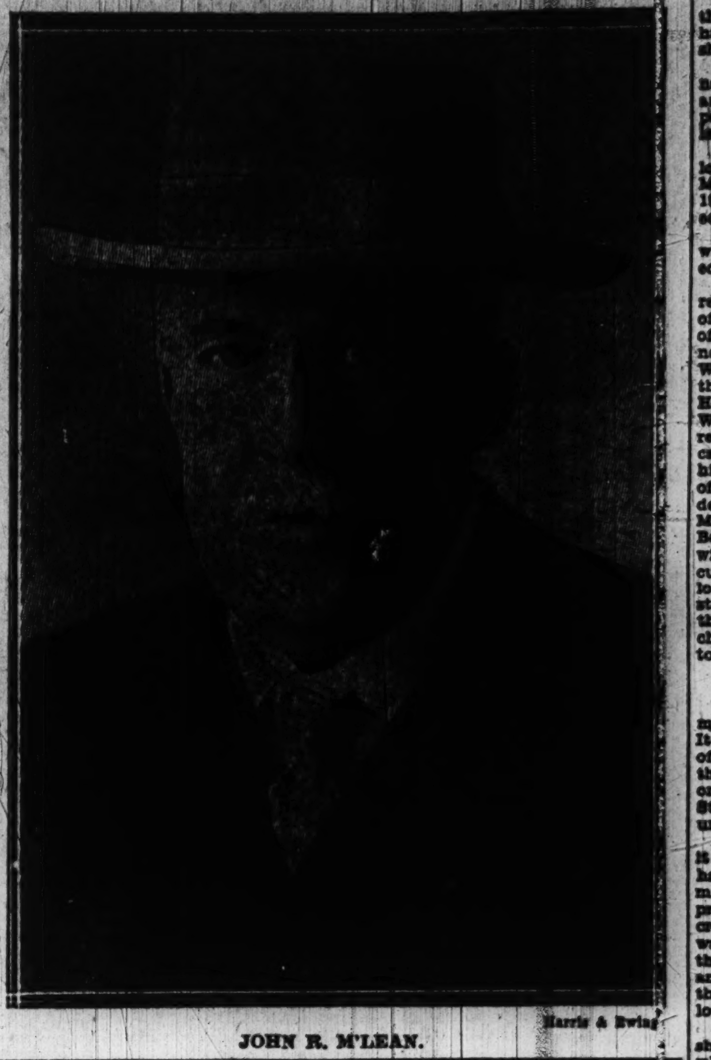
Mr. Bone had no inkling of the identity of the anonymous author, but he saw that the material, thus handed to him in a time of dire need, was good, and so he published the paragraphs.

The next day another envelope lay upon his desk, more paragraphs were submitted, and published as before, and so it continued, day after day. It became apparent to Mr. Bone that a worthy successor to Mr. Merrick had been uncovered.

One day Harry Hunter presented himself in person, and modestly announced his authorship of the paragraphs which had been appearing in The Post.

There was no necessity for applying for the position—it was his. And so Harry Hunter was attached to The Post, in the "front office," as the editorial department was generally called, at the time Mr. McLean, in person, took possession of the sanctum.

Shortly prior to this time, in March, 1905, another very brilliant newspaper man had been added to the staff of The Post. His name was Ira E. Bennett, and he had come to Washington from Iowa, via California, as the correspondent of Coast papers. He became an editorial writer. While neither was ever designated managing editor in the sense that Mr. Bone had been in supreme command, both Mr. Hunter and Mr. Bennett in this early period of the regime of John R. McLean exercised many if not all of the functions usually associated with the managing editorship of a newspaper, sometimes one, sometimes the other.



Harris & Ewing

JOHN R. M'LEAN.

Influence of Iowa Is Noted.

About the time that Mr. Hunter came on the paper as paragrapher and exchange editor a young man whose work on the Des Moines Register had attracted the attention of Mr. Bone, finally, after numerous refusals, accepted an offer to join the staff of The Post as telegraph editor, and he occupied this position at the time of the purchase of the paper by Mr. McLean. Careful, cautious and conservative, thoroughly experienced, and with a deep insight into the business of newspaper publishing even then, Henry R. Jones quickly proved himself one of the most valuable members of the staff.

Mention has been made previously of the influence upon Washington journalism growing out of the circumstance of Mrs. Calista Halsey Patchin, of Des Moines, becoming a member of the staff of The Post shortly after it was founded.

About 1901 a son of Mrs. Patchin, Robert Halsey Patchin, came to Washington to take a reportorial position on another paper then owned by his mother's friend, Stilson Hutchins. From this has come the remarkable influence of Iowa on Washington journalism. Nearly a dozen newspaper men followed Robert Patchin to Washington from Iowa, including Ira and Philip Patchin, brothers, and Mr. Jones, a friend and associate in Des Moines. Two of these Iowa men have become managing editors of Washington newspapers, including Mr. Jones, of The Post, and one, Oliver P. Newman, became a Commissioner of the District.

On the news desk Mr. McLean found in William P. Spurgeon one of the most capable newspaper executives Washington has ever produced. The city editor, Col. William H. Walker, was still grinding out copy and converting cub reporters into experienced newspaper men. Col. Charles H. Allen and Richard Weightman were editorial writers, and so remained for some time.

Changes in Organization Made.

Ernest G. Walker had received a flattering offer to become the Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, which he accepted. Other changes made reorganization of the political staff necessary, and at the opening of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress in December, 1905, the men selected to represent The Post at the Capitol were Maj. J. J. Dickinson and Frank I. Whitehead.

Under John R. McLean's management the paper grew steadily in circulation and gave increasingly good service to its readers in all departments of the paper. Gradually Mr. McLean found where he could repose confidence in his men. One day, for example, Mr. McLean called Ira E. Bennett into the small front room which had been the sanctum of Frank Hatton, and said to him, "Do you like this room?" Mr. Bennett answered that the room had a nice fireplace and was snug and comfortable, and that he liked it very much. "Take it then, and use it," replied Mr. McLean. And thus informally, in March, 1908, Mr. Bennett became the chief editorial writer of The Post, a position which he has held continuously since then, for more than nineteen years. And he still has the room John R. McLean assigned to him.

From time to time other changes occurred. Harry Hunter left Washington to become managing editor of an Omaha paper. Col. Allen died. "Dick" Weightman transferred his scintillating pen to the New York Sun, where he never shone so brilliantly as he had on The Post. Mr. Spurgeon left the paper—afterwards to return as managing editor—and for a short time E. S. Rochester was managing editor. In 1923 Mr. Spurgeon's brother, John J. Spurgeon, was managing editor for about a year.

One of the most important changes made by Mr. McLean was in the selection of a business manager. Mr. Arthur D. Marks was chosen for this responsible post, taking up his duties in 1906, and so he still remains in the same position at the head of the business and advertising departments.

Mr. McLean began editing The Post at a very interesting period, for these were the colorful Roosevelt days, and the President was soon to come to grips with Congress on the issue which he raised of railroad regulation. Capitol news was of great importance, and was covered by The Post very fully. The paper supported the President in his firm policy toward Santo Domingo, when he intervened there himself to prevent the impending intervention of certain of the European powers.

The Post favored the treaty he negotiated with Santo Domingo, which the Senate eventually ratified, and which has since been renewed by other Presidents, and is still in force, with some modifications. The same system was applied by President Wilson to Haiti, and is now being worked out.

Repeal of Tolls Opposed.

President Roosevelt also found in The Post a firm supporter in his policy with respect of the greatest achievement of his career, the building of the Panama Canal, which involved in the end the Panama revolution, the recognition of the independence of that tiny new republic and the successful carrying out of the long dream of uniting the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Post later on as vigorously opposed the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls, as proposed by President Wilson, taking the position that the canal should be free to the ships of the country which had built it, but in this Mr. Wilson eventually had his way, and brought Congress around to his view.

All else that had gone before in Washington's history was to be minimized by the stupendous events which led up to America's entrance into the World War on the side of the allies. The war filled the city with a veritable army of "war workers," thousands of whom have remained here, enormously increasing the population, raised the cost of living, changed the whole aspect of life and revolutionized the publishing business and the gathering of news at home and abroad. The Post adjusted itself to all the changing conditions, expanding and growing as the city and Nation it served expanded and grew.

Stood for Preparedness.

John R. McLean died shortly before the United States declared war on Germany, and the responsibility for the conduct of the paper, and The Post's policy with respect of the political issues arising from the war, devolved upon the publisher's only son, Edward B. McLean. John R. McLean was a Democrat, as had been Stilson Hutchins, founder of the paper. He kept The Post, however, absolutely independent in politics, with issues always considered greater than individuals, and this has continued to be the policy under its present owner.

The paper had supported a vigorous American policy toward Mexico, where conditions were most serious, resulting in eventual intervention at Vera Cruz. It did not hesitate to criticize the administration's weak policy. It stood for preparedness at a time when the Nation's power both for defense and attack were woefully weak. Coupled with preparedness it demanded a tariff that should be adequate to provide the sinews of war.

"A protective tariff," it said, editorially, June 5, 1916, "is a defensive tariff, a preparedness tariff." This was not the language of partisanship, but of independent and patriotic thinking. The Post, with the whole world in flames, demanded the enactment by Congress of this kind of a tariff. The following day it called for adequate aerial defense.

These editorial opinions were vigorously expressed by The Post as the Republican and Democratic parties were preparing to nominate their candidates for the presidential campaign. The Republican platform in the end more nearly expressed its views.

Progressive Party Formed.

The Post covered the two conventions elaborately, and editorially watched the ebb and flow. On June 10, 1916, the Republicans nominated Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Progressive Party nominating Theodore Roosevelt, The Post analyzed the situation accurately, and on June 12 its leading editorial closed with these words:

"We think Col. Roosevelt perceives that a third party campaign would imperil the country's interests, and that the greatest service he can perform for his country is to make sure that there shall be a change of administration."

The Democrats at St. Louis renominating Mr. Wilson, the issue was drawn, and one of the most memorable campaigns in the history of America was launched.

It was at this juncture that The Post lost its guiding hand. On the day that Mr. Hughes was nominated, June 10, 1916, it carried at the head of the editorial page these words:

"The Washington Post announces with profound sorrow the death of its editor in chief, Mr. John R. McLean."

Thus Edward B. McLean found new responsibilities resting upon him at one of the most critical periods in the life of the paper. He had grown up in newspaper offices in Cincinnati and Washington, and as a boy had absorbed the details of the newspaper business. He knew his staff and retained it. Within a short time after he began directing the destinies of the paper he recalled William F. Spurgeon and made him managing editor, and in this place of responsibility he remained until his death in 1920. Flanked on one side by Mr. Spurgeon and on the other by Mr. Bennett, Mr. McLean carried The Post with brilliant success through the difficult war days that were so soon to follow and raised the paper to a higher state of efficiency in all departments than it had ever before attained. No chapter in the history of The Washington Post is more distinguished.

Universal Service Urged.

Throughout the war period The Post maintained a strong, aggressive policy. It took an outstanding position in favor of the exertion of the full strength of the Nation against Germany. It was one of the first papers in the United States, if not the very first, to urge universal military service.

One of the most determined stands it took was in favor of reposing in the hands of President Wilson the full military power, and it attacked the project advanced at the Capitol for creating a "war council." No word was ever raised in The Post against the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. It supported the President throughout the war with absolute loyalty.

The Post resented the idea of censorship, and supported those in Congress who finally denied this power to the President. It was indefatigable in ascertaining and disclosing the truth about the conduct of the war and in detecting and exposing foreign propaganda, as well as malicious and mistaken American propaganda. It published many exclusive news stories, some of which may have been resented in certain quarters at the time, but history since revealed has proved their authenticity.

First to Oppose League.

The Washington Post under Edward B. McLean was the first newspaper in the United States to oppose American membership in President Wilson's League of Nations, and from the beginning fought it steadily, but without indulging in personalities.

There was nothing in the United States at this time that compared with The Washington Post in respect of influence exerted upon the minds of Senators. During the war Mr. Bennett had written day by day editorials of great power and vigor. They were more than editorials. They were essays, packed with knowledge and a profound philosophy. Subsequently published in book form, they constitute an outstanding contribution to the World War literature.

Upon the question of the League of Nations Mr. Bennett brought to bear all the forces of his mind, as he carried out the policy toward the League as laid down by Mr. McLean and in which the whole paper believed, a judgment since overwhelmingly ratified by the American people.

Senate Heeded Logic.

Day after day The Post's leading editorials, intellectual broadsides, were read at the Senate. The arguments they presented were convincing, and opinion at the Senate, which had the treaty of Versailles under consideration, was tremendously influenced by the remorseless logic with which the fallacies of the League were exposed.

The Republican party mustered a sufficient strength to prevent the ratification of the treaty. Naturally, in the campaign of 1920 The Post supported Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate, on the platform it had done so much to help to formulate. The arguments against the League of Nations first presented in the editorial page of The Post were used again in the campaign. They were unanswerable, and the people elected Mr. Harding and definitely adhered to the wise advice of George Washington against entangling foreign alliances. That policy they have steadfastly sustained since.

The Post also supported the conference for the limitation of armaments, meeting in Washington upon the invitation of Mr. Harding in 1921, as the Nation brought home and buried with solemn ceremony on the heights of Arlington on Armistice Day the Unknown Soldier. The conference was carried out in good faith on the part of the United States, and it is upon others that the responsibility for the failure of the nations of the world to reduce the burden of excessive armaments upon their people must be placed by the verdict of history.

George Harvey Became Editor.

During the war and after, the views held by The Post on public questions were virtually identical with those so vigorously expressed by Col. George Harvey, and after his return from the Court of St. James, where as the American Ambassador he had completed the work of the refunding of the war debt, Mr. McLean invited him to become editor of The Post.

Col. Harvey accepted, becoming editor on June 1, 1924, and remaining for an even year. He immediately began the publication of a series of remarkable editorials dealing with the great political controversies of the day.

The Post said on the morning after the election of Mr. Coolidge as President, November 5, 1924:

"When George Harvey became the editor of The Washington Post, the Republican party was in a state of demoralization, prepared to take its licking lying down. He made it stand up, fight and win. He did this through the power of black and white—and gray matter."

"Coolidge or Chaos."

The most important editorial of [illegible] he wrote during the campaign of 1924 was entitled "Coolidge or Chaos." It was written in July, after long study of the situation, but was withheld from publication until the psychological moment for its appearance should arrive. It was published on September 7 and was instantly quoted from one end of the country to the other.

The argument was that there was danger, in view of the bloc system which had sprung up, of the election being thrown into the House of Representatives, and the House being deadlocked. This, he pointed out, would result in the election of Charles W. Bryan as Vice President and his elevation to the Presidency. The alternative to Coolidge was chaos, which, given the political situation as [illegible] certainly would have been. The editorial had a tremendous affect upon the campaign.

In the years that followed The Washington Post went on to fresh [illegible] and new achievements, giving to the people it serves all that the world [illegible] in interesting news, [illegible] with great pride in itself, and in [illegible] and the thousands of [illegible] at its fiftieth milestone, [illegible] for a moment and survey its [illegible] past.

PASSED AND SIGNED

An Act Declaring War Promptly Approved by Congress.

UNANIMOUS VOTE IN HOUSE

Senate in Executive Session Votes Down an Amendment by Mr. Turpie.

NO SIMILAR DECLARATION SINCE 1812

Remarkable Lack of Public Interest in the Formal Announcement to the World that the United States and Spain Have Inaugurated Hostilities—The Only Opposition in the Senate Was Due to a Renewal of the Fight for the Recognition of the So-called Republic of Cuba, Which Was Defeated, Yeas 24, Nays [illegible]—All the Members Being Opposed to Any Delay of Formal Declaration.

(From The Post, April 26, 1898.)

SCOTT C. BONE RECALLS THE POST'S STAFF OF BRILLIANT WRITERS

HATTON'S CLASHES WITH ROOSEVELT STIRRED CAPITAL

Former Alaskan Governor Tells Origin of "Washington Post March."

ROBERT COLLINS BEGAN CAREER AS REPORTER

Albert Johnson Left Staff and Returned to City as a Member of Congress.

By SCOTT C. BONE,
(Managing Editor, The Washington Post, 1894-1905.)

The Washington Post was eleven years old, a mere stripling, in a transitory stage, on the market, when I became connected with it in July 1888. Whether Washington, then vaguely foreseeing its future and comprehending its destiny, would support a first-class morning newspaper had been considered problematical. Wiseacres shook their heads in doubt. Outside competition from greater cities in proximity was deemed too keen and formidable to meet. How short-sighted this appears in retrospect!

An easy-going official center, wholly dependent upon Uncle Sam, leisurely pursuing its self-satisfied way; cherishing memories of civil strife; the "bloody shirt" perniciously waving to capitalize partisanship and keep animosities in flame; a rendezvous of black freedmen merrily chanting cotton-land melodies to mouth-organ accompaniment; the spoils system dominant in the departments, but yielding; a mosquito-ridden municipality, emerging from the swamps, content with conductorless horse-drawn cars and antequated herdics—altogether charming in its atmospheres, yet governmentally watching the clock and clearly in a rut, while a galaxy of real statesmen, with notably courageous souls from Dixie, made history on the Hill and provided the Nation's needs—such was the Washington I came to know and to love, and saw in its transition L'Enfant's dream come true.

Memory is vivid and reflection marvels at the wonders wrought by the Capital City these passing years.

Cleveland Faced Defeat.

Grover Cleveland, in advance of the times, too stout of will and too attuned to ideals for party cohesion, was going to defeat at the hands of Benjamin Harrison, lately a United States senator from Indiana, at the time I transferred my activities from Indianapolis to Washington and took active service with The Post. At the Hoosier capital, where political warfare waged interminably and campaigning went on forever, the State ever pivotal and uncertain, I, a young reporter and city editor, had acquired a knowledge of issues and an acquaintance with public men, and, therefore, hailed the broader field of newspaper work at the National Capital.

William Henry Smith, manager of the Associated Press, held an option on The Washington Post and had installed his son, Delavan, just out of Yale, who engaged A. J. Halford, of the Indianapolis News (brother of E. W. Halford, editor of the Indianapolis Journal, who, a few months later, became Secretary to President Harrison), as managing editor, and he, in turn, employed me as news editor. But the Smith regime was short-lived. Evidently underestimating the option, at the end of three months it was allowed to lapse and the property reverted to Stilson Hutchins. Then Halford retired, but the staff otherwise remained intact. Fifteen years later, it is interesting to recall, Delavan Smith, a successful Western publisher, so craved this thriving paper that he was ready to pay six times the disdained option price to regain possession of it.

Hatton and Wilkins Control.

In January, 1889, it passed to the joint ownership of Frank Hatton, former editor of the Burlington Hawkeye, Postmaster General under Arthur, and later identified with the Chicago Mail and New York Press, a stalwart Republican, and Beriah Wilkins, a banker of Urichsville, Ohio, an ardent Democrat, who was finishing his third term as a member of the House of Representatives. John C. Spooner, senator from Wisconsin, and L. Z. Leiter, merchant prince of Chicago, resident of Washington, bore helpful parts in closing the purchase. Hatton became editor and Wilkins publisher, and thenceforward, with real estate development under way, The Post prospered uninterruptedly and came fully into its own.

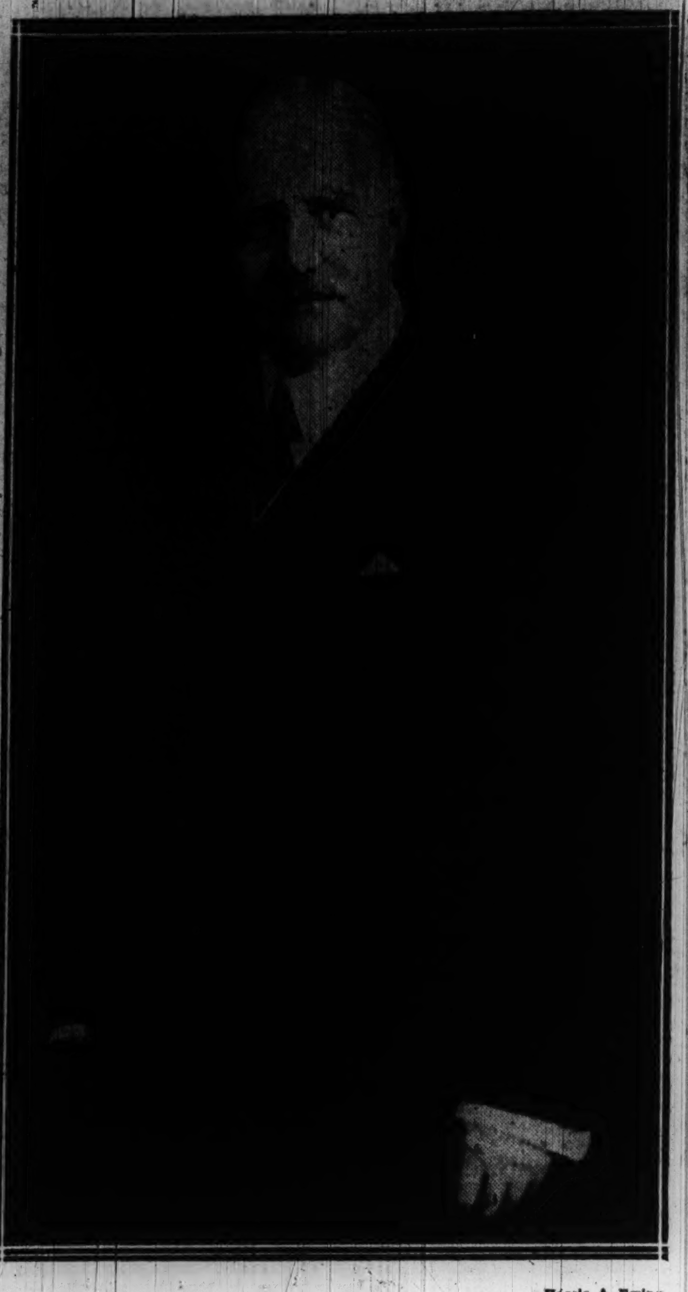
In the Hutchins Building at Tenth and D streets, its home for some earlier years of its life, with counting-room on the corner and editorial quarters and the composing and stereotyping room on the third floor, type was set by hand and the average size of the daily was eight, ten or twelve seven-column pages, with enlargement to sixteen and occasionally 24 pages on Sunday. In the attic was stored one of the first models of the Mergenthaler linotype in which Stilson Hutchins reposed greater faith than in his relinquished newspaper property.

Often members of the staff would go up and curiously inspect the marvelous machine. Misgivings as to its practicability prevailed and, moreover, the typographical union was too hostile to the invention to vouchsafe serious consideration of its use. Not until five years later, in 1893, when the paper moved into its new building directly fronting the Avenue, was a battery of ten linotypes installed, the New York Tribune and Louisville Courier-Journal, meanwhile, having pioneered the way and thus revolutionized and simplified mechanical production to the benefit of the craft and newspaperdom as a whole.

Sylvester Writes Editorials.

Richard Sylvester, whose son, the Major, served as Superintendent of Police, was chief editorial writer in those early days. A master of English and logical reasoner, in addition to his leaders, he turned out half a dozen bright paragraphs daily, and diligently scanned and clipped the exchanges. His assistant was a veteran editor, Charles H. Allen, formerly connected with Public Opinion (merged with Literary Digest), whose specialty was the protective tariff. Minor editorials came from my hands at the news desk.

Frank Hatton directed the paper's policy and himself gave spirit to its editorial page in crisp, pungent comments, usually double-leaded, on current affairs. Civil service reform, as initially begun, was his pet aversion, and he took chronic delight in satirizing and ridiculing Theodore Roosevelt, who, his foot on the first rung of the ladder of fame, a Harrison appointee on the Civil Service Commission, was an outstanding exponent of the so-called Mugwumpian sentiment. In interview or speech, chip on his shoulder, Roosevelt frequently retorted in kind and their wordy combat added to the nation's gayety. Once,



Harris & Ewing.

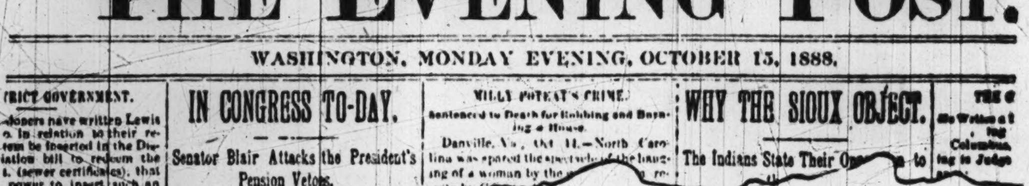
SCOTT C. BONE.

when Roosevelt magnanimously referred to Hatton as "a good fighting man," Hatton, equally magnanimous, voiced his esteem of Roosevelt as "a warrior after my own heart," or compliment akin, and their personal relations, if never close, were unimpaired by conflict.

Townsend Poem Fails.

Hatton proposed the monument at Fredericksburg, Va., to Mary, the mother of Washington, and, through The Post, raised the fund therefor. The dedication was a memorable event. An incident of the ceremony, an elaborate poem by George Alfred Townsend, touched the risibilities of the press and occasioned amusing aftermath. Politics, not poetry, prose not versification, was Townsend's forte, and his overwrought tribute to the immortal Mary failed to enhance his repute in the world of letters.

John Philip Sousa, leader of the Marine Band, his light beginning to emit from under the bushel, through friendship for Hatton, about this time made his introductory overture for the title of March King and gave The Post the best advertisement any newspaper ever received. Sousa had been elected a limited member of the Gridiron Club in January, 1889, and Hatton an active member a month later. A contest in the Washington schools conducted by The Post and the awarding of prizes



THE EVENING POST.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1888.

IN CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Senator Blair Attacks the President's Pension Vetoes.

WHY THE SIOUX OBJECT.

The Indians State Their O

The first number of The Evening Post.

at a public gathering, one Saturday afternoon, on the Smithsonian grounds, provided the occasion of the initial production of "The Washington Post March," which made an instantaneous hit and has ever since resounded the length and breadth of the earth. Sousa, perhaps, gives "Stars and Stripes Forever" first place in his march achievements, but none has actually eclipsed in popular favor "The Washington Post March."

Death Ends Hatton's Career.

Hatton's acquaintance with men in high station was close, and he dealt with them wittily and intimately. Once, presiding at a banquet, he introduced a distinguished senator of the ultraconservative school as a "rubber-tired statesman," and habitually, in print took like liberties with those occupying seats of the mighty. His editorship was cut short, in 1894 by premature death, at the zenith of his career, before the age of 50, but not until he had seen The Post in a home of its own and assured of enduring prosperity.

The paper had a cartoonist, the equal of Thomas Nast, in George Y. Coffin, a Treasury clerk, an artist to his finger-tips, whose humorous conception of men and issues commanded nation-wide attention, but who reached an untimely end in 1896. One of his many masterpieces, entitled "The Wake of the Tiger," pictured Tammany in distress over the woes of Democracy, and I prize the original drawing. His successor, Clifford K. Berryman, adept in free-hand likenesses, gave the Teddy Bear to posterity through The Post by identifying the cunning creature with Roosevelt, following his hunting conquests in Mississippi.

In the early Nineties, The Post became conspicuous for the brilliance of its editorial paragraphs, thanks to the chance discovery and immediate development of the genius of a young Ohio newspaper man, Harry L. Merrick. He edited a weekly edition of The Post, which soon was discontinued, and then had charge of the hotel column, which, while readable, lacked range and diversity in that he chronicled almost exclusively the views of Ohio people.

Emergency Develops Merrick.

Short-handed one day, Merrick was called upon in the emergency to contribute to the editorial grist. Humorously inclined, he typed off a string of scintillating paragraphs that enlisted instant attention. The hotel column knew him no more. He had found himself and The Post a star of the first magnitude. For a decade his quips and quirks were quoted far and wide, and the press recognized in him the keenest paragrapher since Prentiss, of the Courier-Journal, in his prime. None of the columnists of that day attained quite the popularity of Merrick. New York journalism sought him, but Washington was his field and The Post his medium, and he declined tempting overtures.

The uniform brightness of Merrick's work was due not only to natural bent and genius, but to the fact that he kept himself attuned to the passing show by contact with it and thus escaped hackdom. Once at the Press Club, in its struggling infancy, domiciled in small quarters on the Avenue, Herrmann, the magician, was performing tricks of legerdemain, to the delight of a mystified group. Sousa, marching into his kingdom, becoming a world figure, had surrendered the baton of the Marine Band to an Italian impresario, the talented Fanciulli, who, his musical ambition in other direction, persistently turned deaf ear to popular clamor for the martial airs of the master. From Fanciulli's luxuriant beard, on this occasion, the magician drew coins and cards and finally a pigeon to the club's amusement. Thereupon Merrick flung a challenge at the wizard: "Produce, if you can, from those whiskers, a Sousa march." Herrmann was baffled, the feat admittedly beyond his skill.

Watterson Pays Tribute.

Death claimed Merrick suddenly in 1903 when his life was at its best, and Washington and all newspaperdom mourned his passing deeply. Henry Watterson paid lofty tribute to him. "Marse Henry" and I kept in close newspaper touch and frequently one of his famous editorials would be displayed in The Post, concurrently with its appearance as a leader in the Courier-Journal. He prized his Washington clientele of readers. A more painstaking writer never put pen to editorial opinion and he was exacting as to proof revision, freely changing the phraseology and improving the niceties of expression. He scorned the typewriter, and confessed himself a failure at dictation. A rare conversationalist, yet everything he said publicly, whether in print or from the rostrum, was carefully prepared by hand. Thus the charm of his written and spoken word.

Harry Hunter, previously on the St. Paul Pioneer Press, was paragrapher, after Merrick, for a few months, and showed marked proficiency, being succeeded by George Rothwell Brown, who maintained his column's prestige.

There came to my desk in 1890 an eager, rather timid, blacked-eyed young Washingtonian in quest of newspaper employment. A graduate of Brattleboro College, he held a clerkship in the Census Bureau. The staff was small, with no immediate opening, but his earnestness interested me, and I asked him to come in from time to time. Modestly, but persistently, he complied and shortly received his reward. Appearing opportunely one afternoon, I assigned him to cover an elopement involving a daughter of wealth and a blacksmith, and he hurried proudly out. Returning, he narrated the circumstances and I told him to give the sensation the space he thought it worth. A three-quarter-column, well-written story was the result.

Story Earns Pay-Roll Place.

It earned him a place on the pay roll, and soon this natural-born newspaper man, aged 23, was covering the Schneider murder trial, the Pollard-Breckinridge breach-of-promise case and other big events of the times. He progressed naturally to the Capitol, where his usefulness grew, and in 1893 the Associated Press added him to its Washington and New York staff. From 1897 to 1899 he was in the London office, and from 1899 to 1907 served as correspondent of Reuter Telegram and the Associated Press in the Philippines and the Far East. He was with Gen. Lawton when killed and announced his death; sent the first news of the battle of Tientsin and accompanied the relief expedition to Peking, and was war correspondent with Gen. Kuroki's army throughout the Russo-Japanese war. From 1907 to 1925 he was chief of the London bureau of the Associated Press, and now lives in England in retirement, better known abroad than in his own land. Such, in brief, is the career of Robert M. Collins, a career begun on The Post in the old building at Tenth and D streets, when "Bobby" Collins set the reportorial pace.

An early city editor, Francis J. O'Neill, captivating and gifted, ever alert and on his toes, but enamored of theatricals, abandoned the desk to help Charles Frohman make stars in the dramatic firmament of Maude Adams, John Drew, Henrietta Crosman and others of illustrious ilk and closed his brief life as high-salaried advance man. He calls to mind Charles B. Dillingham, play producer of renown, who first appeared on the Washington scene as secretary to Watson G. Squire, United States senator from the State of Washington, and cultivated the acquaintance of The Post staff.

Scholarly Music Critic.

Dr. Franklin T. Howe, bespectacled and scholarly, was the musical critic and willing subject of general assignments, and James M'Elhorne, later of the New York Herald, had the police run.

David Lewsley, a young Englishman, briefly sparkled reportorially and flitted into the unknown. Once sent to interview John J. Ingalls on a burning question of state, he found him uncommunicative, save on the surpassing virtues of a particular brand of shaving soap he had just used and which moved him to eloquence. Lewsley set the city laughing next morning by quoting him literally, and the interview was promptly capitalized by the soap manufacturer to Ingalls' embarrassment, but to the enrichment of the advertising coffers of the press the country over.

George H. Harries on Staff.

At my advent in the city room was George H. Harries, an excellent reporter, who had seen service with Miles in Indian campaigns of which and other topics we would often linger and talk when the paper was off the press. Newspaperdom did not hold Harries, who rose to high positions in business and military life. In 1895 he became president of the old Metropolitan Street Railroad Co., and in the years intervening has been identified in an executive capacity with big public utility organizations of the country. He was head of the District National Guard and colonel of the District of Columbia Infantry, which participated in the siege of Santiago, in the Spanish War. He won distinction as a brigadier general in the World War, and, by odd chance, a son of mine, Paul, a lieutenant, born at the time of our early newspaper association, and who went overseas with a Washington State regiment, served under Harries when he was in command of the port of Brest. He was chief of the Military Commission in Berlin, 1918-19. Besides being awarded distinguished service medals of the Army and Navy, he was decorated by France and eight other European governments and became an auxiliary Major General in 1924. Our paths cross at intervals and never without pausing to recall early newspaper days.

Women on Early Staff.

On the staff of The Post while still in the making, its silver anniversary approaching, were H. L. West, originally city editor; Frank Whitehead, legislative reporter; "Pop" Ransom, an early reportorial wheel horse and Scott Larner; Fred F. Schrader, who illuminated the dramatic columns and edited the Sunday paper; his wife, Marie Schrader, who interviewed celebrities and wrote Sunday features; Willard Holcomb, an exponent of the drama, who did literary work and first exploited in an extended review "When Knighthood Was in Flower," a book that gave fame and fortune to its then unknown author Charles Major, a friend of my boyhood at Shelbyville, Ind.; Channing Pollock, a blushing youth who, dreaming of plays he would write, sometimes lent aid in covering the theaters; Alice Wasserbach, who sponsored and contributed to a young folks' department, in charge of Helen Corinne Bergen; Ethel Armes, daughter of the doughty Major, who wrote bright features, and Marie Mattingly, who took local assignments in her girlhood preliminary to achieving high rank on the New York press and, as Mrs. William B. Meloney, editor of the Delineator, bringing Mme. Curie across the sea to receive this Nation's thanks and homage for the discovery of radium.

On the side lines was Helen Irene Rowland, a Georgetown product, whose "Reflections of a Bachelor Girl" and "Sayings of Mrs. Solomon" later entertained countless readers the country over and gave her rank among successful writers.

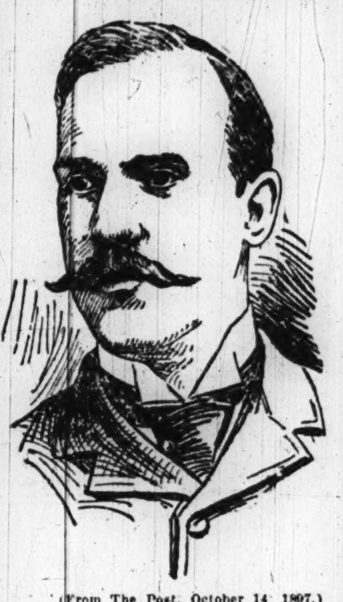
Society Column Editors.

Margaret Wade was society editor for years, an authority on Washington's social elect, and was succeeded by Kate Scott Brooks, who maintained the high standard of the page, assisted by her talented and ambitious daughter Katherine. Accuracy was the watchword in following Dame Fashion and covering events of note, but sometimes things went provokingly wrong. Once in Hatton's day, before the eclipse of the horse by the automobile, society turned out en masse to attend a racing function at Benning, and the smarter folk went in drags. The proofreader had never heard of that mode of conveyance and, very carefully, in print, changed the term "drag" to "dray." Imagine the spectacle of Washington fashion thus on display in drays, and the wrath of Hatton and tears and humiliation of the society editor entailed by the awkward contretemps!

A juvenile contributor to the young folk's department was Will A. Page, who, after an apprenticeship in the city room, became dramatic editor, and now is known up and down Broadway, where for two decades or more he has held high rank in theatricals as the publicity representative of Gest and Comstock, and recently put out a book.

Early Advertising Workers.

Chief of the advertising staff those years was Frank Pierce, a skilled copy-



(From The Post, October 14, 1897.)

KARL DECKER

A former Post reporter, who rescued Miss Cisneros from a Cuban prison.

producer, at whose hands lineage multiplied tremendously, and on his staff were Tom Wilkinson and Charley Abbey, the former ball player, both of whom ultimately migrated to the Pacific Coast and are still in touch with printer's ink.

In the business office when it was steadily attaining the proportions of a counting room, Edward T. Fletcher served for a quarter of a century, assisted in time by his son, Charles. Both kept vigilant eye upon the coffers, but were invariably considerate of wage-earners in need of coin between pay-rolls. Frank Hatton enunciated the doctrine that "newspaper rules are made only to be broken," and this view was subsequently shared within limitations, upstairs and down.

Memory brings back the popular man about town, Frank P. Morgan, who, a Washingtonian born and bred, was a veritable fountainhead of local news. A Democrat of Democrats, equally loyal to Cleveland and Bryan, he was ever alert to the maneuverings of the rival leaders, Perry Carson and Andy Gleason, and the then vaulting ambitions of the irrepressible and likable Sidney Bieber, and, with soap-box primaries recurring, kept the paper well informed. Frank's place in local political history survives and shines.

Walker at the City Desk.

An outstanding city editor for years was the red-haired, Sphinxlike, William H. Walker, vigilant in the pursuit of news, adept with the blue pencil, exemplar of the art of condensation and pastmaster in headlining—a former coworker with me at the Hoosier capital when Harry S. New and I were rival city editors (boon companions after hours) and Walker, promoted from the composing to handle telegraph, was giving evidence of making his mark in Washington, whither I called him in time to come. A thinker and philosopher, ultimately relieved of the city grind, he turned to editorial writing and therein further demonstrated his silent versatility. Beloved and respected by his craft, old newspaper friends, the Postmaster General among the number, followed him to the grave when he was run down and killed by an automobile on the outskirts of Washington a year or so ago.

Richard Weightman, out of New Orleans, bon vivant of the Metropolitan Club, scholar, if not, college-bred, choice of vocabulary, preeminent as a phrase-maker, ironical by habit and addicted to satire, gave spice to the editorial page, following Sylvester, and

WILLIAM P. SPURGEON,
Managing editor of The Post during the World War.

shared with Merrick in making Washington breakfasts palatable. His letter-perfect effusions, written in copper-plate hand, short and in light vein, invariably ending with a sentence "snapper," held the discriminating reader, regardless of diverging opinion or whimsical controversy. Vaccination was his bete noir, personal liberty his obsession and aviation a foolish dream. For the merriment he created, the fancy he gave play—God rest his soul!—he may be forgiven in this proud era of aerial achievement his derision of the lamented Langley's futile attempts to fly.

Work of Albert Johnson.

In tense Spanish War days when Roosevelt was storming San Juan Hill, Dewey smashing his way into Manila Bay, Sampson and Schley finding scarce glory enough to go round; America, against its will, becoming a world power; Bryan preparing to make anti-imperialism his issue for 1900 and Webster Davis, of Boer War notoriety, maturing a political flop and priming an impassioned speech nominating "William J. Brennings" for President—in those tense days of clashing arms and embalmed beef scandal, when a group of eminent resistant senators, hating war, was characterized by a friendly but inadvertent scribe as standing "for peace to a verge of dishonor," The Post had in its employ an ambitious young man in Albert Johnson, who, drafted from the city room, kept watch of the clicking wire as late-hour news editor and issued bulletins or extras as tidings from the front warranted. He had previously won reportorial spurs, a fellow cub of Theodore Dreiser's, on the Globe-Democrat under McCullough, and further developed as a city editor in New Haven. When the war was over and tranquillity restored, S. A. Perkins called upon me one evening and asked me to recommend to him a managing editor for his Tacoma (Wash.) News. Instantly I thought of Johnson, whose services I valued, but who, I felt, probably would find better opportunities on the Pacific Coast. The prospect pleased him and within a week he was off to Sunset Land.

"You will be coming back to Congress some day," I remarked, in parting, and so it happened, 15 years later. Continuously since 1913 he has been as wide-awake and useful Solon as he was a newspaperman on The Post. He witnessed the start of the gold rush of 1898 and participated in hectic Puget Sound development ensuing. Before turning statesman he acquired a newspaper of his own and edits it on the side.

New Master in Slang.

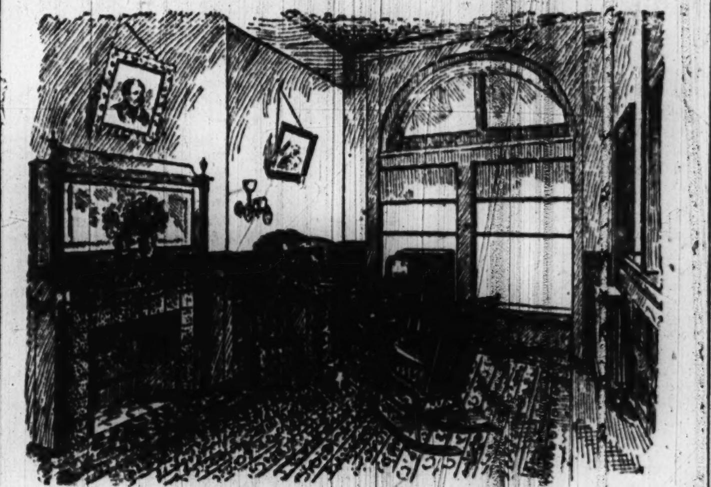
One dull dog-day afternoon a messenger entered the sanctum and handed me a manuscript on pugilism. The chirography was puzzling, but the text absorbing, and it appeared in print to the delight of sporting circles. Next day similarly came a second installment which shared like favor, and repeated transactions, at $5 per column, followed. Finally I told the messenger to inform the unknown writer that a regular job awaited him. This brought "Little Joe" Campbell timidly into the picture and affixed him to the pay roll. And how he did shine for years! As a coiner of slang he was the peer of Ade or Lardner, and his sage and humorous comments were quoted nationally. A recognized authority of the diamond and prize ring, season after season he traveled with the baseball cellar champions, and reported fistic combats of note. His elastic vocabulary was peculiarly original and readable, and his popular following by no means confined to the Capital.

Versed in history and lierature, a deep student, he could write classically as well. Realizing this higher talent, I assigned him to review the opening performance of Henry Irving's "Robespierre" and his depiction was as brilliant and graphic as the dramatic production itself. At the close of the engagement, the English actor, in a speech before the curtain, bespoke his appreciation and personally complimented The Post critic, "Little Joe," upon his masterpiece. Frail of physique, a cruel malady seized him and a few months thereafter he passed away at Hot Springs, Ark., whither the paper sent him in vain hope of a cure. Pathetic letters came when his days were numbered and he left me his thumbed Boswell's Life of Johnson to remember him by.

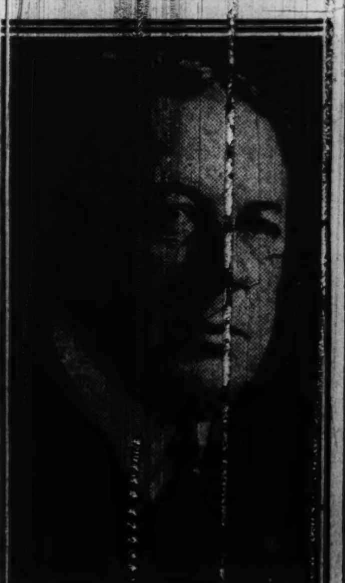
The sporting page never lacked talented hands. George McCurdy, Charley Miller and others had previously given it prestige, and Johnny Heydler, baseball fan and statistician, contributed to it while inceptively qualifying to become a National League magnate. Harry Price handled the races and racing topics, preparatory to higher realms as political writer.

E. B. Smith, "Bobo," whose acquaintance embraced all of Texas and most of the rest of the Union, made the hotel column interesting for two decades or more, and his pithy political interviews, largely quoted, undoubtedly molded public sentiment far and wide. Once only did his reliable pen give deep offense and that to an uncompromising fellow-Texan, one A. B. Haskey, who, credited with mild praise of a Republican President, flew into a rage (instigated by the joke-loving Merrick) and gave "Bobo" no end of trouble. But that is another story.

A valuable member of the staff, city editor and my right-hand man, subsequently managing editor was the lamented William P. Spurgeon. Washington journalism developed no better all-round news talent than he possessed. With the veteran Henry R. Jones at the telegraph desk and Spurgeon at the helm, The Post was eternally alert and secure against slips or beats. Originally a clerk in the Agricultural Department, Spurgeon embraced newspaper life as surcease from deadly governmental routine. On Uncle Sam's pay roll he was kept copying, copying, copying endlessly. Unimpressed with the value of the material thus transcribed, he ventured in time to ask what became of it. "Oh, we file it away in the archives," his chief vouchsafed. Thereupon Spurgeon resolved to find a more promising job and The Post employed him to its gain and adornment.



Office of Beriah Wilkins, 1898.



REPRESENTATIVE ALBERT JOHNSON
Of Washington, a former Post reporter.

Alfred Henry Lewis at Work.

Music received enlightened and discriminating treatment in a Sunday department conducted by Bernice Thompson, wife of Charles Willis Thompson, a well-known correspondent, and James Henry Moser, the eminent water-color artist, wrote a popular column on art.

James M. Thomson, Champ Clark's son-in-law, now editor and chief owner of the New Orleans Item, was on the staff of The Post in 1899, and went to the Norfolk Dispatch, which he purchased two years later.

Who of Washington, the anteworld-war Washington, not yet grown so great, does not remember Alfred Henry Lewis' identification with The Post and his contribution to the passing show? Surely his memory abides! Who but Alfred Henry could deal with men and issues in that free-handed, brusque and lithesome way? "Buck" Kilgore, "Silver Dick" Bland, John Allen, of Tupelo, "Paramount" Blount, "Sockless Jerry" Simpson, "Czar" Reed, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, "Pitchfork" Ben Tillman, John Sharp Williams, of Yazoo; Mills and Crisp, Quay and Cameron, Isham G. Harris, Zeb Vance, George Vest, W. E. Chandler—what a grist they and their picturesque or robust kind brought to Alfred Henry's mill! But lawmakers and politics did not altogether consume his talents or exclusively employ his engaging pen. Things purely local—the antics of Gerstenberg's dog, the hick performances of "Roaring Bill" Hassamer, of the cellar champions, gave play to his fancy and kept the Capital laughing one otherwise dull summer through. His versatility made readable everything he wrote and his Washington following was large. But, his ambition soaring, he set out to conquer literary Gotham, and, with fiction second only to O. Henry's, found ready market for his product.

"If I fail," he said, departing, "I am coming back to my job on The Post," but failure was not in his category and the staff numbered him no more. His "Wolfville Days" and "Wolfville Nights" already had given him name and fame, and "Peggy O'Neill," "Apaches of New York," "Boss Croker" and other stories duplicated the success of his earlier Western sketches. Oliver H. P. Belmont financially sponsored a monthly, "The Verdict," a unique publication, edited by Lewis, which acquired national vogue for a season or two.

"Savoyard" Attracts Attention.

Another gifted writer, E. W. Newman, Carlylesque of style, "Savoyard" his nom de plume, was a contributor to the editorial page and Sunday paper for years, and his work attracted discriminating press attention.

Ernest G. Walker was Sunday editor and political writer, from 1897, and succeeded to full charge of the work at the Capitol upon H. L. West's appointment as District Commissioner, by President Roosevelt. Walker covered the Senate and George Rothwell Brown the House and their work stood out strongly for its excellence and thoroughness. The Capitol Chat column was notably readable and newsy at their painstaking hands. Brown, incidentally, produced some clever Rooseveltian skits that went the rounds of the press, antedating his brilliant first-page paragraphing.

Always, The Post specialized on news and stories from the Capitol and in my day drew to a limited extent upon fertile correspondents for its daily gossip grist. Space rates were none too high, but writers quickly learned that a bon mot or bit of repartee in which a statesman figured would find a ready market for a dollar or two—occasionally five—and many a merry company at Shoomaker's, or Hancock's across the way, lost a convivial spirit long enough to permit him to sell a clever yarn and replenish pocket change for his next round. Thus from trained regular and transient hands came good stories galore to keep the columns fresh and exchange scissors busy in clipping for reproduction.

Post Widely Quoted.

Quotations from The Post would appear and reappear months and years after original printing. A Capital man, who had small taste for news, but could give vintage to an incident, once depicted the dignified, venerable George Frisbie Hoar entering the Senate chamber and finding on his desk a rose, which absorbed him to the exclusion of everything else, and, told how, seemingly intent upon a speech, he deferred it and, for the morning hour, gave himself wholly to the beauty and fragrance of that rose. This pretty story bobbed up in the press for the remainder of the senator's life and must have imposed a heavy toll upon his office, if perchance, a patron of a vigilant clipping bureau.

Newspaper syndicates were in their incipiency in the Nineties and journalism was less standardized than it is today. Bacheller and Johnson, McClure's and the O'Brien-Bain organization provided features. A symposium on woman's suffrage, printed in The Post, in which James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, was quoted, with other celebrities gave that statesman a bad Sunday and the paper an embarrassing situation to handle. In ill-health, although the sentiment ascribed to him was negative, a mere disclaimer or disavowal was unsatisfactory and a complete and sweeping repudiation was required to appease his wrath. Thereafter, the closest scrutiny, the strictest censorship, was exercised in the handling of such matter. The reading public did not differentiate between original and syndicated material, nor did statesmen of that day. George Grantham Bain began a picture service then and has continued it until this day.

Half-Tones Still in Future.

Half-tones were in the process of development, and not in general use, and comics and color were innovations of the future.

Harry Cunningham, ever artistic, designed layouts for The Post and made lifelike portraits, likewise developing proficiency as a cartoonist, and Maurice Joyce made the engravings required.

The Washington correspondents of the late Eighties and Nineties, their names well known to the reading public, did not all occupy offices on Newspaper Row, Fourteenth street between E and F, but, nevertheless, were classified therewith, and there, around the corner from The Post Building, statesmen came freely and frequently and from Newspaper Row, first or second hand, emanated the wisdom of the Capital.

George M. Bailey, recently dead, represented the Houston Post 30-odd years, and was well known on the Row. Returning to Houston, he created and maintained a column of wit and wisdom and rounded out his career as editor-in-chief of the Houston Post-Dispatch, a foremost figure in Texas journalism.

Bill Sterrett a Star.

"Bill" Sterrett, of the Dallas News, another Lone Star luminary, participated in the passing show at the Capital for a term or two.

George Alfred Townsend, Gath, famous as a political writer, was featured daily in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and Ohio and Indiana devoured his output with avidity. He rarely handled actual news, but one day learning something that impressed him as of burning importance telegraphed Allen O. Myers, the then managing editor, that he had a scoop and asked whether he should send it by mail or

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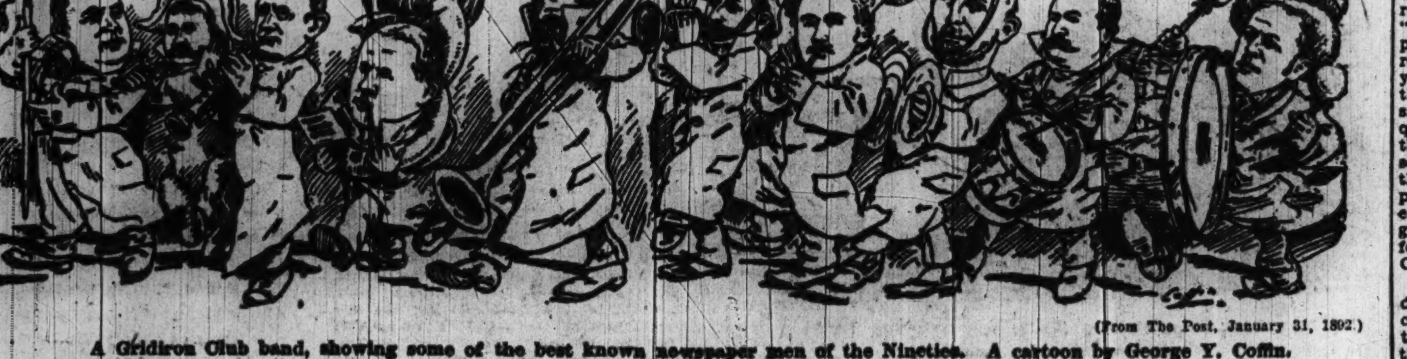


(From The Post, January 31, 1892.)

A Gridiron Club band, showing some of the best known newspaper men of the Nineties. A cartoon by George Y. Coffin.

REPORTERS FACED AND OVERCAME DISHEARTENING OBSTACLES

TYPEWRITER, QUICK TRANSIT, TELEPHONE NOT KNOWN THEN

Henry Litchfield West Tells of Wide Territory Covered by Each Man.

QUESTION-AND-ANSWER INTERVIEW EMPLOYED

Louis Seibold Once Copy Boy, Running the Associated Press Dispatches.

By HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST.

In the old Globe Building on Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street, which partly collapsed not long ago, my acquaintance with The Washington Post began. Vividly I recall the circumstances. I had been the Georgetown reporter for the National Union, which, after a more or less precarious existence, had been bought by Mr. Hutchins and merged into The Post.

I did not want to be thrown out upon a cold and cruel world, and I promptly asked Mr. Hutchins for a job. With the confidence of youth, I bearded the lion in his den. He was then in the prime of life—a large-framed, smooth-faced man, a hard worker, managing the paper, writing editorials and personally directing its business affairs. I carried in my hand clippings showing the work I had been doing. They were unimportant and trivial items—I can not remember that they had any particular merit—but they at least demonstrated that I had covered the field to which I had been assigned. They must have made a satisfactory impression, for I became the Georgetown reporter for The Post.

Wins Increase in Salary.

It was not a high or exalted position—I recall that later Mr. Hutchins wrote a paragraph in which he referred to me as "a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles"—but it so happened that upon a certain fortunate day I was able to extract a real piece of exclusive news out of the ancient burg. For that achievement I received an increase of salary of $1 a week—but a dollar meant more in those days than it does now.

With the increase of salary came additional work. Maybe it is worth while to let the young newspaper men of today know just what a cub reporter had to do to earn his daily bread nearly half a century ago. In the first place, the early part of the day was spent in "covering" Georgetown, for in those days Georgetown—it was not West Washington then—was considered a distinct section of the city, and carried a separate heading in the paper. Then in the afternoon I made a round of the downtown departments, Treasury, Agriculture, Postoffice and Interior. Nowadays the departments are each individually covered, but at that time local reporters visited them collectively for stray bits of news.

Rode in Horse Cars.

When I had written and turned in this early copy, I rode back to Georgetown, where I was living, in a slow horse car, returning after dinner to the city to take my night assignment of one or more meetings, and also doing my regular turn at police reporting, the latter keeping me on duty until The Post went to press. There were no all-night cars in those days, and night after night I walked from the Globe Building to my home near what is now Thirty-second street, a distance of considerably more than 3 miles. An economical municipality refused to light the street lamps when the moon should have been shining, and frequently I traveled the long journey amid a darkness so dense that I could not see my hand before my face. Then, after a sound sleep, I went back next day to the same grind. At the end of the week, with a clear conscience, I pocketed the munificent sum of $7.

The present-day conveniences of telephones, typewriters and taxicabs were lacking. Everybody on The Post in those early days wrote his copy out in longhand, filling sheet after sheet of white paper with a story written with a heavy black lead pencil. It was a slow and laborious process, but there was no other way in which the work could be done. Today, when a local reporter or a Washington correspondent desires to duplicate his story, he slips one or more carbon sheets between the pages in his typewriter and the trick is done. Nothing like that in the olden times. We used to duplicate by "manifolding." We would take a pad of thin yellow or white paper—the pads were "flimsies" in the newspaper vernacular—and write with an agate-pointed instrument known as a stylus, carbon sheets being used to obtain the required number of copies. The Associated Press dispatches always came into the office written upon these manifold sheets.

Seibold Once Copy Boy.

Today the Associated Press news, recorded upon a typewriter, some of it upon the marvelous mechanical "teletype," comes into the editorial rooms over a direct wire and is laid immediately upon the telegraph editor's desk. When I first worked on The Post the copy arrived at irregular intervals, conveyed by a small, freckle-faced boy on a bicycle. The boy was Louis Seibold, who has since become a noted staff correspondent, one of his famous accomplishments being an interview with President Wilson. He also was a Georgetown boy.

The room in which we worked was crowded, dingy, illy ventilated and illy lighted. We wrote or read copy under flickering gas jets. The telegraph editor was Clarence M. Barton, a genial, happy-go-lucky soul and a hustler in handling copy. The city editor was Fred Aiken, whose long and luxuriant beard was a sight to behold. Richard Sylvester, father of the former Washington chief of police, was the editorial writer and came, as I remember, from St. Louis with Mr. Hutchins. The dramatic critic was John M. McSween, the father of the late well-known Washington correspondent, Angus McSween, and his articles excited my admiration as being models of perfect English. Fergus P. Ferris wrote politics. He was of the partisan type, insisting that every Democrat must necessarily be a creature free from guile.

Days of "Sea-Going Hack."

When occasion required a reporter to be sent hastily to some section of the city he did not go out upon the street and call a taxicab. Instead, in front of the office was stationed a rummy-looking, broken-down coupe, drawn by a dilapidated horse and operated by a fat and somewhat greasy specimen of manhood known to the entire force only as "Lucas." Lucas was an institution.

No one ever though of hiring any other conveyance, even though, no matter how great the necessity for haste, Lucas could never be induced to urge his sad-looking animal into anything faster than a walk. When the papers were running off the press no huge motor trucks rumbled off to the railroad depot or the postoffice. Lucas, with his vehicle loaded to the guards, carried off the mail. Amid all the memories of those early days on The Post, Lucas and his sea-going hack remain the most distinct.

Telephone Was Unknown.

Without telephones and with rapid transit a dream of the future, the matter of covering the news of the city was one of real difficulty as compared with present conditions. The marvel is that it was done so thoroughly and so well. If a reporter was any distance at all from the office, it would take him an hour after the adjournment of the meeting to which he had been assigned to reach his desk and begin writing. Today the veriest tyro of a reporter can get a story into the earliest or the latest editions by merely telephoning its important outlines into the office. In the time of long ago, if he had some really sensational news he laboriously trudged back to his desk, hoping against hope that he would arrive before it was too late.

Much to my regret, I have never, during all the years of my newspaper experience, kept either a scrap-book or a diary, and it is not strange, considering the years that have intervened, that many details which would now have a real value, have passed out of my memory. It does not seem to me, however, that so far as actual reporting is concerned, there was much difference between the early days and now. As for the character of the news, I can only record one distinct impression. Murders must have been less commonplace in those days, for every homicide was elaborately treated as a real sensation. With the city little more than a large village, local news was considered of more value than telegraphic, unless the latter was manifestly of prime importance.

Interview With Ingersoll.

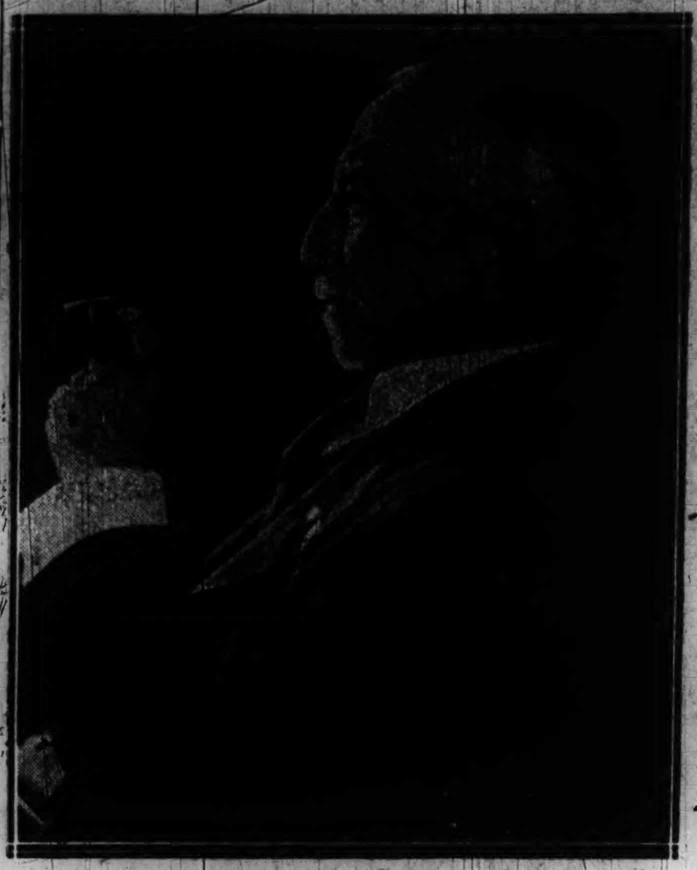
The style of interviewing, however, was different from today. No one thought of writing an interview without a question and its answer, followed by another question and another answer. This recalls an incident which happened in my reportorial experience. Stilson Hutchins had written, in his characteristic vigorous manner, a signed article dooming the Republican party to ultimate destruction. He assigned me to take the article to Robert G. Ingersoll, who was then living in an old mansion on the site now occupied by the Belasco Theater, and request an interview in reply. Ingersoll assented, but his first question to me was, "Do you write shorthand?"

When I replied in the affirmative, he remarked that under no other circumstances would he be quoted, "for," he added, "The Post must print what I say, and not what you think I say."

Then he dictated an interview in the style of the period, framing his own questions, and following them with his replies. Hutchins' article and Ingersoll's answer were afterward published in pamphlet form, for both were exceedingly good reading. I still treasure among my archives a letter which Ingersoll afterward sent to me, all in his bold and flowing handwriting, complimenting me upon the accuracy with which I had taken down his words.

Trained Under Hutchins.

Associated as I have been with The Post in every position from cub reporter to managing editor, from dramatic and musical critic to political staff correspondent, I could write a volume, but this article is necessarily restricted to the earliest days. Those early days influenced my whole career. I was fortunate to have been trained in newspaper work under the competent and even brilliant tutorship of Stilson Hutchins. A born newspaper man, with a fine intellect and possessed of unbounded energy and ability, he made The Washington Post from its very beginning a factor in the journalistic world. He laid the foundation of the structure which has since developed into the great newspaper which is commemorating the fiftieth year of its existence.



HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF ALASKA TELLS OF BRILLIANT POST STAFF

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE.

wire. "Send it by freight," Allen O. promptly instructed, doubting his judgment of news values.

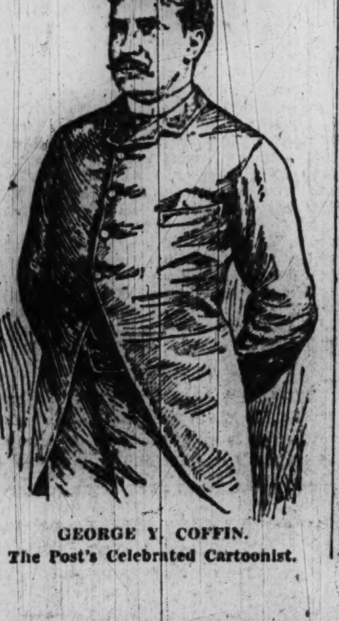
Conspicuous among the correspondents of that earlier period were Ben: Perley Poor, of the Providence Journal, first president of the Gridiron Club, founded in 1885; Maj. John M. Carson, of the Philadelphia Public Ledger; Gen. Henry V. Boynton, of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, and his brother, Charles A. Boynton, long with the Associated Press; Charles M. Ogden, Philadelphia Press; Sedlen Noyes Clark, New York Tribune; T. C. Crawford, New York World; E. G. Dunnell, New York Times; F. A. G. Handy, Chicago Tribune; Perry S. Heath, Indianapolis Journal; A. W. Lyman, New York Sun; H. B. F. Macfarland, Boston Herald, later District Commissioner; William C. McBride, Cincinnati Enquirer; D. R. McKee, Associated Press; Max G. Seckendorff, New York Tribune; O. O. Stealey, Louisville Courier-Journal; Lucius Quinton Washington, New Orleans Picayune; Eugene B. Wight, Chicago Tribune; Robert J. Wynne, Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, later Consul General at London and Postmaster General; William Elroy Curtis, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Record and News; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; James Rankin Young, Philadelphia Evening Star; Walter B. Stevens, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Robert M. Larner, Baltimore Sun; Frank G. Carpenter, Cleveland Leader, world traveler; Fred D. Mussey, Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette; Richard Nixon, New Orleans Times-Democrat; George H. Walker, Cleveland Leader; Moses P. Handy, New York World; Paul Wolff, Staats Zeitung; Sylvanus (Sam) E. Johnson, Cincinnati Enquirer; John A Corwin, Chicago Herald; Louis Garthe, Baltimore American; Alfred J. Stofer, jr., St. Louis Republic; Frank G. Hosford, Detroit Free Press; Edgar J. Gibson, Philadelphia Press; Davis S. Barry, New York Sun; Richard Lee Fern, Brooklyn Eagle; George H. Apperson, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; William E. Annin, Salt Lake Tribune; Henry Conquest Clark, New York Star; P. V. DeGraw, the United Press; Jacob J. Noah, Denver News; Francis W. Leupp, New York Evening Post, later Indian Commissioner and biographer of Roosevelt; Walter E. Adams, Boston Herald; Frank S. Presbrey, New York Public Opinion; James Sharpe Henry, Pittsburgh Dispatch; Francis A. Richardson, Baltimore Sun; Louis A. Coolidge, New York Recorder; Reginald Schroeder, New York Staats-Zeitung; George W. Rouzer, New York Herald; E. C. Snyder, Omaha Bee, now District Marshal; Raymond Patterson, Chicago Tribune; Albert Miller, Kansas City Star; Henry Hall, Pittsburgh Times; Richard V. Oulahan, the United Press, a younger recruit, still actively in the harness, and L. White Busbey, Chicago Inter-Ocean—all identified with Newspaper Row during the closing years of the Nineteenth century.

Capital Service Aids Many.

An able coterie this, few now surviving, but an equally able corps of the newer school has followed in the twentieth century history-making regimes of Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge.

The Capital ever a mecca, reporters, desk men, writers came and went, and all over the country today are scattered those who, at one time or another, twenty and thirty years ago, served on the staff of The Post. Uniformly they recall their Washington experience with pride, and avow that it broadened their vision and equipped them for careers to come. On my part, I can truly say that my seventeen years on The Post, ended in 1905, were wholly worth while. Twelve hours daily in the grind, weeks without end, in a history-recording period, with the marvelous Twentieth Century dawning—watching the Capital grow and The Washington Post keeping step with it—in comradeship with newspaper workers herein mentioned and others coming later, was an absorbing occupation, and I treasure the associations and hold the memory dear. Burning the candle at both ends, getting the paper off the press with clock-like regularity, interest, enthusiasm and ambition lightening the joint task and making combined efforts tell, brought adequate compensation in results achieved. It was altogether a satisfying life. Never since have I been quite as happy as when following the news coming over the wire, keeping in touch with the various desks, scanning and revising proofs, chasing the copy boys, writing a last-hour editorial or first-page summary of events, between telephone calls, and, finally, in the composing room, directing the make-up at the hands of skilled craftsmen such as Billy Hinton, Charley Thompson, Frank Lerch, Victor Hurley and kindred souls of devoted fidelity. Indeed, those were the best days of all, and, whatever changing lot or destiny, I still think in newspaper terms and shall do so to the end of the chapter.

Looking backward, I recall and hail good fellow-workers, living and gone. Looking forward, I see The Washington Post celebrating future natal days equally notable, its progress this fiftieth year just fairly begun, and wish for it increasing strength and usefulness all time to come.



GEORGE Y. COFFIN.
The Post's Celebrated Cartoonist.

CHAMPAGNE SERVED UPON INSTALLATION OF NEW LINOTYPES

Ernest G. Walker Recalls Breach-of-Promise Suit Against Breckinridge.

LIGHTING OF CARRIAGES BY ELECTRICITY STARTED

Covered Capitol in Days of "Czar" Reed, Cannon and Champ Clark.

Ernest G. Walker, of this city, was one of The Post's editorial staff for twelve years—the latter part of that time its chief political writer. He was born at Embden, Maine, in 1869, of a family that was among the first permanent settlers in the State. He was graduated from Harvard College with the famous class of 1892, and came to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington under Prof. S. P. Langley.

In the autumn of 1893, he joined The Post as a local reporter. He became its city editor, then its news editor, and later editor of the Sunday paper. He served as a correspondent with the American armies during the Spanish War. He was assigned to the Capitol for The Post in 1896, and for 25 years was engaged there—during sessions of Congress—in political writing.

He was selected in 1905 as Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald and for ten years had charge of its bureau here. He retired in 1925 from newspaper work and real estate activities to engage in history writing. He is the author of a series of books on Maine and New Hampshire pioneers.

By ERNEST G. WALKER.

Transactions that became a part of history were treading heel and toe at Washington in the autumn of 1893, when I took my place in the picture with The Post. Congress was in the throes of an unusual extra session. Repealers and Silverites had spoken 6,600 broad columns of words into the Congressional Record before President Cleveland got the text of the silver purchase repeal for signature. Gov. Tillman was before Judge Bradley to make the Commissioner of Patents register his State dispensary trade-mark, and J. Altheus Johnson, as the governor's attorney, had been exhibiting samples of the Palmetto State product. Paramount Commissioner Blount was on the way home from Hawaii. Vigilant gentlemen of the press awaited word from Secretary Gresham that might enable Liliuokalani to regain her throne.

The country was having an "off-year" campaign, but it was an off year when the adjective did not fit. The election went with a bang that presaged the transfers of 1894 and 1896 when the ins began to step briskly out and the outs with alacrity stepped in. Headline displays on November 8 said such things as "New York Flops by 40,000" and "McKinley, the Napoleon of Ultra-Protection, for Governor of Ohio by 70,000." Those were huge majorities then. It was the autumn, too, when Chicago's "I will" had won handsomely with the World's Fair enterprise and returning travelers were telling about wonders at the lakeside.

Likewise, it was an era autumn for The Washington Post. In proof of this there stood its new building "on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fourteenth street," at that time about the most pretentious privately owned structure along the thoroughfare. Frank Hatton and Beriah Wilkins were celebrating their fifth year as owners of the paper. "Puffs" from contemporaries were being reprinted frequently on the editorial page.

This new building was quite legitimately described as "one of the handsomest and most complete newspaper establishments in the country." The larger home was in keeping with the paper's growing reputation for service to the community. Clean, impartial, thorough presentation of the news; independent, courageous editorial opinions were winning wide recognition. Independent newspapers were then still a novelty. Democratic critics averred The Post was Republican; Republican critics said it was Democratic. But, after all, this was a tribute to boldness and fairness.

Installation of Linotypes.

One of memory's big nights during young reportorial days was the October housewarming. The company—a very representative one—assembled on the second floor, mostly in the composing room, where there was good space for opening champagne. Practically the entire roster of Washington correspondents attended as early as they could get their own copy on the wires. With glasses in hand, while the making of next day's Post was in full blast, visitors went down the line of the linotype battery in action.

For the moment this was a marvel to behold. Theretofore The Post had been "set by hand," as were most other American newspapers of the period. Down at the Hutchins Building, a small army of typos had been engaged at this task. It was a spectacle as they emerged, hungry, at midnight and besieged adjacent lunchrooms. Now a dozen or so—specially trained since early September—tapped quietly at the keyboards, while almost human fingers lifted shiny type out of the machinery. The names of visitors, cast on linotype bars while one waited, were eagerly accepted as souvenirs of the evening.

As a tyro I walked forth for duty at the old Police Court. That was a favorite trying-out place. Thomas J. Miller, a genuine sort of man who could speak the language of negro culprits before him, presided in the upper court, while Ivory G. Kimball, shoe store proprietor and active man in local good works, was his judicial associate. Police Court rated a "display head" in those days, if there was enough text to build on. Pride of authorship was sufficiently new and strong to keep me wide awake till 3 a. m. for a glimpse of the first papers off the press. Thus I could make sure at the earliest hour what ruthless slaughter had been done to my precious story.

"Covering" the "City Hall."

City Editor Will Walker, of like name but not kinsman and eventually my friend, an old-timer whom members of The Post clan well remember, had employed me gruffly. "The sooner you forget your Harvard education," he said, waving me aside, "the better for all of us." He hardly deigned to speak to me for several intervening weeks, when one midnight he announced in his laconic manner: "You will go to the City Hall tomorrow."

I had learned enough to know what that meant and was not a little elated. The courts and their offices were located at City Hall, the same building as now, but before it had been remodeled. The news work there involved considerable daily routine "grind," but before long Madeline Pollard's breach of promise action against Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky — Jeremiah Wilson and Calderon Carlyle for the plaintiff; Col. Phil Thompson, Charles H. Stoll and others for the defense—came on for trial. This was a cause celebre, and Judge Bradley's courtroom became a daily mecca for the town. Here was a sensation for every breakfast table and what was written would certainly have readers.

Through a long and lurid category, that began with their ride in a closed carriage from a fashionable girls' school in Kentucky, where the plaintiff was then studying, to drawing rooms in Washington and even to exciting appearances at the office of the chief of police, Col. William G. Moore, who proved a damaging witness to the defense, the trial proceeded. The tactics and clashes of distinguished counsel were alone no mean spectacle in such a proceeding. It was well into April, 1894, when the jury awarded the aggrieved Madeline $15,000 for heart balm.

Whatever the glamour from a writer's viewpoint of "politics on the Hill," the "local work" of those years had distinctive charm—at least to look back upon. There were "night assignments" for all when disciplined reporters scurried forth to complete the chronicle of every passing day. The Post squad included several who were on the way to wider reputations. Hustling on "Police" and turning out very readable copy was Albert Johnson, now a veteran representative in Congress from Washington State. Channing Pollock, red-cheeked lad and stepson of a North Dakota senator, was doing occasional write-ups at the theaters.

The Illuminated Carriage.

Among my news pick-ups were a few paragraphs about the first lighting of a carriage by electricity. In early January, 1894, Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution—where I had previously been employed—thought of a way to keep the dark out of his official coach. It was based on a "very compact battery of five cells each of two volts, inclosed in a water tight case." These were brought from New York and "slipped under the coachman's box." An expert local carriage builder installed the contrivance complete for $30. Prof. Langley resented the publicity about this keenly.

Of particular interest to me—although entirely forgotten to be recalled by chance much later—was my assignment to "cover" the funeral in February, 1894, of Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, of the Marine Corps. It was at the center house of the barracks—where he resided in command of the post—with Secretary Herbert, of the Navy; Gen. Heyward, commandant of the Marine Corps; Admiral Shufelt, R. Ross Perry and other old friends as pallbearers. I did not know the family nor that Capt. Mannix was my prospective father-in-law. After three years—when I had become The Post's Sunday editor—his only daughter, Romaine, now mistress of my household, and Miss Elma Norris (now wife of Admiral N. E. Irwin) came to my office with an article they called "The Winning Company." She had written it at Annapolis and Miss Norris, daughter of Capt. Norris, of the Navy, had made the illustrations. The Post duly immortalized the young authors, from which occurrence our acquaintance dated.

At the Smithsonian, in spare moments, I learned to "push" a typewriter. When The Post moved into its new building the city room was accorded the luxury of two Remingtons. Up to that time newspaper copy had been almost entirely handwritten. I promptly utilized one of these machines and soon began, also, to write my own headlines. This, perhaps, had something to do eventually with my becoming for two or three years a desk man. During quite a twelve-month service as city editor my quota of reporters was a pleasant one to recall, including Maj. Oliver P. Newman, chairman of the Board of District Commissioners during the Wilson administrations. The first assignment I gave him was the White House on the afternoon of September 6, 1901, when McKinley had just been assassinated at Buffalo.

Work on the Night Desk.

There came also a turn of several months "editing telegraph." Let night editors of these easier going newspaper times duly note that single handed I—and others like me—prepared the entire out-of-town press report. This task sometimes covered also mail and special wires from Virginia. Yards upon yards of Associated Press flimsy, and no excuse for overlooking a worth-while item. The strain of eliminating unnecessary text and of rapid headline writing, once experienced, is not soon forgotten.

Ex-Gov. Scott C. Bone, of Alaska, then managing editor, himself "stood over the forms," saw the paper safely through, and rode home on a bicycle like the rest of us. How often in the wee sma' hours there was a burst of noise from the typesetting machines on the floor below, with the opening and closing of the door, as he ran up the stairway and called for an additional "big head" when press time was near! How often I have concentrated with all my will power to select one and scribbled with all my energy, while he stood impatiently to receive the very last installment!

Sixteen letters—or seventeen if there was an "I" or two—for a snappy top line that would fit The Post's width of column neatly. Words in appropriate number for the first subline to describe the dispatch succinctly, and so on. With the piping hot production in his hand, there was another burst of linotype noise on another opening and closing of that stairway door. Then five minutes, ten minutes, and the roar of presses from the basement. Wonderful for a young man was the night desk training!

When the mail edition had been run off there was a half-hour interval, from about 3 to 3:30 a. m.—waiting for aught local or by telegraph that would warrant a "make-over." At this unearthly hour it was that most of those who remained on duty drifted together. The late Alfred Henry Lewis—a confirmed night owl, most of whose books were penned before the rising of the sun—usually descended then for a little while from his eyrie in an upper story, and tuned in. Brusque but companionable, scathingly candid, agog with anecdote and adventure, his conversation was always charming. I have suspected that more than one Wolfville story—as to form, at least—was tested out on that morning coterie before Al put it to paper.

Assigned to the Capitol.

An opportunity in December, 1896, for transfer to the Capitol was eagerly accepted. It was the beginning of quite twenty years' continuous newspaper service from the press gallery and led to many outside activities in political chronicling. During those two decades I attended State and national conventions, went with Presidents when they were en tour, resided two seasons at summer capitals and roved, while writing, over much of the country.

This always seemed attractive newspaper work at Washington. Perhaps it was made exceptionally so with The Post, whose owners, Hatton and Wilkins—prominently identified with politics—sensed the exceptional field at the Capital City for such efforts. Hatton, "the rollicking editor," as Marshall Cushing described him once, although much of his all too brief career was journalistic, had been Postmaster General in Arthur's Cabinet. Wilkins, more of a business man, had served six years in Congress from Ohio.

My advent on the Hill was toward the fag end of the famous Fifty-fourth Congress—the first in which "Czar" Reed was dominant and made history. By that time he was firmly established as presiding officer, but his epochal revision of the rules and subjugation of a recalcitrant Democracy was in lively background. "Capitol Chat," The Post's gossip column that editors clipped the country over, still echoed incidents of the House revolution. Such things as the "counting of a quorum," the undoing of the paradox that a member present was absent if he declined to answer, and "Buck" Kilgore's smashing down of a door that House deputies would not open to let him out were fresh topics of conversation with up-to-date variations.

Notables in Congress.

The galaxy of representatives, winning careers on either side of the center aisle, was notable, while Aldrich, Allison and Hale, with dependable lieutenants, ruled as an invincible trio at the Senate. It was a very able Congress. Reed made his home at the Shoreham Hotel, whence he ambled with loping gait almost every morning down the Avenue to his office. He was the most talked-of man in Washington and withal a much sought dinner guest. Every witty thing he said was told and retold. Although his satire on men and administrations worked to his discomfiture, he gloried in that sort of verbal domination. The contest with McKinley for presidential honors had been fought through with historic intensity. Reed's embitterment at the outcome was an open secret. He did not try particularly to hide it.

Weaving in and out of Capitol proceedings then, calling each other by first names, fighting and fraternizing, were such men as Henderson, Cannon, Champ Clark and Gillett—who for 24 years were destined in turn to occupy the Speaker's chair—Dalzell, Dingley, Dockery, Hitt, Hepburn, McMillin, McCreary, DeArmond, Swanson and Stone. Two ex-Speakers, Grow and Crisp were members of that Congress, although Crisp, recently deceased, had been succeeded by his son. Grow's congressional service dated back to the early fifties, when he became a factor in the slavery struggle. The list of those who were to qualify for further preferment—most of them in the heyday of their tenure—was very large.

Joe Cannon—not yet Old Joe to use the parlance of the Capitol—found himself within reach of the Speaker's gavel during the summer of 1903 at the beginning of the Fifty-eighth Congress. Henderson, unexpectedly retiring from public life, had thus made the opportunity for a new selection. Head men of the well-oiled Republican machine in the House had stepped forward briskly, canvassing, caucusing and forestalling any rancorous struggle for the honor. So it was that Mr. Cannon, with laurels fresh upon him, although not yet formally elected, came on to Washington late in the summer in his new appraisement and signed himself on the Cochran Hotel register.

Interviewing "Joe" Cannon.

I called that afternoon, very soon after his arrival, receiving word to "come right up." The entrance to his suite—and every door therein—stood ajar. A sloshing sound from the bathtub was audible. I sat down and waited.

"Not a word today, my boy," quoth the Speaker, as he at length emerged, scantily clad. "Just here on departmental errands."

Lighting the familiar cigar, he began pacing to and fro. An hour or so later I departed with a most interesting human narrative. It was the first tolerably complete narrative he had ever given of himself, so those at his office afterward assured me. Warming gradually to my inquiries he recited his personal story—how his people, Quakers, had migrated early to North Carolina, where he was born, some of the colony coming from Boston. His first remembrance was on the starting of his family westward aboard a prairie schooner, when the slap-slap of water against the wheels had awakened him in the middle of the River Dan. On and on he talked with vivid description of early days in Indiana, where his father, a country physician, administered the pioneer prescription of calomel and jalap to malarial neighbors; of Quaker meetings and his getting into disfavor with them; of his father's death by drowning, and of the movement along to rich prairie lands of Illinois, whose appreciation in value had wrought his financial good fortune. And, finally, veering to politics, he recalled riding all night in a wagon to attend a convention—probably at Springfield—where he found Main street reverberating with the shout: "Make way for Honest Abe Lincoln, the rail splitter."

Several years later, during an extended Western tour as Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, I called on him one morning at his home in Danville. He received me in a big, well-windowed study on the first floor, where he was standing at his desk in a purple coat, the like of which I had never seen him wear in Washington. It was cut like the coats that statesmen affected in the days of Clay and Webster.

Recollections of Lincoln.

Representative Robert Hitt, one of Uncle Joe's Illinois colleagues and chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, told interesting anecdotes of the Lincoln period in his State. One evening at his residence on the corner of K and Fifteenth streets, now the site of a large office building, he recounted to me his experience in reporting the Lincoln-Douglas debates. As a young man, he learned stenography, when it was something very new, and he was one of very few in Illinois qualified to take down the report. He seemed to be prouder of that achievement and dwelt upon it more fondly than upon any other feature of his long and distinguished public service. Mr Hitt was the scholar and diplomat in politics, the Henry Cabot Lodge of the House in his time. For five years, when much younger, he had resided at Paris as first secretary and charge d'affaires ad interim.

Another of numerous intimate interviews over an extended period at The Post was with the late Associate Justice John M Harlan. I met him by appointment in his study at the corner of Euclid and Fourteenth streets. Surrounded by towering cases of law volumes—appropriate setting for his massive personality—he detailed with easy dignity many incidents of his remarkable career. He had had a picturesque record as a Union officer from his native Kentucky in the Civil War, won recognition at the bar and had borne a hand conspicuously in politics prior to 1877, when President Hayes, in the face of much criticism, appointed him to the Supreme Court. Through his long ensuing service on the bench Justice Harlan fully justified the wisdom of his appointment and became a great, outstanding figure of the American judiciary. The worst captious critics could say against him in later years was to characterize as harangues from the bench his thunderous dissenting opinions. It hardly needs to be said that this was not generally shared by legal authorities.

Justice Harlan was a Kentucky delegate to the notable Republican national convention of June, 1876, at Cincinnati. He made the speech that placed Benjamin H. Bristow in nomination for President and earnestly championed him during the two or three days of the hard-fought contest. It was there that Blaine eventually lost to Hayes because, as the former's friends long contended, the gas lamps, late in the afternoon of the second day, could not be lighted. His intense personal interest became manifest as he reviewed the activities there of the Bristow adherents. One incident was a long telegram, running into hundreds of words, that he sent at night to his candidate. Private telegrams of such length, he said, had before that been unheard of in politics. It was well after midnight when he concluded, and I departed under the spell of his interesting recital.

Along in October of 1902 Henry Litchfield West, who had made a national reputation on The Post, was nominated one of the District Commissioners, and I succeeded him as chief political writer. Not long afterward George Rothwell Brown was also assigned to the Capitol. A few years later, when I was assuming charge of the Boston Herald Bureau, I was fortunate in taking him along with me. His able and loyal service is a delightful memory of my newspaper career. The brilliant work he did with me over a long period forecast his subsequent record as editorial paragrapher of the Boston Transcript and afterward The Post's correspondent in France with the A. E. F., its political writer, and, more recently, the author of the famous column of Postscripts.

At Political Conventions.

Conventions, State and national, there were—generally during interims between sessions of Congress—and campaigns in which The Post sent far afield to anticipate what the voice of electorates would be. A spirited example of these was the 1901 Democratic gubernatorial primary in Virginia. During early summer of that year I followed to almost every Virginia town and countryside, writing of the memorable Swanson-Montague rivalry for the highest State office.

The principals were no more intense than their respective supporters. Both were men of ability and high character. Montague won, but at the hot and animated nominating convention in Norfolk, Swanson stood gracefully forth for his successful opponent and was himself advanced later to the governorship with much cordiality. Never since has Virginia witnessed a campaign in which there was such a rallying of Democratic cohorts. Both men, as since proven, were on the threshold of signal careers in Congress—Swanson, who had then been a representative, being now of long service in the Senate, and Montague similarly in the House.

Following immediately on this primary was the Virginia Constitutional Convention. That meant for me three months of very pleasant residence at Richmond. The delegates thereto were from the very ablest men of the State, both in professional and business occupations. They were all of old American stock, many of them of distinguished lineage. John Goode, a venerable figure whose manner and personal appearance would have supplied a portrait like unto those of Revolutionary times, was elected president. Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, then a young man, had a front desk in the old legislative hall at the Capitol Building, where the convention sat. He speedily demonstrated the thoroughgoing constructive sense which carried him far in later years as chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, that framed the Federal Reserve Bank act and as Secretary of the Treasury under Wilson. R. Walton Moore, of Fairfax, was another who forged rapidly ahead in the deliberations. Even then, friends were reading the United States Senate into his horoscope. Alfred Thom, of Norfolk; Alexander Hamilton, president of the Atlantic Coast Line; former Gov. Cameron, of Petersburg; Henry C. Stewart, of Elk Garden, later governor; and Senator John W. Daniel were a few of the other notably capable delegates.

Virginia Oratory Let Loose.

In a State where traditions of the great orators are cherished long after the spoken word has measurably ceased to be the prime necessity in enlightened conduct of public business, it was natural the convention should become an arena of prolonged rhetorical effort. Eventually that proved a very wearisome feature. But the discussions, while unduly exhaustive, were of undoubted service to Virginia.

The convention descended from Parnassus on occasion. One humorous wrangle at the outset was whether there should be eight or eleven pages at $2 per diem. After a week or two of deploying and occasional debating, this momentous topic had been disposed of, but there came a session on July 4, when a delegate arose to describe with patriotic fervor how he had met that morning in the Capitol Park a barefoot lad having "a piece of ice in his hand with a string tied around it" to assuage the tremendous heat then prevailing. He asked that this lad, grandson of a Virginia jurist, be named as special page at $2 per diem and the convention complied.

Mint beds at Richmond had yielded their fragrance to many an inspiring julep; stocks of "apple dew" from Rappahannock had oft been refreshing; frisky squirrels in the park had long gone to winter quarters before the constitutional convention with its suffrage perplexities and numerous other problems had concluded, before Secretary Joseph Button had made up the voluminous record and before Virginia at the polls set its seal of approval on the completed instrument.

When Washington writers, in July, 1900, packed grips for Kansas City—where was held the first of great political gatherings I attended—they looked forward to a tame procedure. Bryan's second nomination was a foregone conclusion. The eyes of the watching public were fixed on other exciting

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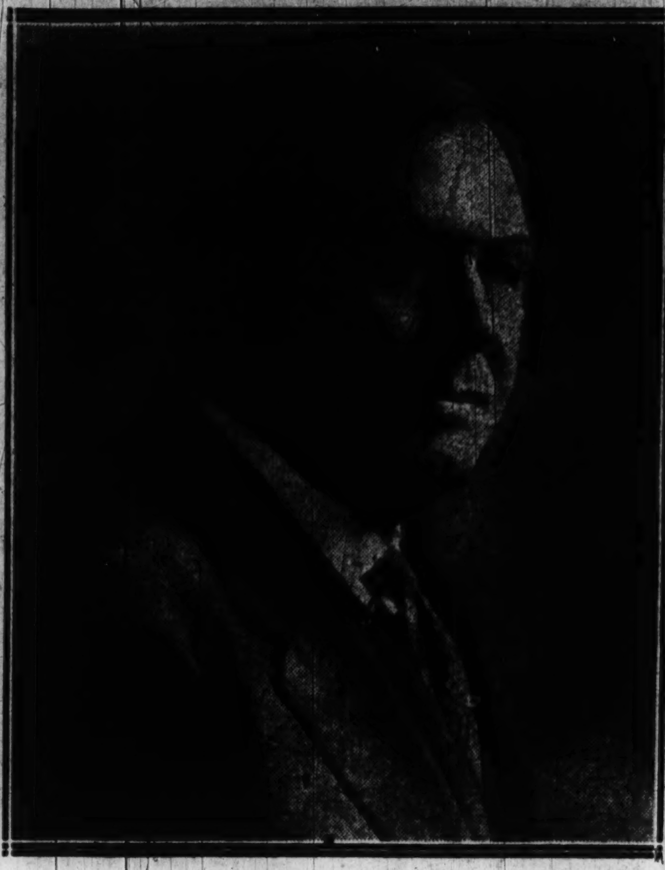
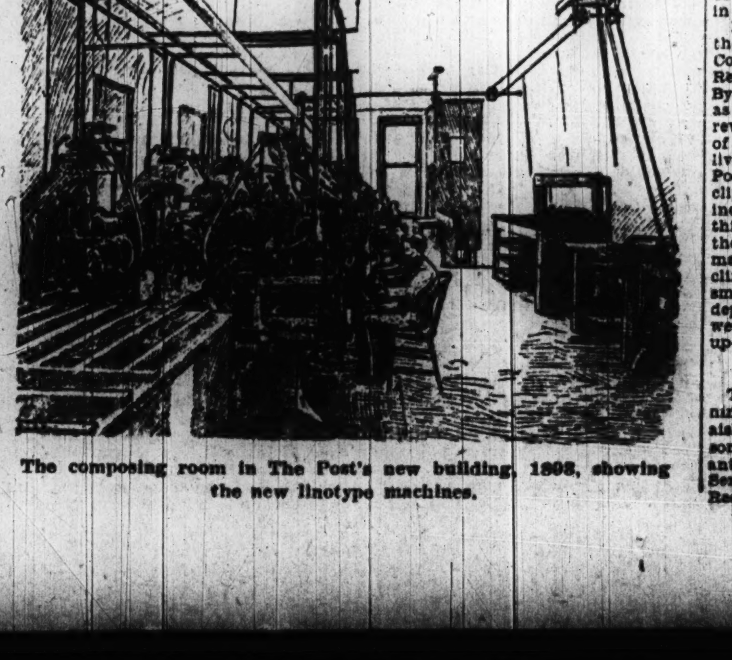
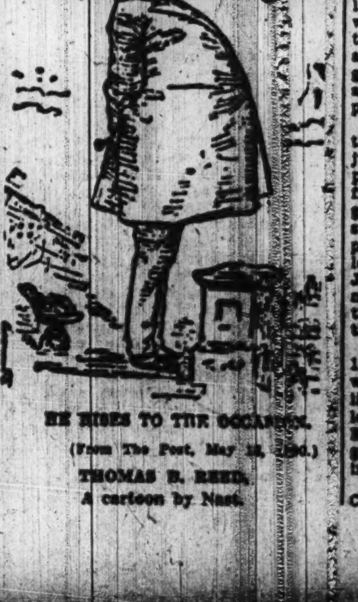


Harris & Ewing.

ERNEST G. WALKER,
distinguished member of The Post's staff, 1893 to 1905.



The composing room in The Post's new building, 1893, showing the new linotype machines.



HE RISES TO THE OCCASION.
(From The Post, May 12, 1890.)
THOMAS B. REED.
A cartoon by Nast.

HAWAII BREAKS AWAY

Liliuokalani's Coup d'Etat Proves a Boomerang.

THE QUEEN DEPOSED

And the United States Asked to Annex the Islands.

A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

An Attempt to Promulgate a New Constitution Encroaching Upon the People's Liberties Leads to the Overthrow of Royalty and the Institution of a Provisional Government—Moral Effect of the Presence of Forces from the Boston—The Outlook.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The sovereignty of Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, has been overthrown by revolution, a provisional government has been established and has been recognized by all the powers except England, and a commission consisting of Messrs. Thurston, Castle, Wilder, Marsden, and Carter has been appointed to carry to Washington a petition for annexation to the United States. This was the news brought to the city early this morning by the Hawaiian steamer Claudine.

(From The Post, January 29, 1893.)

NEWSPAPERMEN WORKED SEVEN DAYS A WEEK IN EARLY DAYS

CITY EDITOR TELLS HOW TYPE MACHINE ADVANCED PRINTERS

Gamblers' Resort Up Potomac River Broken Up by One Story.

GEORGETOWN WAS THEN IN SUBURBAN FIELD

Reporters Were Given Railroad Passes and Free Run of Hotel.

By CHARLES H. MERILLAT,
(City Editor of The Post in the Early Nineties.)

When the invitation came to write some reminiscences of my youthful days as city editor of The Post, it seemed both easy and attractive and I gladly accepted. Later it seemed like a "comeback." I reflected on the experiences of others in fields of sports, politics and religion undertaking to reventure in formerly familiar fields and doubts crept in. It is 22 years since I stepped out of the newspaper profession for that of the law.

The offer of the city editor's desk on The Post came to me while at Cape May. I had done most everything in newspaper writing from reporting fires, murders, baseball game, boat races, and Congress to interviewing the Secretary of State or Chauncey M. Depew. But a newspaper desk was new.

Why the manager selected me perhaps he knows, I do not. He may tell. He is Henry L. West, who now is enjoying the leisure of an active life writing sonnets on the golfer's hole in 1. Everything in America runs to overcrowding. A hole in 1 is now as common as a newspaper man paying railroad fare in those days was rare.

The Days of Railroad Passes.

It was not like this in the olden time. My Cape May trip was an annual one.

The Stockton Hotel, with its wide verandas, spacious ballroom and long bar, never opened until the newspaper men of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia traveled there as guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It owned the hotel and the newspaper men were given the keys of this resort for four days each year at the last of June. I never knew any harm to come from it. That opened the season. If it happened now a senatorial committee would have a three months' investigation. It would place in the public hearings why James K. Polk Skillinger, the only skipper that would sail a boat on Sunday in that hard-shell Baptist community, took fishing on Sunday each year Bill Sterett, Eddie Hood, Jim Young, John Miller, myself and sometimes two or three others but refused to sail any other party.

Likewise, another reason why this Cape May trip, that to me was made memorable by Manager West's offer of The Post city desk, was that I pulled out of the ocean and yanked into shore Philander Johnson. Philander still insists that I saved him from drowning. All I know is that I happened to be the nearest swimming bystander and that Johnson's red beard was in reaching distance and was an invitation when a small sea puss caught him and he yelled for help.

The Post's New Type Machines.

The Post in those days was in the Hutchins Building, at Tenth and D. Later we moved in with a fitting announcement, to the present Post Building, erected as the then last word in a newspaper home. The housewarming announced a radical departure in the mode of typesetting. It was, with the exception of the New York Tribune, the first time a daily newspaper was to be regularly set by machine instead of by hand. A battery of Mergenthaler machines had been installed. They were clumsy machines and not the efficient, compact model of today, but they did the work.

The improvements came later. The printers derided them and declared they never could supplant hand composition. These machines were my first absolute demonstration that while the machine may supplant the man it also in the process raises the man wherever he wills to be part of the industrial development. It was predicted the machines would be a failure; that, if not they would throw the mass of printers out of work, bring poverty and wage demoralization in their wake. The Jeremiahs of the printing trade soon learned their error. The machines were a success. The industry, after a short period of slack and idleness for many printers, took on new vitality. Work increased, wages rose, hours of labor and labor strain lessened.

Advance Helped Printers.

The printer himself advanced physically, mentally and morally. Every Wednesday, the day the "ghost walked," had been a nightmare at the city desk and in the manager's sanctum in the first months of my job as city editor, owing to tramp printers performing at the case and other printers the worse for wear, causing galleys of proofs to be forwarded that needed constant correction. The latter part of my stay in the new building with machine-set type, the proof was good and errors needing correction few on any day; pay day meant no more in this regard than any other day.

Prior to the time set for moving, orders came that we should prepare for a possible breakdown in the typesetting machines installed in the new building by having special features written up and set by hand, so that in an emergency the hand-set copy could take the place of machine failures.

Prepared for Failure.

Those were not the days of features furnished and purchased on the present-day syndicate plan. The Sunday paper to quite an extent had special Sunday stories written up on local topics by the city force. All the men worked overtime. We had scores of good feature articles about Washington written up by the city force, set and in the forms awaiting the expected machine accidents. Other newspapers and magazines were clipped from to make up deficiencies. We found we were oversupplied. We were like the good old ladies who are afraid they will not have enough for the camp meeting feast and bake so many pies and cakes that the household has to eat the pies and cakes long after the camp meeting celebration.

The machines worked smoothly and easily. The work of the city editor and of the managing editor never had been less free from composing-room troubles. For weeks after removal we had the special articles in forms and, ultimately, experienced difficulties in getting rid of the surplus materials. It afforded a good opportunity to put in a new system in the city room and, holding me responsible, I began it.

Up to this time no reporter had a complete day or night off. His night off, if he were fortunate, meant that he got away in time to go to the theater at night, but worked the rest of the time. I began a system whereby each reporter and each desk man would have some one day set apart for his own, including myself. And I believe that system is still in vogue.

The assistant city editor was Charles Kern. He has the distinction of being one of the few men who ever studied and graduated in law after reaching 50 years of age. He is now living in Washington, and besides attending to law matters for various corporate clients, writes for the Oil and Gas Journal of Tulsa upon petroleum subjects. He is in high esteem of the leading periodical in this country on the subject of oil and gas, as its editor said to me a year ago when I was on a visit to Tulsa.

Invited to Prize Fight.

One incident in our lives I think neither Kern nor myself is likely to forget. Neither he nor I had ever seen a prize fight. We each thought we would like to do so for just once. Those were the days of bare knuckle or skin-glove episodes. They took place supposedly without the knowledge of the authorities. The sporting editor of The Post at that time was John Roach. The sporting page was literally a page or less, and not three pages or more as now. Pink sheets were unknown. Roach and his domain came under the city editor. He was not an independent functionary only responsible to the managing editor or proprietor.

One night he said to us that there was going to be a prize fight, between some lightweights, that would be worth seeing. It was to be pulled off—I believe that is the correct sporting vernacular—in Maryland near Suitland, and the old roadhouse that was long run there in the days when top buggies and not automobiles were the fashion. He said to us that if we would be at Godfrey's about 3 o'clock in the morning the hacks would drive from there to the scene. Accordingly, both of us stayed to see the paper to press. When this occurred we went to Godfrey's saloon. It then occupied one of the buildings on the east side of Thirteenth street between E and the Avenue. Its memories are well known to the old-timers of sporting disposition. Kern and I mounted high stools in front of the oyster bar with David Lewsley, then the Senate reporter of The Post.

Gun Play Halts Expedition.

We had finished the newspaper man's late meal, had pushed our stools back a little from the bar and were perched on them awaiting, impatiently, the notice to take the hacks for Suitland. The swinging doors were roughly thrust apart and in walked one of the old night-liner cabbies and Frank Ward. The latter's distinction was that of the original Alderney Milk Dairyman. He was well known in town, was a man of means and agreeable and companionable except when in his cups. He owned a five-story building on D street between Ninth and Tenth streets and was at the top of his financial wave. The key of his place had been thrown away, when it was finished, with the statement that Ward's Alderney Dairy Lunch Room would never be closed. Ward evidently had heard of the proposed fight and had spent the intervening hours of the night in various saloons before reaching Godfrey's. There were some words between himself and the cabby as they entered and the friends of Ward, apparently, effected peace between the pair. Suddenly Ward sprang forward before any one could intervene and slapped the cabby a hard blow on the face. The cabman sprang back when he saw the blow coming and then came forward. As he did so, Ward sprang back and to the side and pulled a revolver. Kern and I on our chairs were brought just without the line of any fire. We both fell off the stools to the floor and crawled out of the way. Meanwhile, friends of the angry pair held the cabman and threw Ward's pistol arm up toward the ceiling.

Neither Kern nor I had any desire to figure in the Police Court and, with this incident over, we, ten or fifteen minutes later, walked home together. The sports hung around until daylight. But for some reason that I never learned, the projected fight did not occur. I never did and, I think, Kern never did, see therefore a bare knuckle ring affair, but confined any activities either of us ever thereafter had to a few sparring exhibitions at the Columbia Athletic Club or elsewhere. My last recollection of Lewsley was that he was still perched upon the stool yelling to let him fight and not to interfere.

Walking Home at Night.

I have said that Kern and I walked home. That was the usual way in those days in which the morning newspaper man reached his domicile. Summer or winter, rain or snow, when the paper went to press he trudged home in the early hours from 1 to 4 a. m. The life had its fascinations. I would not, for considerable, forego the experiences then had. Later came the announcement that street cars would run all night, and for a time along about the close of my city editorship this happened on the Avenue line and on the line out Fourteenth street, but it is my present recollection that it was experimental and ended after a few months, to be revived, it was hoped permanently, some several years later.

At that time it was not infrequent to hear of claimants who imagined they were the rightful owners of large parts of the District of Columbia. As a lawyer, I have heard of only one such case in recent years, and that was when the late A. S. Worthington filed a suit involving the rightful title to what is known as Metropolis View, situated, I believe, out beyond Eckington or in that vicinity. Mr. Worthington lost his suit, as I believe it was generally expected he would lose it.

But at that time it was not infrequent for persons to come to Washington—some of them honest, and some of them not—who would assert descent from some original owner of the soil or successful participant in a lottery awarding them land which had become valuable.

Claimed Capitol Hill.

Such a claimant appeared, asserting title to a large part of Capitol Hill, and news of his arrival and pretensions came to my desk. I assigned, as I recall, my assistant, Mr. Kern, to look into the matter and write up a story about it, cautioning him that we did not want to lay any basis whereby people might have a basis for quitclaim deeds at so much per deed. I had chosen Kern for the work, although he was a desk man, because I knew he was conservative and of sound judgment.

He wrote the story, and on the next night off as acting city editor passed on it, and it was printed. He treated the subject very lightly and dismissed it in a way that ends any pretensions and likewise, calming the fears of people on Capitol Hill who had brought the matter to my attention, with the statement that a few quitclaim deeds had been taken by some of their neighbors at a small price. Kern ridiculed the whole scheme. The next thing, while I was at the city desk, in walked an irate old gentleman, who inquired for the city editor, and I informed him that he was speaking to him. He proceeded, in a wrathful manner, to condemn the story, which I had not even read up to that time, and wound up by saying that if he were a younger man he would thrash me. My retort was merely that I was delighted with my youth.

Gunning for the Editor.

The next I knew it developed that he had come on here from St. Louis, that he had heard that the chief editorial writer, Mr. Sylvester, father of Dick Sylvester, later Washington's Chief of Police, was from St. Louis, and had pulled a revolver and highly frightened Mr. Sylvester, who was in anything but good health. He did not come back to the city room, and, except for a fright given one of the most lovable and capable editorial writers The Post has ever had, nothing happened.

Washington was a small town in those days and until the outbreak of the European hostilities. It found expression among other things in the old-fashioned method of taking out on the editor or reporter displeasure with what the newspaper might publish. I recall one incident of this kind that ended pleasantly however, happening soon after I took the city desk. The Post had on its city force a clever writer named Randolph Smith, generally known as Ran Smith, who was not fond of leg work and not always to be trusted if persistent attempts were necessary to obtain an interview. Smith, however, was clever with his pencil. I assigned him to the Police Court, to look for the unusual and anything that was sprightly and lively arising in the drab proceedings there.

Sausage Vender Irate.

After one of these visits, his story of the day was the old familiar one concerning the dogs and sausages, but with a new Easter frock for the story. The complaining witness was a sausage vender in the Center, or as we knew it, Big Market. His complaint was that some of his neighbors kept too many dogs near the place of business in the Southwest where he made his sausages. Smith took hold of the incident and it must have been read generally, for soon the market man was joked by all his customers. He finally got angrier and angrier each time his customers spoke of the story, and each time he read the article. A couple of drinks added to the anger. As I was going up the stairway in the old Hutchins Building at Tenth and D streets, I met him on the landing with a friend and he inquired if I belonged to the paper. Learning I did and that I was city editor he wanted to know who had written this story and announced very decidedly his intention of giving him a good whipping and his ability to do it, of which there was no doubt, he being an exceedingly strong six-footer in good condition, and Ran Smith, slender and none too vigorous. I proceeded to decline the invitation to disclose the name and remarked that really he oughtn't to expect me to say that, since I needed Ran Smith's services for more work. We got on pretty well upon my assenting to the perfectly correct proposition that he made more money than did Smith and the erroneous suggestion that he wrote and spoke better English than did Smith, for part of the value of Smith's story was in the broken English and German of the complaining witness, my fighting friend.

Chapel Ready to Act.

The sausage vender was yielding to treatment, and was about to go downstairs, when Billy Hinton, then foreman of the composing room of The Post, called over the stairway that I was needed up in my office at once. On arrival, Hinton gave me a lecture about talking to irate visitors on the stairs, with the cautionary suggestion that I might have been thrown down the stairway and knocked to pieces before the chapel, as the printers in the composing room were called, could get to me. Billy informed me that one of the first lessons the city editor had to learn was that the proper place to receive such callers as mine was in the city room, where "the hey rube" call for help could be answered. He said he had had the chapel idle for 5 or 10 minutes while they were waiting his signal, and that as a cub city editor I ought to know better. Which probably was true, but received the youthful answer from me that I had managed it, and talked our friend out of his intention. Later, when I began to practice law, among the early persons I met with, about law offices on Louisiana avenue, was the same sausage vender who was a client of Charles Morris Smith, for years one of the leading criminal and jury lawyers of his day. My friend had completely forgotten me but laughed when I recalled the incident. He said he was mad enough to have carried out his threats and had had just enough drinks to do so that evening. Charles Maurice Smith, when he left, informed me of the perfect ability of his client to do anything in a physical way that he set out to do.

Gamblers Furnish Story.

Our police reporter was a newspaper man named Beeks who had come on here from Ohio. He was a good news gatherer, well fitted for police work and except for an inability, which he recognized, to write what is called in newspaperdom the "lead" for an article of some length was eminently equipped to tell a murder, fire, drowning or other police occurrence in good style. He was always accurate in his facts, and clear and readable in expression of them.

At that time a favorite place of the tinhorn and other gamblers was Jack Heath's resort up the Potomac River on the Virginia shore above the Aqueduct Bridge. Heath ran quite openly and a tug carried the gamblers up the river and brought them back when they were cleaned out or ready to come home satisfied with their sporting chance. Saturday night was the big night. Beeks was assigned to write a story to run from a column to two columns about the place. He went there on one rather cold Saturday night and came back with the crowd. The key point of his story did not concern individuals or the gaming table. It hovered around the losers as they endeavored to keep off the chilling blasts of wind and their blue noses and fingers, their absence of overcoats, while as this story ran the reporter had a warm overcoat, good clothes and assurance of future meals. It struck me at the time that it would not do Heath's place any good for future business. Such proved to be the fact. Several weeks later I was informed that the story was not at all well liked by those running the place, and that while they expected publicity and didn't object to it that particular brand was undesired.

The Post's Star Reporter.

The star all-around reporter on The Post at this time probably was Robert M. Collins, or Bobby, as he was usually called. He was good wherever assigned. He was in those days imbued with all the enthusiasms of a young reporter. His style was clear, graphic and entertaining. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont at Middlebury, and while there despite his small size of about 5 feet 4, was the intercollegiate mile champion, doing the mile, as I now recall, under 4:35. His half-brother lives in Washington, and I think it was his presence that brought Bobby to Washington. He is George R. Wales, Civil Service Commissioner now, then holding a responsible position on the commission.

When I left The Post to become day manager of the Washington office of the Associated Press, Bobby suggested he would like to change his employment and get into political writing with the Associated Press. Col. Charles A. Boynton, the superintendent, in making up his staff on the reorganized Associated Press, had consulted me very freely in selecting his force and readily assented to making a place for Bobby when I extolled his qualifications. Collins measured up to all that was said of him.

Adjusting Railroad Bonds.

His ability was soon recognized and he got the full measure of the way he sought. His only apparent weakness was figures. On one occasion his assignment was an article on the then proposed adjustment of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad companies' respective bonded debts to the United States. He turned in a clear, accurate story of the negotiations until it came to the figures. His pencil and his literary style were both nervous, as of one who knows what he wants to say and is in a hurry to get it said and over with. Five amounts ran above fifty million—I haven't much memory myself for figures when they get above such an amount. Whatever the figures were when Bobby got to the ciphers his naughts began to run and when the article came to my desk the ciphers ran the figures the railroads were to pay well into the billions. They did not seem right even for transcontinental railroads. I suggested as much to Bobby, whereupon he dismissed the matter with the naive remark that ciphers didn't mean much when they got above fifty million—that he couldn't see that money made any difference above that amount. We compromised by bringing the figures down to understandable amounts.

Collecting Chinese Art.

When I left the Associated Press to be my own master as a lawyer—subject to clients' whims and wishes, trial judge feats and appellate opinions—Bobby remained as a writer and subsequently became globe trotter for the Associated Press. The Boxer rebellion in China found him with the American and Japanese troops on the march to Peking. His account of the rebellion and the military movements equaled that of any of the experienced European war correspondents. So likewise did his participation in the loot that followed war occupation of the Chinese capital. Kipling's Mulvaney, Ortheris and Learoyd were not more burdened in reappearing from excursions into the heathen temples of India than was the diminutive Robert from the pagan Chinese places of worship. In the summer of 1926 I motored to Middlebury and at the college on mentioning Robert Mr. Collins, a graduate, replied that he did not know him, but he was held in high regard for the Chinese relics that he had bestowed on his alma mater.

The European outbreak found Collins in charge of the London office of the Associated Press, well known, well liked, rotund and happy and having supervision of correspondents on the Continent as well as in the British Isles. He wrote me he had learned soon after attempting to interview British officialdom that in Rome he must do as the Romans do and that his derby or slouch hat was reserved for America, as without a topper he was always shown by the butler to the side or rear entrance and reach his lordship thereafter only after explanation and embarrassment.

Walker Wins a Place.

One of the important events while I was on the city desk of The Post was the convention of the National Association of Physicians and Surgeons of America. The Post promised Dr. Love, of St. Louis, I believe, it would be featured. And it was. It led to an opening for Ernest Walker, now a wealthy retired Washington builder. Walker, as I recall, had come here from Massachusetts to take a job in the Smithsonian Institution. He was anxious to do some writing. He was industrious and earnest. He held on to the job and prior to the convention had filled some night assignments. When the physicians and surgeons assembled a fuller opportunity was made for him and resulted in his coming to The Post. Later the lure of wealth and building combined drew him from writing into construction. He was one of the early builders that entered construction from the financial and not the trade end of furnishing homes for Washington's growing population. Like many New Englanders, including our President, he cautiously felt his way. He hung on to his job of reporting. A few houses brought a profit. A small row added to the pile. An apartment house was followed by another and larger building. Sixteenth street and Columbia road and Wyoming avenue include some instances of the large, attractive apartment houses erected by him. The European war brought prosperity to him and to many other owners of realty.

Bill Sterett and Frank Morgan.

Two well-known newspapermen of those days who occasionally furnished, through The Post, stories worth printing were Bill Sterett and Frank Morgan, the former supplying humor on national affairs and the latter facts and fancy on local politics, Fred Kelly's activities, what Billy Dickson and James L. Norris were planning for advancement of the District Democracy and to thwart Perry Carson's cohorts—Carson carrying in those days the banner of colored Republicanism. Bill represented Col. Belo and the Galveston-Dallas News. As Washington remembers, after the lapse of two decades, he was a national wag and story-teller. More than one of Alfred Henry Lewis' Wolfville sketches was a tale written from Sterett's yarns. A comparatively short while ago, as time now measures, Bill was gathered to his fathers. He left Washington for his Texas home, to get in touch with the American people again he said, and wrote editorials for the dual newspapers that controlled newspaper opinion in the Lone Star State. Bill was an ardent fisherman and hunter. Some of his friends conceived the notion that his declining years, for Bill was moving along in the late sixties of life, would move more gracefully and comfortably if he were made State game and fish commissioner of his State. They got him the job. My friend [illegible], who then was secretary to Senator Culberson, of Texas, and now [illegible] office with efficiency and [illegible] good nature and courtesy [illegible] Copeland, says they thought [illegible] Bill in [illegible] the near eye would [illegible] to fish and game violations [illegible] plans went agley. Bill, like the President he admired, Cleveland, believed public office was a public trust and not a private snap. Some of the Texas politicians [illegible] to be his friends when they were caught [illegible] out of season [illegible] confidently went to Bill for rescue.

Frank Morgan and the Ladies.

But to get back to Bill Sterett and Frank Morgan. The latter still survives. He is said now to be older than Methuselah was or John D. Rockefeller hopes to be. Just how old he is Frank won't say. He is still blithe and chipper—interested in affairs and not girls. In those days he conceded he was a ladies' man.

One day on his arrival at the House Press Gallery, on the bulletin board, he found a card reading thus:

"If you are a gentleman
"As you say you are,
"And make $40 a week
"As you say you do
"You will send me a half ton of coal
"As you said you would."
"MAMIE."

Frank always laid it to Bill. Bill was truthful. He never admitted it. He never denied it. Only with an injured air he asked Frank why he was suspected; did not Frank know some one named Mamie? Was not the handwriting undeniably feminine?

The political reporter of The Post was David Lewsley, an Englishman. I have observed of the English reporters who came to Washington in my generation that they were rarely if ever as good news gatherers as the American reporters. But, as writers, they were unquestionably better than the run of American reporters and the equal if not superior of our best native reporters.

English Literary Style.

They all had a literary style. Their daily output, whether it was of politics, crime, court or sport, would rank with that of the average magazine writer of today. Lewsley embodied all the merits and demerits of his newspaper origin and training. There were better fact gatherers, better interviewers, but none of the newspaper writers of Washington had a more facile pen. This facility led one day to a bet of $10 which Lewsley won from a fellow correspondent in the Senate Press Gallery. The Post then published daily, on the editorial page, a gossipy column of personalities and stories from the Capitol. It was the hot season—Congress in session in the dogdays and the thermometer in the nineties and over. It was the period when seersucker suits were in vogue if not stylish. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, daily appeared in one. His form was not one for seersucker pulchritude. Some might have censored the display a la seersucker. Lewsley bet the ten that he could give a thoroughly accurate description, direct attention and get the story by Harry West, who as managing editor, personally handled this column. The article was published as written. Lewsley collected his bet. Mr. West congratulated him on the sprightliness of his column that day. The joking and laughter of the next few days finally reached the managing editor. Lewsley was called in but blandly expressed his surprise and reminded the present able writer on golf of his commendations of three days before. The column continued to be read; edited a bit closer.

Reporting in Georgetown.

Two of the reportorial chums of those days were John Mitchell and Willard Holcomb. There was enough in common with them for close friendship and sufficient of dissimilarity for its continuance. Mitchell had broken into the city field through the Georgetown route. The section across Rock Creek then was a separate entity in the news columns; as much so as Rockville or Alexandria today. The section likewise was so in fact. It was almost a community of its own. The Georgetown reporter lived across Rock Creek, was given special orders only when something extraordinary broke through the routine of its village life. Mitchell there gained his early newspaper experience. There was a touch of his writings that appealed as indicating one with genuine ability. I transferred him to the regular force. Soon he made good; not, however, as a reporter of the ordinary daily doings of the community. He did such assignments fairly well. It was early manifest that his field was that of a feature writer. The Sunday paper was not then what it has since become, a collection of material bought and paid for from syndicates and corporations supplying the same matter to newspapers throughout the country. Likewise the daily paper, as a rule, carried strictly happenings of local events. The odd story of daily life, human interest, I believe, they are now called, was but creeping into the news columns. Mitchell was at his best in such fields. And the best that was in him came forth in his early days on The Post.

Early Feature Stories.

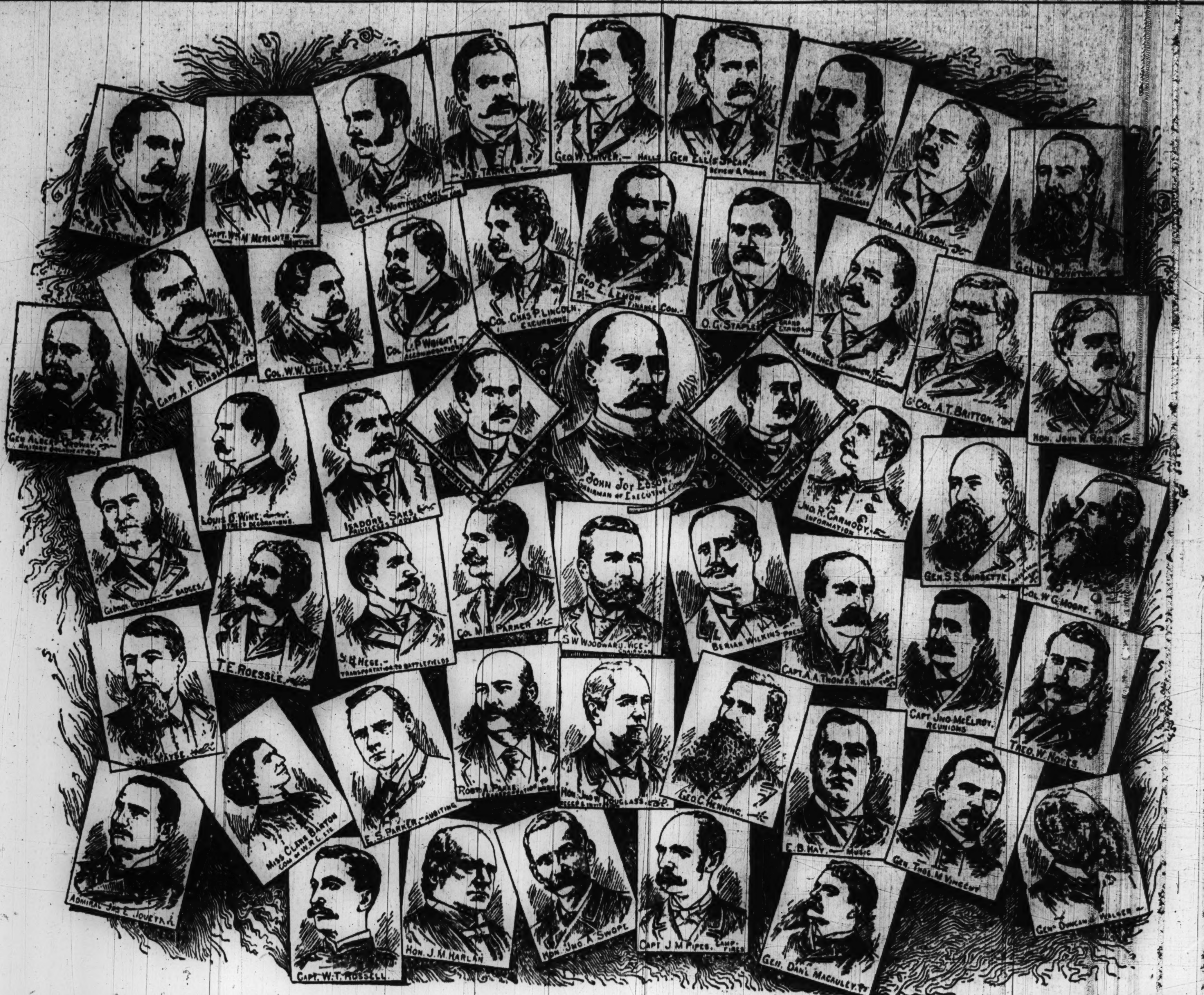
Whenever the paper seemed commonplace the assignment of Mitchell to Schmidt's bird store, the Zoo, the Smithsonian, or some out of the way field resulted in a news column or more that had in it, with fact and local identity, a tale out of the ordinary and that, with less imagination as then would seem to fit a news column, had in it a mode of telling not unlike the later popular O. Henry stories.

The chum, Willard Holcomb, was reporter and also dramatic critic. Monday night when he could write of the theater and be free of other assignments was the weekly holiday of his life. Holcomb had a flair for the sensational or dramatic. He had the benefit of a college education and a real love of writing though not gifts of the highest sort as a writer. His work was considerably above the average, however, and marked by a neat turn of ideas and sentences. He left The Post about the same time as Mitchell, going to New York. There he became a writer for the stage. Several one-act farces came from his pen and at least one of them I know had a Washington production. Most of his play writing, however, I believe, was anonymous and found expression in vaudeville acts.

Mule Furnishes Story.

One brother-act of the pair while on The Post had its origin in a police court trial of a poor colored man for driving a mule with a sore back in his wagon or cart. It was a day when Humane Society had a big field for its labors and hauling was by animal and not gasoline power. The colored brother was old and decrepit and was eking out a small livelihood with occasional jobs of hauling. He was haled to court and went with his lame mule. A severe hailstorm set in while the trial was proceeding. The attention of Mitchell or Holcomb, whichever started the train of events, was called to the poor mule shivering in the hail and rain storm. The mule became the star of the published account of the trial. His sufferings outside exposed to the storm were described at length. The Humane Society had two agents, one named Rabbit. The next day Rabbit appeared in the city room to seek a correction of the story and to disclaim responsibility, placing the blame on the other agent. I had to the knowledge of both chums quietly taken the penwriter of the article from his work and assigned him to write the new story unknown to Rabbit. There may have been some devil lurking in me such as abode in Daniel Quilp in Dickens' story or perhaps simply youthful joy in a good opportunity. At any rate, in answer to the protests of the author of the first article and his angry comment on correcting a true account of the trial, inside and outside court, I directed his chum to write the second or corrected account, with the remark that the story, if told as Rabbit told it, would be better than the predecessor.

It so turned out. Publication was followed the next day by the simultaneous angry appearance of Rabbit and his cogent, each of whom proceeded with explosion shots of blame on the other. By the time they were out of the trap and on the green a fight had been narrowly averted and the original author of the mule story was pleading for the assignment. His wish was granted. Three widely read articles sprang from the incident. There were no others. The responsible heads of the society had put an effectual quietus on the agents.



(From The Post, September 18, 1892.)

Citizens committee which brought the great Grand Army of the Republic Encampment of 1892 to Washington.

REPORTING OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD ASSASSIN'S TRIAL DESCRIBED

GATHERING NEWS ON FOOT RELATED BY W. S. LARNER

Veteran Journalist Says That Every Person Is Source of Good Tip.

CONFIDENCE KEPT, EVEN FROM OWNER

Mark Twain Appears in February Dressed All in White.

Winfield Scott Larner, whose own story follows, became a member of The Post staff the year the paper was founded. He covered the Capitol for this newspaper, and also wrote two special columns, one about smart society and one about interesting visitors at the local hotels. This was before the telephone, when newspaper men usually "legged it" for their stories. In walking to and from the Capitol, he used the wooden sidewalk that then graced Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. Larner, who is now 75 years of age, was an intimate friend of virtually all the journalistic giants of old "Newspaper Row." These included George Alfred Townsend, who wrote for the Cincinnati Enquirer, under the nom de plume of "Gath;" Donn Piatt, noted correspondent who dubbed the House "The Cave of the Winds" and the Senate "The Hiding Place of Mediocrity;" Mark Twain, Alfred Henry Lewis and many others.

In the following narrative, he tells how he covered the assassination of President Garfield from the time the shot was heard until Guiteau was hanged, describes the conditions under which newspaper men covered the Capitol and recounts many interesting events and stories that stand out in his 50-year career as a reporter.

By WINFIELD SCOTT LARNER.

My association with The Washington Post began in 1877, the year Stilson Hutchins founded the paper. Prior to that time I had worked on the National Republican and had been correspondent for several out-of-town newspapers.

One of my first assignments as a youngster was to cover Police Court. It was a blistering July day. The first case on the docket was that of a man charged with failure to remove the snow from in front of his house in December. He had been out of the city since December, and Policeman Sigmund J. Block had just succeeded in serving the warrant on him. The case cooled off everybody in the courtroom, and everybody had a good laugh. My story, as I remember it, bore the headline, "Snow in July."

The great difference between the work of a reporter then and now was in the method of getting around the city. Most of our traveling was done on foot. I have started from Anacostia and walked to Tennallytown, covering all the police stations on the way.

Washington at that time was practically a wilderness. Florida avenue was known as the "boundary" and all beyond it to the District line was known as the "County of Washington." The police station of the county was located opposite where the American League Ball Park now is. It was to that station house that a colored policeman named Johnson took Gen U. S. Grant after he had arrested him for fast driving on Seventh street, now Georgia avenue.

Gen. Grant Pays His Fine.

Some one asked Gen. Grant what he proposed to do with the officer.

"Nothing at all," said Grant. "He was only doing his duty. I have paid my fine. Now let's forget it."

To get back to The Post, Mr Hutchins sent for me early one morning and said to me:

"Win (I always have been known by that name), you were born here and you have had several years' experience on the local papers. I am told that you know Washington and its people thoroughly. Now, I want for our editorial page every Sunday a column modeled after one that appears in the New York Sun under the heading of 'What's Going On.'"

Mr. Hutchins was a great admirer of Charles A. Dana and of the Sun. The column "What's Going On" dealt with the doings of the very best people in New York. It was limited to one column, however, in contrast to the departments or supplements that are devoted to society news in these days.

"Well, so far as Washington is concerned," I said to Mr. Hutchins, "you have me right. In regard to this special feature, my impression is that there are two persons in Washington who can give me the information you desire every week. They are friends of my family, and they are practically the arbiters of what is best, not only among the cave-dwellers but among the newcomers. Under no circumstances, however, must their names be used. It will be impossible even for me to give them to you."

Early Column Conducting.

My training on local and out-of-town papers over a period of fifteen years had taught me to be sure of my facts before writing a story about any one. One of my mentors was Charles A. Dana, who said that the first requisite of a good reporter was to be sure of his facts and to get his news in the first paragraph of his article, the remainder being a matter of detail only.

I told Mr. Hutchins that I was willing to undertake the task of writing the column, but with the distinct understanding that the sources of my information would not be divulged under any circumstances. I told him of my reputation for never having broken a confidence, and reminded him of the fact that I had never had a libel suit. Mr. Hutchins finally told me the arrangement was satisfactory and for me to proceed with the column.

I thereupon went to see my friends who were to be the fountain heads of my information, and stated the case to them. I made it plain that their confidence would remain inviolate. They agreed to furnish me with information each week for the Sunday article.

Protecting News Sources.

The articles appeared as scheduled. One afternoon I entered The Post editorial room, and there was an air of excitement pervading everything. The bookkeeper told me that the "Old Man" had been looking for me all morning. I went immediately to his office, and Mr. Hutchins said:

"I sent to ask you where in the name of God you got that story Sunday morning!"

"From the regular sources," I replied.

"Where was that?" Hutchins asked.

"When I started out," I reminded him, "it was understood that I would not divulge the names of my informants, even to you."

"Well, that is very commendable," he said, "but that story came right to my doorstep. I ought to know."

"Well," I said, "I must keep my word.

Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.

WINFIELD S. LARNER,

Reporter of The Washington Post in 1877 and who was a member of The Post's staff in the press gallery, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, 1885.

Is there anything wrong with the story?"

"No, it's too true. It comes right to my door."

"If I reveal the names," I said, "I am done."

I told him that if he insisted upon knowing who gave me the story, I would have to abandon the column. But he upheld me in my stand, and told me to keep on writing it.

News From the Hotels.

Mr. Hutchins sent for me one morning after Congress had adjourned, and told me he had a new job planned for me.

"Win," he said, "I want to start a new feature—a hotel column. To just print the names from the hotel register doesn't mean anything; a school boy could do that. I want a column containing stories about prominent men on any subject. They can be railroad men, capitalists or whatever you like. We will run it under a regular head. What would you suggest?"

"How about 'A Lounger in the Lobby?'" I suggested.

"Good idea," he said.

And so we started that column. It necessitated my making the rounds of the hotels every day. As a rule, I commenced with the Ebbitt, which was the headquarters of the Army and Navy set. Then I went on to the Willard, the Shoreham and to Welcker's Hotel. Welcker's stood where the Hibbs' building now stands. There was a fight for supremacy on then between Welcker's and Jim Wormley's Hotel, which was where the Union Trust Building is now. Wormley was a colored man, and his place was a favorite rendezvous for New England people.

Then there was the Arlington, where the Veterans' Bureau stands now, and John Chamberlin's place at Fifteenth and I streets. All the foregoing were known as uptown hotels, while the St James, the National and the Metropolitan were known as downtown hotels.

Capital's Actor Guests.

Everything was grist that came to our mill. A good source of stories was Welcker's, which was a favorite stopping place for theater people. One of the famous men who stayed there was Dion Boucicault, the famous dramatist and actor. It was Boucicault who dramatized Rip Van Winkle for Joseph Jefferson.

Boucicault was never paid for dramatizing Rip Van Winkle. In his effects after he died, his manager found an unreceipted bill from Boucicault to Jefferson, calling for $30 for the work of dramatizing the Washington Irving story.

At the age of 70 Boucicault was still acting. One of his greatest parts was that of Con in the Irish play, "The Shaugran." He was a great admirer of American institutions and he got much enjoyment out of listening to the debates in Congress. He used to look me up whenever he came here, and I would take him down on the Hill and introduce him to the members.

Among the City's Gamblers.

Chamberlin's at Fifteenth and I streets was a noted resort for "high-rollers"—the big guns in the gambling world. John Chamberlin, who owned the place, had formerly been associated with John Morrissey in conducting a gambling establishment at Saratoga. At the Fifteenth and I street house you could see men like John T. Raymond, William A. Cody (Buffalo Bill), Nat Goodwin and Senator "Silver King" Stewart. The latter, who was very wealthy, was a member of a great senatorial poker club, which played for high stakes and would have nothing to do with pikers.

Chamberlin had men sitting around the place who were known as "house players." One day I said to Chamberlin:

"Chamberlin, it seems to me that you charge a pretty stiff scale of prices for food here."

"Well," he said, pointing to the house men, "look out in the front room. Those fellows there are good cappers for the house, but I have to feed them. What I lose on that class I make up on the suckers they bring in."

While I was writing "A Lounger in the Lobby," I talked to and wrote stories about most of the big actors and actresses of that day. I remember an experience I had with Billy Florence, who played in "The Almighty Dollar," a play that was very much the vogue then. He took the part of Col. Culpeper Starbottle, a nouveau riche congressman. I wrote a story about him in which I criticized him for his characterization of Starbottle. The next day I ran into Florence. I was prepared for anything but what actually came.

"Larner," he said to me, "that was a very just criticism you made, and I want to say this to you: Honest criticism never hurts a true artist. Very often an actor who is called upon to portray a character for a long series of performances is apt to slur over certain passages and become careless. But when a true critic, who is the best friend an actor has, points out his faults he doesn't hurt him, but helps him; helps him to correct those faults."

Florence afterward starred with Jefferson in "The Rivals."

Another story concerning Chamberlin's occurs to me now, a story about a terrific fight that took place there one night. The combatants were Buffalo Bill and Fred May, a scion of an old Washington family. May was a powerful man and he easily took Cody's measure.

May had come back to Washington after a period of exile in South America. He had got into a scrape in New York and had fled the country. While he was hiding in the South American republic, the natives there attacked some American sailors. Shortly thereafter, Admiral Bob Evans landed there with his bluejackets and proceeded to retaliate. Thrilled by the sight of his countrymen, May joined in the fight and bowled over natives by the dozen. As a result of his heroism, representations were made to Washington and he came back to the United States in glory. Returned to Washington, May became a deacon in a local church.

Among the characters who frequented the hotels in the early seventies was one Beau Hickman, who made his headquarters at the National. He was famous at the time, and it was considered quite a privilege to talk to him. He had one habit that was much talked about. When people invited him to have something, he would say:

"I'll take the price of it instead."

He would say the same thing if offered a cigar. He had an arrangement with the hotel whereby the bartender would give him white, red and blue chips representing treats of 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.

Beau Hickman was the star in a carnival held here in 1872 to celebrate the completion of the wooden sidewalk on Pennsylvania avenue. (This sidewalk, by the way, lasted only five years.) Those in charge of the carnival got a poor, old, broken-down nag, and put the Beau astride of it. And so mounted he led a colorful parade up the Avenue, while the crowds on either side sent up laughter and applause.

Another famous guest at the National was Alexander H. Stephens, who had been vice president of the Confederacy. By this time he was a wizened little man who had to be wheeled about in a chair. He had a passion for playing whist, and his devoted followers from Georgia used to organize relief shifts to play with him nightly.

Mrs. McKinley's Card Games.

President McKinley, the most lovable man in all the history of the White House, used to do the same thing for Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. McKinley, an invalid, was extremely fond of euchre, and the President saw to it that there were always euchre players at the White House of an evening. He also saw to it that Mrs. McKinley won. After she played herself to sleep, McKinley would usually stroll downtown.

The work of the correspondents who covered the Capitol at the time The Post was founded was pretty much the same as it is today, with this difference. In those days there were no telephones and no means of communication between the Capitol and the various departments except by messenger. Almost all the work that a correspondent was called upon to perform was done by legging it. Of course, we had the night-liners and the horse-drawn cars, but as a rule we did most of our traveling on foot.

There was no House Office Building then, nor was there a Senate Office Building. All the important committees were domiciled in the Capitol proper. When a man was engaged in work on the local papers, he made a round every day of the various committee rooms. He saw either the chairman of the committee or the clerk of the committee, and found out what had been done in regard to local matters. In the matter of debates in Congress, he sat in on those only when the discussion centered on local matters.

Activities on Capitol Hill.

In the case of the correspondents of out-of-town papers, they followed the same method. I am reminded of an incident that occurred in one of the committees while I was covering the Hill for the Chicago Tribune.

There was a bill pending before the House committee on public buildings and grounds that provided for a new public building in Chicago. It was to replace a structure which was said to be dilapidated and in danger of falling down.

On the committee was a representative from Chicago, a man who had become very wealthy through fortunate investments in lumber in the Northwest. For some reason, the bill providing for the new building was hung up in the committee, and I undertook to find out why.

Mr. Crisp was Speaker of the House at the time, and Representative John H Bankhead, of Alabama, was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds.

What Delayed the Bill.

Meeting the Chicago representative outside the committee room one day, I said to him:

"What's the matter with that public building bill?"

"Nothing that I know of," he replied. "But I can't get Mr. Blankhead to move."

"Who?" I asked.

"Mr. Blankhead, the chairman of the committee," he said.

"Good Lord, man!" I exclaimed, "have you been calling him Blankhead all this time!"

"Why, yes," said the Chicago member; "isn't that his name?"

Well, I saw a great light.

"Can't you see," I said, "that every time you call him Blankhead you insult him? Hereafter, now, you address him as Mr. Bankhead."

The result of my coaching was that the bill was reported out in a couple of weeks. It was then decided to send a subcommittee to Chicago to determine whether a new building was needed. While the members of this subcommittee were making an inspection of the old building a portion of the ceiling fell and they were covered with dust. Whether it happened by accident or design I am not prepared to say. Anyway, the subcommittee came back to Washington and reported that a new building was absolutely necessary, as the old building might tumble in at any time. The bill was passed by both houses of Congress, and $4,000,000 was appropriated for the new building. As it happened, it was the only public building bill that was passed by that Congress.

Dynamite Wrecked Building.

It required nearly a year to demolish the building that was reported to be so fragile, dynamite and other explosives being used to do the job.

In those days there was more individuality in the news dispatches and in the news gathered for the local papers. It was considered a rare mark of distinction when the name of a correspondent or a reporter was placed at the head or the foot of an article. But that distinction often took the place of a raise in salary.

In the Senate press gallery there was a spot known as "The Story Teller's Angle." Whenever anybody had a good yarn to spin he would take possession of the big chair in the angle and the others would gather around him. One of those who spent a great deal of time in the big chair was Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain.

MRS. MARIE MATTINGLY MELONEY.

If I remember correctly, he came here in 1874 as secretary to Senator "Silver King" Stewart, of Nevada.

Mark Twain's White Clothes.

One raw day in February, Clemens blew into the Senate press gallery arrayed in all white. He had on white flannels, white shoes and a flowing white tie. These, of course, matched his white hair and mustache. Altogether, his attire was more suggestive of July than of February.

A young, $15-a-week, smart-aleck reporter looked at him and said:

"Mr. Clemens, aren't you kind of forcing the season?"

"Son," drawled Clemens, "I may be an apostle of purity on the outside, but underneath it is a different story."

Whereupon, Clemens pulled up his trousers and revealed the tips of a pair of red-flannel drawers.

When Stilson Hutchins came here from St. Louis, it was with the idea that there was a field here for a good independent newspaper. The Post was a success from the start, and it eventually ran the National Republican out of business.

Hutchin's pet was the editorial page. He devoted more attention and money to it than to any other part of the paper. The result was that it became one of the standard editorial pages of the country, and, with the possible exception of the New York Sun, I don't believe there was any page more widely quoted.

July 4, 1881, stands out as "Scoop Day" in my memory. At that time, my assignment on The Post was to cover Charles J. Guiteau, who two days before had shot President Garfield at the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Station, then located at the corner of Sixth and B streets northwest, opposite the St. James Hotel.

When Guiteau shot President Garfield I was in the vicinity of Ninth and F streets. I legged it to the station and got the full details. Thereafter my orders were to stick to the story until it had ceased to be a story.

There were no courts in session the particular morning of which I speak, and I was at a loss as to how to get any news. An indefinable impulse—or what would today be called a "hunch"—led me to the office of the United States District Attorney. Upon entering I found three persons—the District Attorney, Mr Ramsdell, owner of a weekly, the Republic, and a stranger with white hair and white beard.

News Gathering by Hack.

Upon my entrance, the District Attorney said to me:

"This is Guiteau's brother-in-law, Mr. George Scoville, of Chicago. We are going down to the jail to have a talk with the prisoner."

That settled it in my mind so far as news hunting for that day was concerned. Outside of the City Hall—that was what they called the courthouse then—was a two-seated vehicle, a coupe, belonging to the District Attorney. Just across the street I noticed Johnny Adams, known as the "King of the Nightliners." He had frequently driven me about the city when walking was not practicable.

There were no other reporters around, for it was early in the morning, and it looked as though I would have a clear field. In due course, the jail was reached, and the District Attorney, Mr. Ramsdell and Guiteau's brother-in-law entered.

Presenting myself at the entrance a few seconds later, the warden informed me that the District Attorney had given orders that no one was to be admitted while the interview with the prisoner was going on. This was a setback, for I had been a frequent and welcome visitor to the jail, and it was a poser to have the door barred in my face. But I knew every nook and cranny in the brownstone building, and it was up to me to get a look into the rotunda, where I was satisfied the interview would take place.

Standing on the Army.

United States troops were guarding the jail at this time, and when I reached the north side of the prison I discovered a window, heavily barred, which I knew commanded an unobstructed view of the jail rotunda. There was a blond soldier on guard, and I sidled up to him and asked if the officer of the guard had made his morning round. He replied in the affirmative and stated further that the officer had gone uptown to tend to some personal business. That was my cue.

"How would a $10 bill fit in your pocketbook this morning?" I asked the soldier.

"For what?" he asked.

"To stand on your shoulder and look inside the jail."

"That's pretty easy money," the soldier said.

He was the only guard on that side of the building, and placing his musket on the ground, he stooped a little and I climbed up on his back. I leaned on the window ledge and had a clear view inside. My surmise was right; the District Attorney, Guiteau and the others were in the very center of the rotunda. I was hardly settled, with my arms on the window ledge, when the District Attorney caught a glimpse of me.

"What are you doing at that window, Larner?" he shouted.

"Standing on the United States Army," I called back.

Engineering the "Scoop."

"Get down from there and go around to the door," he said, and in three shakes of a lamb's tail I had joined the group in the rotunda.

"How did you get down here?" asked the District attorney.

"Johnny Adams brought me down," I replied. "He still is waiting for me."

"That's good, said the District Attorney. 'We were pretty much cramped in that rig of mine coming down here. Could you take Mr. Scoville back uptown with you?"

"Why, I suppose so," I drawled, trying to seem a little reluctant. As a matter of fact, I was intensely eager to talk to Scoville.

Darkness was approaching when the interview ended and the District Attorney and Mr. Rarmsdell drove off. I followed with Mr. Scoville in the nightliner.

I had previously instructed the driver not to be in a hurry about getting uptown, but to wander around for about an hour in the vicinity of the jail and the Congressional Cemetery. I had my quarry landed inside, and he knew nothing about Washington or where he was going.

During the hour we wandered around, we conversed steadily and I got much of the information I was after. But I was not satisfied, and I finally landed him at the office. Leaving him in an anteroom, I rushed into the office of the editor.

"What's up?" he asked, as I came in.

"I've got Guiteau's brother-in-law, out in the anteroom," I said.

"What! Where did you get him?"

"I got him at the jail."

"I wonder where we can find Jack?" the editor said. He was referring to the stenographic reporter.

"I called him up before I saw you and he is on his way here now," I said.

In a few minutes Jack arrived, and it was then up to the office to show some hospitality to our welcome visitor from Chicago.

"How about something to eat, Mr. Scoville?" I asked him. "You must be very hungry after your long day."

"Well," he said, "I would enjoy a bite."

Turning him over to Jack, I went over to Hancock's and ordered the best in the house. Then, with a waiter bearing the tray, I started back for the office. Mr. Scoville was being interviewed, and his words were being taken down in shorthand. Nobody was allowed to come within earshot of the office.

Revised Proofs at 3 A. M.

We kept Mr. Scoville in the office engaged with his supper and good cigars. Then, under the pretext that we desired to give a correct story of his relations with the assassin, we induced him to remain and read the galley proofs.

It was after 3 o'clock in the morning before the task was completed. Thus there was no possibility of any other newspaper getting hold of Mr. Scoville. We had scooped the country with the story.

The story, which was played up in grand style, created a sensation. Scoville had given us the life-story of Guiteau. He had told us about his erratic ways, and about how he became bitter against President Garfield because he had been refused an appointment as consul.

However, I was not through with Guiteau with that story. My orders were to stick to him to the very end, and I did. I was right at the foot of the scaffold when he was hanged.

"I will make myself like a little child," Guiteau said on his way to the scaffold. And when they were pulling the black cap over his head, he said, "I am going to the Lordy."

Porch Climbing for News.

I had an amusing experience sometime after the Guiteau hanging. The foreign affairs committee of the Senate had taken an important action, and my office had nothing on it. The editor assigned me to go and see Senator Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, a member of the committee.

Arrived at the Conger house, at Second and B streets, I rang the bell and waited. For fifteen minutes I waited, and then I decided to do something drastic. I started to climb the porch. Of course, I might have been shot, but I had good reason to believe that Senator Conger was in the house and I had to see him. Reaching the top of the porch, I went to a window and looked in. Senator Conger was sitting in a chair, attired in a bath robe.

"Hello, Larner!" he shouted when he saw me, and he invited me in and gave me the story.

The Speaker of the House, "Czar" Reed, was a very good friend of mine. I will never forget an interview I had with him one day shortly after I had returned from Cuba. This was at the time of the famous Rathbone scandal.

Reed on Tropical Influence.

E. G. Rathbone, chief of postal inspectors, had been caught in a fraud in Havana, Cuba, and later was kicked out of office.

Mr. Reed, who was living at the Shoreham, was walking down Fifteenth street one day, and I encountered him in front of Thompson's drug store.

"Hello, Larner," he said. "I hear you've been down in Cuby."

"Yes," I said, "I've just returned. Mr. Speaker, what do you think of the Rathbone affair?"

"Well, I'll tell you," he said. "The corrupting influence of the tropics seems to have had an evil effect on our national virtue."

I printed this remark, and it was widely quoted. Reed was noted for his epigrams.

In my long career, I have made it a practice to talk to everybody. For I have discovered that the charwoman is just as likely to give you a good tip or a good story as the capitalist or the statesman.

Harris & Ewing.

OLIVER P. NEWMAN

A Post reporter, who became Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

POST GIRL REPORTER FOUGHT OBSTACLES; FAME WAS REWARD

Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Beset by Discouragement, Kept Eye on Aims.

ACHIEVEMENTS WON RECOGNITION AT LAST

Notable "Scoops" for Newspapers Paved Way for Career of Public Service.

Some time in the spring of 1900 a young woman of Washington dressed herself carefully to apply for a job. First she combed out her curls and put up her hair. Then she borrowed, in the owner's absence, a dress and hat belonging to an elderly aunt. As the effect was still a bit unconvincing, she also borrowed the aunt's bustle.

Confident that in these accoutrements her 17 years would pass for 25, she repaired to the offices of The Washington Post, and endeavored to convince Scott Bone that he needed her pen and experience on his regular staff.

Mr. Bone was kind, but unconvinced, though during the past few months he had accepted several contributions. He had, in fact, accepted her first, a little feature article about a gold chalice which Father Mackin, the sailor priest, was trying to get for St. Paul's Church with donations of jewelry.

The $3 which he had paid for this maiden effort had gone immediately to purchase an Ingersoll watch. This was because journalism was, at that time, only an avocation with Miss Marie Mattingly. Her vocation was music, and she wanted something that would get her on time to her lessons, the old family clocks at her home being more ornamental than accurate.

The country at that time was in a ferment over the Boxer rebellion. News sources had been cut off by the uprising, and the latest information the United States had was that many Americans had been beheaded and otherwise brutally murdered; that the rest had taken refuge in the American Embassy in Peking, and that our marines had landed and were on their way to the capital.

Signed "Scoop" Obtained.

Knowing that Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Ambassador, was a frequent visitor at Miss Mattingly's house, since he and her mother were both enthusiastic chess players, Col. Walker suggested that she try to get an interview from him.

The young reporter reached the embassy at the happy moment when Wu Ting Fang had just received a cable from China, the first that had come through for some time. He gave her a complete, exclusive interview full of first page news, signing it, after she had written it, so that its accuracy could not be questioned. At the end of this talk she knew something about the situation in China, although when he began it she had been obliged to ask him what a "boxer" was, since the word signified to her only one of the milder forms of pugilism.

For this scoop The Post paid her double space rates ($10 a column) but still refused the much desired job.

A few weeks later, Miss Mattingly, going down the street on the way to the conservatory of Porter Lawrence, met Perry Heath, whom a grateful public had commissioned to purchase a house as a gift to its idol, the hero of Manila Bay.

"I am," said Mr. Heath, "in a quandary. We have chosen the house. It is a bit of news the papers are eager for and I don't know whether to release it first to the afternoon or the evening papers."

"Settle the question," said Miss Mattingly, "by releasing it to me."

Mr. Heath agreed, but he made one stipulation. She must take it also to Sam Blythe, Washington correspondent of the New York World, and make him give her $200 for it.

Job Arrives at Last.

First, though, she went to the house itself and took twelve pictures inside and out; her whole camera full. Then she offered the story to Blythe, under the proviso that The Washington Post be allowed to carry it also. He bought it and immediately put a man, with her camera full of plates, on the train for New York. Next morning the story appeared in the World and The Post.

Mr. Bone capitulated and offered her a regular job on The Post at $15 a week. A princely offer also came from Bradford Merrill, editor of the New York World, of $40 a week. That had to be refused, as her family would not allow her to go to New York by herself at that time.

One day Miss Mattingly was told to get an interview from Senator Depew. She went to the Senate building. The Senate was in executive session. It would be an hour before she could see him. Temptation called her to the Congressional Library, where there were a fine piano and a priceless collection of music. She decided to spend the waiting time in the music room.

Hour after hour passed by; in the fascination of the music she lost all sense of time and place, and came to herself only when the janitor came round to close the building. In consternation she rushed over to the Senate; Mr. Depew had gone. She hurried to his home. Dinner was over and he had left; all the servants could tell her was that he expected to go to the theater.

Out and In Again.

At that time there were only three theaters in Washington. Miss Mattingly expended a goodly portion of her week's salary in buying standing room to one after the other, staying in each only long enough to discover that the senator was not in the audience.

She returned to the office to admit her failure to Mr. Bone. When he heard her story he promptly fired her.

"If you love music that much," he said, "you'll never make a good reporter. Your heart isn't in it. Give it up and stick to your music."

Pleading availed nothing; he had been told by the delinquent reporter's music teacher that she had "a fortune in her fingers," and he made up his mind that she had better use those fingers on the piano than the typewriter.

It was Admiral Dewey who accidentally restored her to favor. One day, while she was in St. Paul's, where she sang in the choir, Father Mackin asked her if she wanted to be present at an historic event. Admiral Dewey was being quietly married. After witnessing the ceremony, Miss Mattingly grabbed up the marriage certificate, by way of illustration to her story, and hurried with it to Mr. Bone.

"I've got a big story for you," she said.

"What is it?"

"Do I get my job back?"

The editor gave in, and the next day

JAMES M. THOMSON.

Proprietor of the New Orleans Item and Tribune, a famous publisher, and a former Post reporter.

published an exclusive account of the Dewey wedding.

This was still the spring of 1900, when she was 17 years of age. In June the Republican national convention met in Philadelphia. She was asked to go as one of the correspondents for the World.

Wu Ting Fang, attended the convention, desirous of witnessing the strange process whereby an American President is created. He sat in the gallery on the first day and poured out to his young friend a humorous running comment on what was happening on the floor, an essay on the philosophy and the psychology of politics. Since it was the first day of the convention, the regular news correspondents had little of importance to send back to their papers; the New York World, therefore, gave a full page to her interview with the Chinese philosopher and statesman.

While at this convention she won another scoop. Taylor, who had just been chosen Governor of Kentucky in a contested election, was there as a delegate. She went to his hotel to interview him. While he was talking he carelessly flicked a match toward the fireplace. It fell in his wife's lap, set her on fire, and she was badly burned. Miss Mattingly sent to her paper the only eye-witness account of this event.

When she returned to Washington, she had received an extra bonus of $50 from the New York World for the interview with Wu Ting Fang and another offer of a job on their staff, this time at $50 a week.

She made the Democratic convention in Kansas City, representing The Post and the World, and from there went on to Denver, where she obtained a position on the Denver Post.

In the fall of 1900 Miss Mattingly returned to Washington. Since the position of bureau chief of the Denver Post at the Capital was then vacant, it was offered to her.

Conceived Junior Red Cross.

After a strenuous winter of writing for the Denver Post and The Washington Post, the New York World and other papers, she went to Arizona for a year. From there she went to New York, where she was the first woman on the general news staff of the Sun.

In 1904 she married the late Col. William Brown Meloney, editor, distinguished author of many sea stories and authority on shipping, and gave up her business career for a time to devote herself to that of a wife and mother.

In 1913, however, she returned to journalism as a contributor to various magazines and as a contributing editor. From 1914 to 1920 she was editor of the Woman's Magazine, from 1917 to 1920 also associate editor of Everybody's and from 1920 to 1926 editor of the Delineator.

While engaged in this editorial work, Mrs. Meloney initiated or took part in several undertakings of national scope. She worked out and filed in Washington the plans for the Junior Red Cross, and raised the money for and sent to Belgium large supplies of sugar and children's clothing during the war.

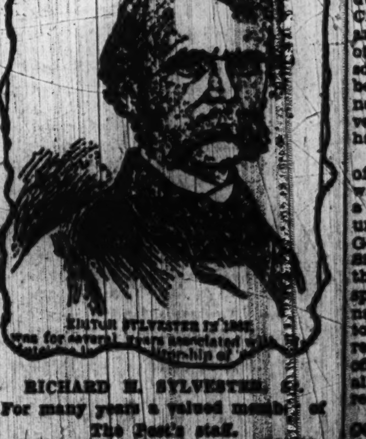
In 1920 she organized a committee of women and with their help raised enough money to give Madame Curie a gram of radium, to buy her adequate equipment, and to provide for her an income for the rest of her life, in order to leave her free to carry on her scientific researches.

In 1921 Mrs. Meloney originated and organized the Better Homes in America Movement, which has since spread to more than 5,000 cities, and in 1924 was incorporated as a public service corporation, with Herbert Hoover as president.

Decorated by Governments.

In 1925, impressed by the dangers of unwise weight reduction and the more than 20,000 letters which the Delineator had received in a short period of time on this subject, she took this as a public health problem to the American Medical Association which resulted in the calling of that body of the first Adult Weight Conference and the writing of a series of articles on safe weight control by twelve of the leading physicians of the country.

In July, 1926, Mrs. Meloney severed her connections with the Butterick Publishing Company to become the editor of the Herald Tribune Sunday Magazine. She is also now a director of the Child Health Foundation, the American Child Health Association and Better Homes in America, as well as a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences. For her work during the war and since she has been three times decorated by the French Government and three times by Belgium. In 1917 she was awarded the Medaille de Chariroi, given only to those who have performed some signal service for the race, and this was followed in 1919 by the bestowal of the Ordre de la Reine Elizabeth, for distinguished service to the Belgian cause in the United States. She was made Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur by Briand in 1921, and in the following year decorated by Marshal Foch with the red ribbon of an officer of this order. France has also bestowed on her the Medaille d'Honneur des Assurances Sociales, and the gold medal for state service. H. P. B.


on the St. Louis Republic.
EDITOR SYLVESTER IN 1887,
was for several years associated with

RICHARD H. SYLVESTER,

For many years a valued member of The Post's staff.

PUBLISHER RECALLS EXPERIENCES WHILE AT WORK ON POST

New Orleans Newspaperman Tells of Stirring Days of '98 in Washington.

INTERVIEWED SIGSBEE AFTER MAINE WAS SUNK

Aided in Recruiting Regiment but President Took Only Its Colonel.

By JAMES M. THOMSON.

(Publisher of the New Orleans Item and New Orleans Tribune).

I am quite sure that every newspaper worker has a sentimental interest in the newspaper which gave him his first job and his start. I hailed originally from Jefferson County, W. Va., and Jefferson County is only 50 miles out of Washington, so The Washington Post was in a sense a local newspaper for the people in my county.

In 1897 I graduated at Johns Hopkins University and determined after several months of reading law to try my fortune in the newspaper business. I went to Washington and after eking out an existence trying to space write, I succeeded in the winter of 1898 in securing a position on the staff of The Washington Post. When I connected regularly with the pay roll I received $10 cash a week. Money was very important. I do not know what the office boy or copy boy and cub reporters get on The Post today, but looking back, it seems to me that I did an enormous amount of work for that $10.

Mr. Scott C. Bone was managing editor. He was very nice and very kind to me, as was William B. Spurgeon, the city editor, but I stood in a very considerable awe of these great men, as I did of the proprietor, Beriah Wilkins. As I recall it, the cashier was a rotund gentleman, who wore closely cropped gray whiskers—Hop Fletcher. William W Richardson, a Georgia boy, was assistant city editor. He was very human and very kind, approachable and friendly.

Bob Small, the Star Reporter.

Then there was Joe Campbell, sporting editor. Some one told me that he received the awe-inspiring salary of $25 a week. He was the inventor of baseball slang. He wrote wonderful articles about the Washington baseball team, an organization that for many decades received loyal support from Washington, but generally wound up around the bottom of the column.

The bicycle was just coming into vogue in those days, and The Post organized a bicycle department, and they put me in charge and allowed me to call myself the bicycle editor. I remember a big blond fellow named Fred Schade, who was a sort of champion bicycle rider in Washington in those days. The automobile wasn't dreamed of. The old-style bicycle with the big wheel in front and a little wheel behind was going out of vogue and was being replaced by bicycles with both wheels the same size.

Of course, in my work I did not touch anything as important as the police run. Sometimes I was given an assignment known as "Georgetown and No. 3," and I wrote for the readers of The Post some details of the police happenings in these quiet stations. I had miscellaneous assignments to cover. I think that the best reporter on The Post in those days was Bob Small. He was one or two years my senior. He covered the District Building—a crack assignment. He received $17 a week for this work. It was very hard for me to imagine what anybody could do with all that money each week.

Breakfast for 9 Cents.

The famous Bryan campaign of 1896 was over. McKinley was inaugurated. Times had been hard in the country. Farm products were low; living costs were low. There were several lunchrooms in Washington where you could get a cup of coffee for 3 cents, soft-boiled eggs for 3 cents and bread and butter for 3 cents. So for 9 or 12 cents an enterprising reporter who may have been unfortunate in a poker game on Thursday night—pay-day night—could get himself a pretty good breakfast. I remember Smith's Lunchroom, down around Sixth street at Pennsylvania avenue. Then there were restaurants in town where you could get a meal ticket. I found this an excellent form of investment. The average cost of a meal was around 12 or 15 cents on this meal-ticket plan, and you got several courses for dinner, and a very good dinner on a meal ticket, for very little money.

Not so far from The Post Building at Thirteenth and E streets, a gentleman established the Post lunchroom. I seem to be reminiscing a great deal on the subject of food, but it was an important factor with a cub reporter on The Post in 1898. Those were the days before Mr. Volstead came to town. Shoomaker's was not far down the street. It had queer old boxes piled up in front. These were either boxes for bottled alcoholic goods or boxes from which the bottles had been taken. Then there was the famous bar in the back, where even a cub reporter was occasionally sent to interview a leading literary light, a statesman or a distinguished visitor. Of course, there was Chamberlin's famous restaurant, where the rich men and big sports of those days hung out.

An Unappreciated "Scoop."

I once interviewed a famous statesman connected with the McKinley administration, at Chamberlin's, and he told me for publication that the administration had decided to insist on the right to fortify the Panama Canal. I did not realize the importance of this news until one or two men were sent out to check it up and verify it.

In the winter of 1897 war with Spain was brewing, and all of us youngsters were interested, of course. Finally, the Maine was blown up. Capt. Sigsbee was due back in Washington. One Sunday City Editor Spurgeon told me to go out and interview some of the leading men of Washington on the subject of some sort of reception for Sigsbee. I remember going to see Mr. Charles Bell, eminent financier, and the celebrated inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell.

I discussed the question of some sort of a reception for Capt. Sigsbee and it was decided by these gentlemen, after a conference to hold the reception under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, of which Capt. Sigsbee was a member. It seems that the captain had discovered a very deep spot in the Gulf of Mexico. This was named the "Sigsbee Deep." I was sent to interview Capt. Sigsbee regarding the reception, and the reception was pulled off in great shape. After I had written all of the preliminary stories about the reception, it was considered of some

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12, COLUMN [illegible]

POST REPORTER JUMPED OVER TOP OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT

NOTABLE "SCOOP" SCORED IN GETTING DISTRICT'S REPORT

Commissioner's Effort to Discipline Newspaper Failed.

ELAND, IN 1884, GIVEN $10 A WEEK SALARY

Interviewed Sousa and Heard Him Play Now Famous March on Piano.

By HENRY E. ELAND,
Member of The Post's Reportorial Staff, 1884 to 1887—The Only Man Who Actually Jumped Over the Washington Monument.

It was in the last year of President Arthur's administration that I joined the staff of The Washington Post as a reporter. I had very recently arrived in this country from England, after having spent the winter on the MacKenzie farm in Manitoba, Canada, and I applied by letter for the employment.

Mr. Walter S. Hutchins was managing editor of the paper at the time, and that courtly old gentleman, Maj. Sylvester, father of that gentleman of the same name who was later Chief of Police and is now in Wilmington, Del., with the du Ponts, was the chief editorial writer.

Although I was entirely unacquainted with the methods of newsgathering here, Mr. Hutchins was good enough to say that he liked my letter of application and put me on the rolls at the munificent salary of $10 a week. Henry Litchfield West was the city editor and was very kind and helpful. He has since blossomed out as a golf expert and now contributes the entertaining "From Green to Tee" column in The Sunday Post.

Arriving during the period of June "commencements," I think my first assignment was to cover the exercises at Mrs. Sara Spencer's Business College, which was one of the pioneer establishments of its kind. Attending meetings, social and club gatherings, and "covering" police, the usual routine of a "cub" reporter, was my regular job, to which was later added that of covering the offices of the District Commissioners.

Ruse Wins Annual Report.

During the incumbency of Joseph R. West and James B. Edmonds as Commissioners, The Post aroused their animosity through editorial criticism, and when autumn rolled around and it was about time for them to issue their annual report, it was freely predicted that they were to "get even" with The Post by departing from the usual custom of giving it to the morning papers and instead, letting the evening papers have it first.

Of course, that did not seem right from my point of view and a brilliant idea occurred to me. I found out when the report was to be finished and to what printing office it would be sent to be put in type. Judd & Detweiler's, then on Eleventh street next to the office of the Evening Star, were the printers.

The evening when the report was sent to them I went to Judd & Detweiler's composing rooms and innocently stated that "Mr. West" would like to have a proof of the Commissioners' report. The "Mr. West" I had in mind was, of course, my city editor. I thought it might be natural for the printing foreman to assume that I meant Commissioner West. That was just what he did and he asked no questions. He merely told me that the typesetting had not been completed but that he would have a proof ready for me about 10 o'clock.

It was with some trepidation, because I did not know what might have happened in the meantime, that I returned to Judd & Detweiler's at the appointed time and asked whether the proof was ready for "Mr. West." Yes, it was ready, and the damp galley proofs were handed over to me without question.

Salary Increase Is Reward.

With many thanks I sauntered out of the office, but as soon as I reached the street I flew to the office of The Post and gleefully turned my prize over to Mr. West with an explanation as to how it had come into my possession. I can see his astonishment now.

I was taken before Mr. Sylvester, to whom I also explained the circumstances, and it was agreed that the report was legitimate spoils of war. The whole composing room force was set at work and the report was soon in type. I then took the original proofs to Commissioner West's house.

The report, printed in full, occupied more than one page of The Post, and there was a half-column editorial gibing the Commissioners for the failure of their attempt to discipline The Post.

How the "beat" was scored was a long-standing mystery to outsiders. I was given a raise in salary, and Mr. Stilson Hutchins himself promised to present me with a new hat at Christmas. Incidentally I never got that hat.

An interesting feature of my work at that time was in connection with the Washington Monument. Resumption of the building of that stately obelisk, after a long period of suspension, was well under way, and it was my duty to visit the work once or twice a week and report progress. In this way I became well acquainted with Supt. McLaughlin, who, under Col. Casey, of the Army Engineer Corps, really built the towering pile, and with the men.

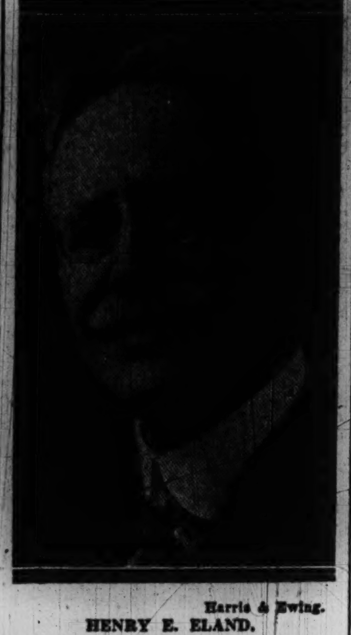
Monument Nears Completion.

An elevator, whose "car" was nothing but a platform on which the stones and workmen were carried up and down, ran to the top of the works and was extended as the walls piled higher. From each corner of the Monument a stout spar protruded. Between these spars a heavy net was stretched to catch falling pieces of stone or tools, or the workmen themselves should they make a misstep, which actually did happen two or three times.

A couple of planks laid from spar to spar furnished the platform on which the men stood to do the exterior work. As every five or six feet of the marble masonry was completed, the spars, planks, and network were moved higher and the holes through which the masts had projected, plugged up by insertion of the properly marked stone cut to fit the place.

At the 500-foot level, the great obelisk begins to taper to its point. To put the finishing touches to the exterior a smaller platform was rigged outside. This had a railing but the net remained at the 500-foot level. Standing on this upper platform, after it had been elevated to its last stage, the aluminum tip with which the Monument is capped scarcely reached to my waist, so it was an easy matter to "go over the top."

So, with the Virginia hills and Arlington in front, the Potomac looking like a silver ribbon nearly 600 feet below (the actual height of the obelisk itself is 550 feet 5½ inches, not counting the grassy slopes on which it stands), I can claim to have actually "jumped" over the Washington Monument since it has been completed.



Harris & Ewing.
HENRY E. ELAND.

Cap Placed on Column.

And I might as well make a confession. That was the only time I have ever been guilty of that horrible vandalistic habit which affects some people, that of leaving their names or marks scrawled in public places. But I could not resist scratching with a pin my initials on the aluminum cap. They are still there unless effaced by time. While I chose a most public spot in which to commit this indiscretion, I doubt whether anybody will ever be shocked by the sight. Superintendent McLaughlin, who was up there with me at the time, did not rebuke me and even, I think, followed my example, using the point of his jack-knife.

It might be interesting to recall that the aluminum tip was put in position on December 6, 1884. It was placed over the projecting point of an iron rod to which are attached wires leading to the ground as lightning conductors. The ceremony of "capping" the Monument was attended by only a select few. There was Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey with Capt. George M. Davis, of the Engineer Corps, his assistant; Bernard R. Green, civil engineer; Patrick H. McLaughlin, superintendent of construction; Dennis O'Leary, chief mason; James Hogan, chief rigger; Lewis O'Brien, who had mixed all of the cement on the work and was the only negro employed; Sidney T. Nealy, The Post artist and myself.

The aluminum tip is nine inches high and each of its four sides is four and a half inches wide at the base. It weighed 100 ounces and was the largest piece of aluminum ever cast up to that time. It bears upon its four faces the following inscriptions:

Chief Engineer and Architect Thomas Lincoln Casey, Colonel Corps of Engineers; assistants, George W. Davis, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Bernard R. Green, civil engineer; master mechanic, P. H. McLaughlin.

Corner stone laid on bed of foundation July 4, 1848; first stone at height of 152 feet, laid August 7, 1880; capstone set December 6, 1884.

Joint committee at setting of capstone: Chester A. Arthur, W. W. Corcoran, chairman; H. E. Bell, Edward Clark, John Newton; act of Congress August 2. 1876.

LAUS DEO.

Early Aerial Photography.

Shortly before the construction was completed, City Editor West thought it would be a good idea to have pictures of the men who had actually done the building as well as of the Army engineers under whose supervision it was accomplished. So we made up a party.

It consisted of West himself, Sidney H. Nealy, of the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury, who was then doing some picture work for The Post and who later was sent to Peking, China, to superintend the erection of the United States Legation there; Henry Ridgely Evans, now a valued attache of the Bureau of Education, and myself. We were armed with Nealy's camera and we photographed a number of the men. Some of the pictures were later used in a group sketch by Nealy which was published in The Post on the morning after the dedication ceremonies.

While we were there and had the camera with us we thought we might as well have some pictures of ourselves. So, at the 500-foot level, three of us sat out on the spar which projected from the northwestern corner, our feet dangling in the net, and the map of the White House grounds and West Washington stretching out below, with the Virginia hills and Aqueduct Bridge as a background.

I was at the outer edge, with Mr. Evans next and West nearest the Monument, while Nealy operated the camera and "shot" us. We had him in the next picture, Evans officiating with the camera. West has his hand on the sloping side of the monument in this picture, with Nealy next and myself on the outside.

High Wind at Heights.

Then Supt. McLaughlin and his chief assistant, O'Leary, showed us a stunt. There was a plank stretching from the edge of the platform next the Monument and resting on the spar, and these two men stood up on that plank as nonchalantly as you please, with their hands in their pockets, while their pictures were taken. Three other of the workmen were taken next in the same position. That looked pretty good to us; so Evans and I followed suit, and Nealy "shot" us as we also stood up. Evans swears that the blurred appearance in the picture of the rope he was holding was due to the high wind. I admit that the wind was blowing a gale, but I have a suspicion that Evans was not quite comfortable at the moment!

That is a series of photographs that will never be taken again. A peculiar feature for which I have never been able to secure a satisfactory explanation is that when we three, West, Evans and myself, were sitting squarely on the spar, that spar appeared in the developed picture as though it was resting in our laps. The wind was blowing hard at the time, enough to flatten the brim of the soft hat I was wearing, and I suppose the camera shook just at the precise moment the plate was recording and produced the rather weird effect.

Because Washington's Birthday fell on Sunday the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Monument were held on Saturday, February 21, 1885. This, and President Cleveland's first inauguration, which followed almost immediately, were outstanding events of that winter.

The red brick building now at Tenth and D streets was put up by Mr. Hutchins and remained the home of The Post until its present quarters were erected. The first Mergenthaler typesetting machine was set up and operated in that building, Mr. Hutchins being heavily interested in introducing it. Despite its demonstrated capacity, Mr. Hutchins had to go to England to secure part of the capital to put the machine on the market.

Sousa March Introduced.

It was at about this time that I had the honor—although I did not then appreciate it—of acting as wet nurse, as it were, at the birth of what many believe is the greatest march any musical genius has yet produced. I refer to "The Washington Post March."

John Philip Sousa, who had then only recently been made leader of the United State Marine Band, had just evolved that wonderful composition. City Editor West gave me the assignment to go and see Sousa and write a paragraph about it.

I found him, a young black-bearded stripling, living in a little house on Capitol Hill—I think it was on East Capitol street—and he and his wife received me cordially. Nothing would do but that Sousa should play the piece over for my delectation.

So he seated himself at the upright piano in the small front room and, with his wife and myself his only auditors, gave the first public rendition—I being the representative of the aforesaid public—of that lilting piece to which since then the armies of the world have gaily marched. What I did not know about music at that time would have filled a book, but even I was able to appreciate the dash and rhythm of that masterpiece and I enthusiastically told him so, much to his gratification and that of his little wife.

My small paragraph in The Post, written with his technical assistance, introduced the famous march to the world.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 24, 1891.

TALK THAT TALKS.

Washington, Oct. 23, 1891.
Manager "WASHINGTON POST"—
Gentlemen—I am so well pleased with my yesterday's trade that I can not refrain from expressing to you my high appreciation of the value of your paper as an advertising medium. ONE ADVERTISEMENT in Wednesday "POST" alone enabled me to break the record for the number of sales made by any house in this city in a single day. Altogether, we made on the day after [illegible] sales. Of course my giving away extraordinary bargains brought me [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in New York and elsewhere [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "THE POST" of Washington.
MATTHEW [illegible].

THOMSON RELATES EFFORT TO ENLIST FOR SPANISH WAR

McKinley Accepted Only Pickett, Son of Confederate General, for Duty.

NEVER EXAGGERATED STORIES, HE DECLARES

New Orleans Publisher Says Post Excellent Training School for Profession.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11.

great consequence, that the assignment of covering it was turned over to Bob Small, the star reporter on The Post. It was at that reception that Bob Small met Admiral Sigsbee's very beautiful daughter, Ethel Sigsbee, and later these two were married. Last spring Bob Small was assigned as one of the crack newspaper writers of the country, to come to New Orleans and write up the greatest flood in the history of the Mississippi Valley. We spent an evening talking over old times on The Post. His untimely death was a great blow to his many friends.

Willard Holcomb was dramatic editor in my time on The Post. I hope that Miss Margaret Wade will put me right if I am not correct, in remembering that she was reporting society that long ago.

Post's Splendid Editorial Page.

The Post did all it could to aid in the organization of a volunteer regiment for the Spanish-American War. I remember that we tried to get up a regiment, which called themselves "Immunes." We had for colonel of the regiment a man named Pickett, the son of a famous Confederate general. A real estate man named Gordon was identified with the organization of this regiment. He promised me a lieutenancy in his company for writing up the regiment and for trying to get the regiment boosted into the Army. The organizers of the regiment went to tender its services to the President. Mr. McKinley took Mr. Pickett, but left the rest of us out, figuring the Army could fight the Spanish-American War without us. The results of that war have indicated Mr. McKinley's good judgment.

The Washington Post was a first-class paper even in those days. It was typographically neat and lacked sensational qualities in the handling of news. It edited stories down instead of blowing them up. Its editorial page was one of the best in the country. As a whole, it was an excellent training school for a young and aspiring newspaper man.

Hasn't Had a Job Since!

I do not want to create any false impressions regarding my separation from The Post. There was nothing particularly voluntary in the matter on my part. Summer came on, and there was the usual cutting down of the staff on summer news. And one day I was told in a very kind way that the paper could get along for a while without my services. So we separated; and that was the last and only regular job I ever had in my life working for anybody else.

It seemed to me at the time I went to work for The Post that it had been in existence forever.

Last spring we celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the New Orleans Item. It is hard for me to realize that The Post is a few months younger than the newspaper which I have now published for some twenty years. I congratulate it on the achievement of 50 years of useful service, not only to the people in Washington, but to the people of the Nation.

Post of 1880 Pays Tribute To Retirement of Rival

Passing of A. M. Clapp, of National Republican Brought Vigorous Comment in Early Days of Paper's Career.

Notables in List of New Owners Said to Have Served Only to Tone Up the Directory of Publishing Concern.

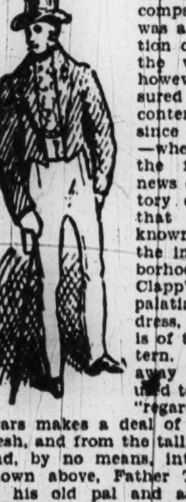
(From The Post, Dec. 2, 1880.)

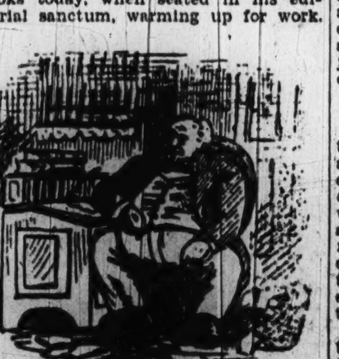
It was about the same time when the morning stars first sang together that Almond Morpheus Clapp made his maiden editorial bow, and at this remote date when they punch the old man up, and get his intellectual machinery into fair working order, he can reel off quite a readable account about the arrest and trial of Cain for the murder of Abel. The journalistic days of the veteran are numbered, however, and not many moons will wax and wane before the old man will slide off the editorial "we" into serenity and comparative oblivion. This is sad, of course, but time can not wait forever for an old man. The National Republican has been sold, the papers have all been signed, the stipulated ducats "in hand paid," and in a few days the last dose of editorial morphine will be hypodermically injected into the body politic in the form of brother Clapp's valedictory. If there is anything that Almond Morpheus Clapp can throw language into, it is a "valedictory," except, possibly, a "salutatory," and it has been estimated, by careful statisticians, that the venerable old pen shover has dashed off one or the other of those peculiar gems of thought on an average for every year of the Christian era, now rapidly forging ahead toward its nineteenth centennial.

HALLET KILBOURN

They are very many rumors extant—and all of them able-bodied—as to who have become the purchasers of the Republican, but The Post is probably the only journal that can give all the facts in the case with its usual scrupulous exactitude. The Evening Star had an item in its last edition that Assistant Postmaster General Brady was one of the new owners, but this was based upon the rather general tendency to charge Brady with almost everything that happens. Gen. Brady is very likely "one of them," but he isn't "all of them." Associated with him in the stupendous enterprise of waking the National up from its long sleep is—but we anticipate. Let us, as veracious chroniclers, commence at the commencement.

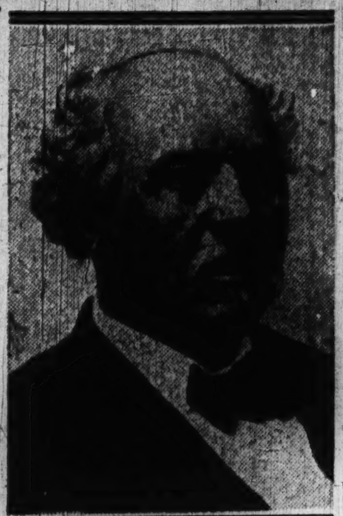
For many years The Post has insisted that its soon-to-be-late Brother Clapp was the handsomest as well as the oldest living editor. This claim we regret to say has been disputed. The New York Sun has been anxious, for reasons of its own, to award the palm of manly beauty to Mr. Waters, of the Boston Advertiser, but this claim The Post has always stoutly gainsaid. There are undoubtedly more brilliant writers than Father Clapp, and here and there one more inclined to humor, but the Adonis of the profession is Clapp, as inartistic as the name may appear, to some of the supercultured. Mr. Clapp has not, however, always been the mould of form and glass of fashion he now is. We should say not. To stop and gaze upon his robust physique, his rich color—something of the type of well used mahogany—his snow-white locks and moustache, faintly tipped with yellow, his piercing eye—as everybody involuntarily does when they meet him—one would not imagine that in 1812 the immediately accompanying portrait was a fair representation of him. That is the way he looked, however, as we are assured by a reliable contemporary—long since dead and dusted—when hearing, for the first time, the news of the great victory of Perry, which that gallant tar is known to have won in the immediate neighborhood of Father Clapp's at that time palatial residence. The dress, as will be seen, is of the D'Orsay pattern. Brother Clapp, away back in 1812, used to get himself up "regardless." Seventy years makes a deal of difference with flesh, and from the tall, rather scrawny and, by no means, intellectual figure shown above, Father Time has made of his old pal and associate, Father Clapp, a form adored of women and envied by men. This is the way he looks today, when seated in his editorial sanctum, warming up for work.





We regret, indeed, that we can not have the beautiful picture printed in colors, but after all the expression is all that we are really after.

The National Republican, which, if we are properly treated by the new proprietors, we shall never—no, never again allude to as the Gnashional, has been purchased at great expense, including the job office, by Hallett Kilbourn, Gen. Thomas J. Brady, Hallett Kilbourn, James G. Blaine, Hallett Kilbourn, James A. Garfield, Hallett Kilbourn, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Hallett Kilbourn, Rutherford B. Hayes. It will be seen that there are slightly more Hallett Kilbourn in this than other individuals. But that is because there is more of him in the paper. In fact, Mr. Kilbourn is about the only man who has bought the paper, the other gentlemen being used to tone up the directory and ornament the concern. A great deal of solicitude has existed in Republican circles for fear the Republican might fall into the hands of one or the other of the factions by which the great party of moral ideas is torn, as it were, and hence a sort of jackpot has been formed, and each of the great aspirants for fame has been allowed to chip in. The first meeting of the stockholders was held yesterday and The Post, with the enterprise which has always distinguished it, had a man on hand with a camera obscura. The obscura, we are forced to admit, overlaid by a few persimmons the camera, but we flatter ourselves that the picture isn't, on the whole, a bad one. All of the stockholders could not be shown at one time, as all of them were not in one place. Quite a large squad was at Willard's, making some inquiries of the bar-keeper, and still another gang was attending a special meeting of the inauguration committee. The gentleman facing the reader and holding a paper in his hands is the often-mentioned Mr. Hallett Kilbourn, always provided—that the—picture prints. The person pointing out an inverted comma is Rutherford B. Hayes.



A. M. CLAPP.
Editor of the National Republican, Absorbed by The Post, June 13, 1888.

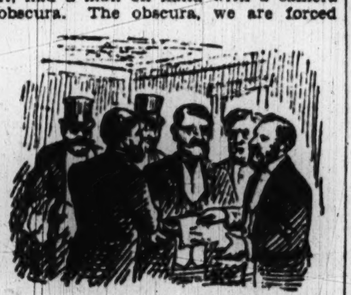


PHOTO-ENGRAVING MADE BIG STRIDES IN HALF CENTURY

Government Employe's Invention First in Development of Art.

POST AMONG PIONEERS IN PRESENTING PICTURES

Halftones and Rotogravures Are Latest Advances in Printed Views.

By J. HARRY CUNNINGHAM.

Fifty years ago—a half century since the birth of The Washington Post!

Coincident with the life of The Post has been the growth and development of the printing of pictures in the daily press. Prior to that time picture printing and illustrations were confined to the various magazines. These pictures were from wood cuts, electrotyped and then used as printing plates. Some of the dailies throughout the country had been using to a slight extent pictures made by what was called the chalk process, but none had as yet appeared in the Washington papers. Once in a while an advertisement would carry an illustration, but it was made from an original in wood.

Maurice Joyce, at that time working in the stereotyping and electrotyping branch of the Government Printing Office, saw the need of pictures for the Government publications, and after some experimenting, he invented what was known as the kaolatype process. He covered a steel plate about one-quarter of an inch thick with a fine white clay called kaolin. This coating was made soft or hard, thick or thin to suit the subject to be reproduced.

A tracing was made from the drawing on the smooth surface of the clay, and with a fine steel tool the engraver cut the picture. This engraving was in the nature of a mold, from which a casting was made in type metal, and from the cast the picture was printed. The Washington Post was one of the first Washington papers, if not the first, to use this method of illustrating.

The first reproductions made in this manner were executed by Sid H. Nealey, who was succeeded by the writer. For several years the drawings of the well-known cartoonists, George Y. Coffin and C. K. Berryman, were reproduced for The Post by the kaolatype process. While the kaolatype and chalk processes were the best for such work, if the skill of the engraver was not up to the standard the reproduction lacked the technique of the artist. This fault had to be overcome, because artists are sentimental, and if their drawings are not faithfully reproduced—well, try to please them.

Gelatine Process Used.

A photographic process next appeared called the gelatine process. A photographic negative was made from the drawing, insuring accuracy. This negative was transferred to a glass plate covered with sensitized gelatine, by sun light—there were no arc lamps then.

This gelatine plate was hardened by a chemical process, and a plaster of paris cast was made from it, which, serving as a mold, was cast in type metal, this making the printing plate.

The gelatine process was not altogether satisfactory, for though it insured accuracy, it was slow and the plaster molds often cracked, making them useless. The zinc etching process then came into use. The pen-and-ink drawings of the cartoonists and the commercial artists for the advertisers are reproduced in zinc. These plates are made quickly and accurately by photographic methods, using nitric acid for the etching. No attempt will be made to describe this process. It has to be seen in its working to be understood and appreciated.

This process has been used up to this time for the reproduction of portraits, in addition to many other subjects from ink drawings; but no matter how good the artist, the reproduction was not always lifelike; and to overcome this deficiency the halftone process was invented, by which the reproduction was made directly from the photograph, and the pictures one sees today in The Post and other papers are made by this process. It is the best for portraits, landscapes and all subjects where the values of tones, light and shadows are to be preserved.

Appeal of Pictures.

The reading public enjoys pictures, and the newspapers satisfy their readers in every way. They spare no expense for this purpose. Some of the dailies are developing into pictorials rather than newspapers. The larger papers, in order to further please the readers, have with the Sunday edition a pictorial section printed by the rotogravure process, a process of only a few years back, and in these supplements are pictured beautifully and artistically the world wide events of the week. It is noticeable that the majority of our people look at the pictures before they read the news, and it is easily understood because they tell the story at a glance.

Pictures not only brighten up the paper and please the eye but also convey to the mind happenings as they are. The cartoon is a pictorial editorial and if cleverly conceived and executed, imparts the thought more quickly and more cleverly than a written editorial. The Washington Post, during its life of 50 years, has always adopted the latest and most improved methods of engravings in order to give to its readers what they want, and as it has grown in size and importance, so the picture-making industry has grown from the early chalk plate to the artistically printed pictorial section on Sunday and the faithful reproductions seen in the daily.

EDWARD T. FLETCHER.
Who was cashier of The Post from the day it was founded until he died 35 years later.

GUESTS SERVED CHAMPAGNE ON INSTALLATION OF LINOTYPES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9.

subjects. Notwithstanding scandals in his administration, there was widespread confidence that McKinley would be reelected.

Bryan Rules Democrats.

The world was very much in a state of ferment. The Boer war was in progress, although Mafeking had been relieved and Oom Paul had been reported in flight. Cuban postal administration was under feverish inquiry. Boxers were raising Cain in China. Politically there was Col. Roosevelt, just given a dramatic nomination at Philadelphia as Vice President, faring forth for a spectacular tour of the West, delighting enthusiastic thousands with hard thrusts at Bryan and the Democratic party.

The delegates at Kansas City sweltered through several more or less interesting days. Caravans of Democratic travelers halted en route at Lincoln, Nebr., from which place sometimes to his liking and sometimes otherwise, the Peerless One was managing the convention. David Hill, of Wolferts Roost, next to Bryan the most compelling figure with the convention hosts, had made a pilgrimage thither. "Even in the face of a Bryan certainty," it was said of him in a newspaper article, "he can not divest himself of a tacit, mad hope that the lightning of a presidential nomination will strike him." From his new front porch Bryan, in fighting panoply, issued statements and made speeches. In one of these, as a note of cheer to the Kansas City assemblage, he observed that Republicans met at Philadelphia "on the anniversary of the birth of their party," while Democrats would meet at Kansas City "on July 4, anniversary of the birth of the Nation."

The platform and Bryan's running mate were the two high tasks before that convention. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota and New York, was journeying Kansas Cityward, with the Sioux Falls nomination for the Vice Presidency just accorded him by the Populists, and there was a hurrah in favor of Democrats joining in for him. Tammany sachems, traditionally averse to Hill, begged him figuratively on bended knees to accept the honor, but he replied coldly that Adlai Stevenson, ax-man in the Postoffice Department of the first Cleveland administration, and Vice President in the second, was just as good a man as he was. And it came about that Adlai was chosen.

Imperialism Made Issue.

The turbulent convention, after spectacular demonstrations, in which Bryan and Hill were favorites, and where the dominant enthusiasm was supplied by sturdy yeomanry of contiguous States, voted imperialism preferable to free silver as a leading issue. This was rather in defiance of Bryan. The convention adjourned about the time that Roosevelt was making a triumphal entry into Canton for a political visit to McKinley.

The embattled Democracy of the District, its rival delegations headed by James L. Norris and William Holmead, had a big inning at this convention. There were near-fisticuffs and other diversion in the proceedings before the credentials committee. That committee decided in favor of the Norrisites, after a fiery hearing. The convention, however, thought it more equitable that all hands should have a half vote each, after which decision these local factions proceeded to their several tasks with every appearance of amity.

National conventions in 1904 supplied better reading matter. By mid-June of that year Republicans were gathering at Chicago. The scepter of chief authority had passed to Roosevelt by the Buffalo tragedy, resulting in his succession to the Presidency. But the Old Guard still manned the organization and deployed for vigorous battle. Its lieutenants and sympathizers plastered the Windy City with posters of Hanna, although Roosevelt seemed sure of the nomination. When Cortelyou, whom the President was known to have chosen for National Committee chairman, came to a seat on the platform at the second day's session, there was not a hand in recognition of him. He seemed practically unknown to the convention. Even till the final thump of the gavel at adjournment, there was a sullen attitude.

Fairbanks was the Old Guard's Vice Presidential selection. The New York and Pennsylvania delegations, where its organization was entrenched, were first to break to him. Secretary of the Navy Long, in a window recess at the Auditorium Hotel, while discussion of availability for the second place was at its height, remarked to me:

"Taft's the man. The country is not at war and he is not especially needed at the War Department. He would be a safety valve for the President and would restrain him."

The Democratic convention at St. Louis, a fortnight later, was quite typically Western, even in its spectatorship, as its predecessor four years earlier at Kansas City had been. Hill, of New York, was again a dominant personage among the delegates—only more so—with his lieutenant "Blue Eyed Billy" Sheehan and the Parker clans. Bryan, then at bay, was a discordant factor. After the nomination, Parker immediately broke his long and much discussed silence at Esopus by sending his famous telegram that the gold standard was irretrievably fixed in law and that he would, if elected, enforce the law as he construed it.

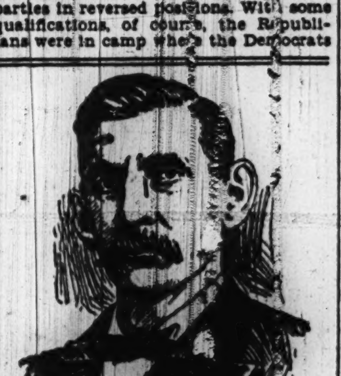
There was a night of bedlam, such as had never before been in any national convention. The consummate strategy with which Hill met the situation prevented the rescinding of the nomination and, probably, a great debacle from which the party would have been long in recovering. Adjournment for a few hours was taken, when the message was known to the most of the delegates only from wild flying rumors. In the meantime the more radical leaders, like Senator Tillman, were appealed to and were ready, when the proceedings were resumed with the reading of Parker's telegram, to take the platform and interpret its significance in as moderate phrases as they could. The session, which had also to nominate Henry Gassaway Davis as Vice President, lasted through the night. This episode ended with all the convention personnel thoroughly tired and sleepy. Many delegates, detained longer than expected, found their money exhausted with hotel expenses and hurried away as fast as trains could carry them. Others, under pressure of affairs at home, had to cut short contemplated visits to the World Exposition, then in progress at St. Louis.

As to progressive doctrines and compared with 1900, the close of the two national conventions left the political parties in reversed positions. With some qualifications, of course, the Republicans were in camp where the Democrats had been. The Democrats, in a measure, had receded toward conservatism. While this may not have been entirely patent from reading the platform declarations, it was demonstrated in the personality of the candidates and was sensed by the voters. Roosevelt's two very popular administrations were by no means a vindication of Bryan's earlier campaigns, but they did indicate public satisfaction with more advanced policies. The people had wearied of methods and abuses that grew up during the era after the Civil War.

The surge of reform sentiment, within each of the old parties, and the combat between them on reform lines, did not cease with the Roosevelt-Parker campaign. The fight was carried into 1908 when the Democracy returned for a third trial with Bryan on a radical basis and Taft held the Republican standard, with some concessions toward the conservative wing. Then followed the disastrous division of 1912, with the ouster from power at Washington for the eight years that covered the World War.

The story of American politics from Cleveland to Wilson, as focused in those two decades of national gatherings, reads like an Iliad. It was thrilling to have a place on the side lines with the chroniclers. Other great contentions there will be as years roll by. That is inevitable in a populous democracy with interests so widely diversified. But there will not be soon again such a prolonged and momentous popular onset in our public affairs.

(From The Post, June 15, 1886.)
RICHARD SYLVESTER,
a Washington newspaper correspondent, who became chief of police.



(From The Post, October 16, 1897.)
JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief of the Fire Department.

(From The Post, February 12, 1882.)

BANQUETING THE PRESS.

Mr. Hutchins' Complimentary Dinner at Willard's Hotel on Saturday Evening.

Mr. Stilson Hutchins gave, on Saturday evening, at Willard's Hotel, a dinner to the press, including the principal representatives of the city journals as well as resident correspondents of the leading newspapers of the country, joined to a number of personal friends. One hundred and fifteen gentlemen sat down to the table, which extended the whole length of the long dining hall—the host occupying a seat at the center. The display of flowers was very expensive and beautiful, and the common remark was that a more tastefully arranged banqueting board had never been spread in Washington. The menu, which was printed on handsomely illustrated cards, framed in fluff velvet of variegated colors, described eleven distinct courses with the usual accompanying dishes. The wines were sherry, haut-sauterne, extra dry d'Albeck champagne and burgundy, winding up, of course, with brandy and cigars. While the liberal provision of choice liquids would have caused cold chills to run up and down the backs of pronounced temperance agitators, good cheer as distinguished from inebriety attended the feast from the beginning to its close, which occurred shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning. The dinner was of a high gastronomic order, Mr. Joseph Cooke, the proprietor of Willard's giving it his personal attention. A better bill of fare or better service could not have been desired.

At 11 o'clock the intellectual features of the occasion assumed prominence and were distinguished by brief and pithy speeches by the host, Senator Morgan, Col. George B. Corkhill, Capt. J. B. Eads, Dr. R. B. Bradford, Congressman Belford, Gen. Frank Hatton and others, and recitations by John McCullough, Mr. J. A. Lane, Prof. Lawrence, Mr. Andrews and Capt. Eads, who repeated with great pathos and effect a beautiful poem entitled "He and She," written by Edwin Arnold, of the London press. The Apollo Glee Club, led by Dr. E. S. Kimball, sang at intervals some stirring glees and quartets, alternating with patriotic songs by a very effective trio led by Col. H. M. Rogers. A string band stationed at the extreme end of the large hall filled up the gaps with pleasant instrumental music. Taken altogether, the banquet was a success and was highly appreciated by the bright thinkers and hard workers who form the class to which Mr. Hutchins extended his compliments. The following are the names of nearly all of the gentlemen who sat down to the table at the beginning:

Hon. Timothy Davis, of Massachusetts.
H. L. West, of The Daily Post.
John F. Olmstead, Esq.
W. S. Roose, Esq.
William D. Eaton, of the Chicago Herald.
Prof. Philip Lawrence, of New York.
Frank A. Richardson, of the Baltimore Sun.
Edwin B. Hay, Esq.
Nathaniel Paige, Esq.
Charles T. Murray, of the Philadelphia Times.
H. L. Nelson, of the Boston Post.
Hallett Kilbourn, Hon. George C. Gorham and Dr. Frank T. Howe, of the National Republican.
J. D. Martin, Esq.
William Scott Smith, of the New York Commercial Advertiser.
H. B. MacFarland, of the Cincinnati Commercial.
Hon. John G. Thompson.
T. C. Crawford, of the Chicago Times.
Capt. James B. Eads.
John McCullough, the tragedian, and John A. Lane, of the McCullough company.
William Dickson, Esq.
S. H. Nealey, of The Daily Post.
Col. H. M. Rogers.
C. A. Reed, Esq., of Chicago.
Hon. Archie M. Bliss, of Brooklyn.
Col. George B. Corkhill.
Col. W. L. Brown, of the New York News.
Col. J. C. Reed, of New York.
Robert Bruce, Esq., of Chicago.
W. P. Copeland, of the Brooklyn Eagle.
Edmund Hudson, of the Boston Herald.
E. P. Brooks, consul at Cork, Ireland.
John I. Davenport, of New York.
William A. Eaton, of New York.
F. H. Truesdell, of the National Associated Press.
F. D. Root, of the New York Times.
Walter S. Hutchins, of The Daily Post.
Col. J. K. Rickey, of Missouri.
Charles T. Howard, of New Orleans.
Enoch Totten, Esq.
Senator Morgan, of Alabama.
Dr. W. R. Mehaffy.
Col Tom Keogh.
Mr. C. S. Jeffords, of Mississippi.
Assistant Postmaster General Frank Hatton.
Charles F. Fowle, of the Boston Traveller.
George F. Parker, of The Washington Post.
L. Q. Washington, of the Louisville Courier-Journal.
Dr. R. Bruce Bradford.
Col. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas.
Crosby S. Noyes, of the Evening Star.
C. M. Ogden, of the Philadelphia Press.
Ben. Perley Poore, of the Boston Journal.
A. C. Buell, of the Washington Critic.
Hon. J. B. Belford, of Colorado.
Byron Andrews, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.
James Edwin Spear, of the New York World.
William C. McBride, of the Cincinnati Enquirer.
Hon. D. B. Ainger, City Post Master.
Gen. George B. Williams, of Indiana.
Capt. I. N. Burritt, of the Sunday Herald.
George W. Adams, of the Evening Star.
Hon. E. K. Valentine, of Nebraska.
Hon. William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn.
F. T. Bickford, of the New York Tribune.
W. P. Rice, of Florida.
E. B. McKee and Walter P. Phillips, of the New York Associated Press.
Cliff Warden, of the San Francisco Chronicle.
E. M. Hutchinson, Esq.
James R. Young, of the Philadelphia Star.
W. A. West, of the Baltimore American.
J. J. McElhone, Esq.
John Chamberlin, Esq.
Hon. R. T. Van Horn, of Missouri.
Hon. J. H. Brewer, of New Jersey.
Hon. Henry S. Harris, of New Jersey.
E. J. Hinton, of the Sunday Gazette.
Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.
Dr. E. S. Kimball.
J. S. Smith.
J. H. Kaiser.
J. M. Pearson.
J. A. Snowden, of the Chicago Times.
H. H. Sylvester, of The Post, and Mr. Andrews, Mr. Macauley, Mr. Whipple and others.

Letters of regret owing to prior engagements were received from Col. R. G. Ingersoll, John Russell Young, Senators Vest, Jones and Jonas, J. H. Lambert, of the Philadelphia Times; Hon. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, and others. Telegrams of congratulation were also received during the dinner from Col. James G. Breslin, of the Gilsey House, New York; Capt. William Conner and others.

(From The Post, Oct. 10, 1889.)

COURTESIES TO "THE POST."

Commanderies Visit The Post Building to Show Their Appreciation.

The work which The Post is doing in depicting the features of the gathering of the Knights Templar in Washington is fully appreciated by the Sir Knights, and many attentions are being shown by them to The Post.

Yesterday afternoon Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, under the Eminent Commander Herbert T. Kent and preceded by the [illegible] Artillery Band of Fortress Monroe, marched down and serenaded The Post. The ladies of the commandery marched along with the commandery in order to fully express their appreciation of The Post.

In the evening Steubenville Commandery, No. 11, of Steubenville, Ohio, with the [illegible] Band, of [illegible], Ohio, called at the office of The Post and serenaded the paper.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

The Washington Post.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

B WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927. Second Section

From Hayes to Coolidge—The Post & The White House—through Twelve Administrations

By George Rothwell Brown

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RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1881.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, March 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Sept. 20, 1881, to March 3, 1885.

GROVER CLEVELAND, March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1889.

BENJAMIN HARRISON March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1893.

GROVER CLEVELAND, March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1897.

For 50 years The Washington Post has been in close touch with the Executive departments of the Government, presenting to its readers each day a complete and faithful account of the vast and increasing volume of news which centers at the White House.

It has maintained its own writers there under the varying conditions of news gathering which have undergone a remarkable transition in the period that was characterized at the beginning by a simple and homely friendliness between the President of the United States and the Washington correspondents, and that ended in the establishment of the "Official Spokesman" as an institution replacing the informal relationships of the past, and in the final retirement of this personage.

Twelve administrations are the measure of The Post's association with the Chief Magistrates of the Nation, with all save one of whom it has been on terms of friendliness, if not intimate cordiality. Of one it was the merciless critic and relentless foe.

Founded half a century ago as a Democratic paper by a man of pronounced Democratic belief, it made its bow at a time when party feeling was running higher than it had at any time since the slavery agitation of the period before the Civil War.

Post Opposed Hayes.

It found in the White House a President whom it believed had obtained his title by fraud. It did not hesitate to say so, in its news and editorial columns, on all possible occasions. There is, happily, no parallel in the long history of The Post for the vigor of the denunciation which it heaped upon Rutherford B. Hayes, no other instance in the long span between Hayes and Coolidge where such a policy as it initiated 50 years ago has been necessary.

The infant Post assumed a position of Democratic leadership at the Capital with courage and a supreme confidence in its opinion, an opinion which has been sustained by the verdict of history. It will probably be conceded at this late date by all unprejudiced and fair-minded Americans that Samuel J. Tilden had been fairly elected in 1876, and that the Republican candidate was seated by the manipulation of the electoral vote in certain Southern States by methods repugnant to a free democracy.

Resenting this bitterly, The Post never recognized the title by which Mr. Hayes held his office. It never referred to him as the President, but when obliged to use that title always coupled with it the word "fraudulent." It frequently used, in reference to him, some derogatory nickname of its own invention. When Mr. Hayes retired March 4, 1881, The Post referred to his departure editorially under the heading, "Exit—The Fraud." Established as the champion of the Democratic party at the seat of government, The Washington Post was never more militant in its leadership than in its relation to the President of the United States whose final triumph had dashed Democratic hopes at a moment when the election of Mr. Tilden had been generally conceded by virtually the entire press of the country.

Reporters Were Unhampered.

Yet, extreme as was the bitterness politically between President Hayes and The Post, the paper's representatives continued to report the activities of the White House in a manner which shows that they had access to the man who was daily held up to execration and scorn in the columns of his chief opponent in Washington. Doubtless these White House relationships were lacking in cordiality, but The Post, as shown by its yellowed pages of half a century ago, was unhampered in its news-gathering at the White House. Its reporters were savage and sarcastic—but they went back the next day, talked with the President, man to man, and wrote something else in the same vein.

Any adequate analysis of The Post's White House contacts for the past half century must be predicated upon the historic background. Except on unusual occasions, as when, November 5, 1885, President Grover Cleveland wrote in his own hand a news story for the paper, and corrected the proofs as though he had been a Post reporter himself, The Post enjoyed no greater facilities for news-getting at the Executive Mansion, as it was then called, than did the other papers of the country. A newspaper man's ability to obtain exclusive information from the President of the United States in the old days depended largely upon the personal equation. It was the good fortune of The Post to have during its long life, a number of distinguished and able political writers who were thus in consequence of their own ability and acquaintanceship, in a position to ascertain news of prime importance from what has come to be the fountain-head of information in America.

Contacts With White House.

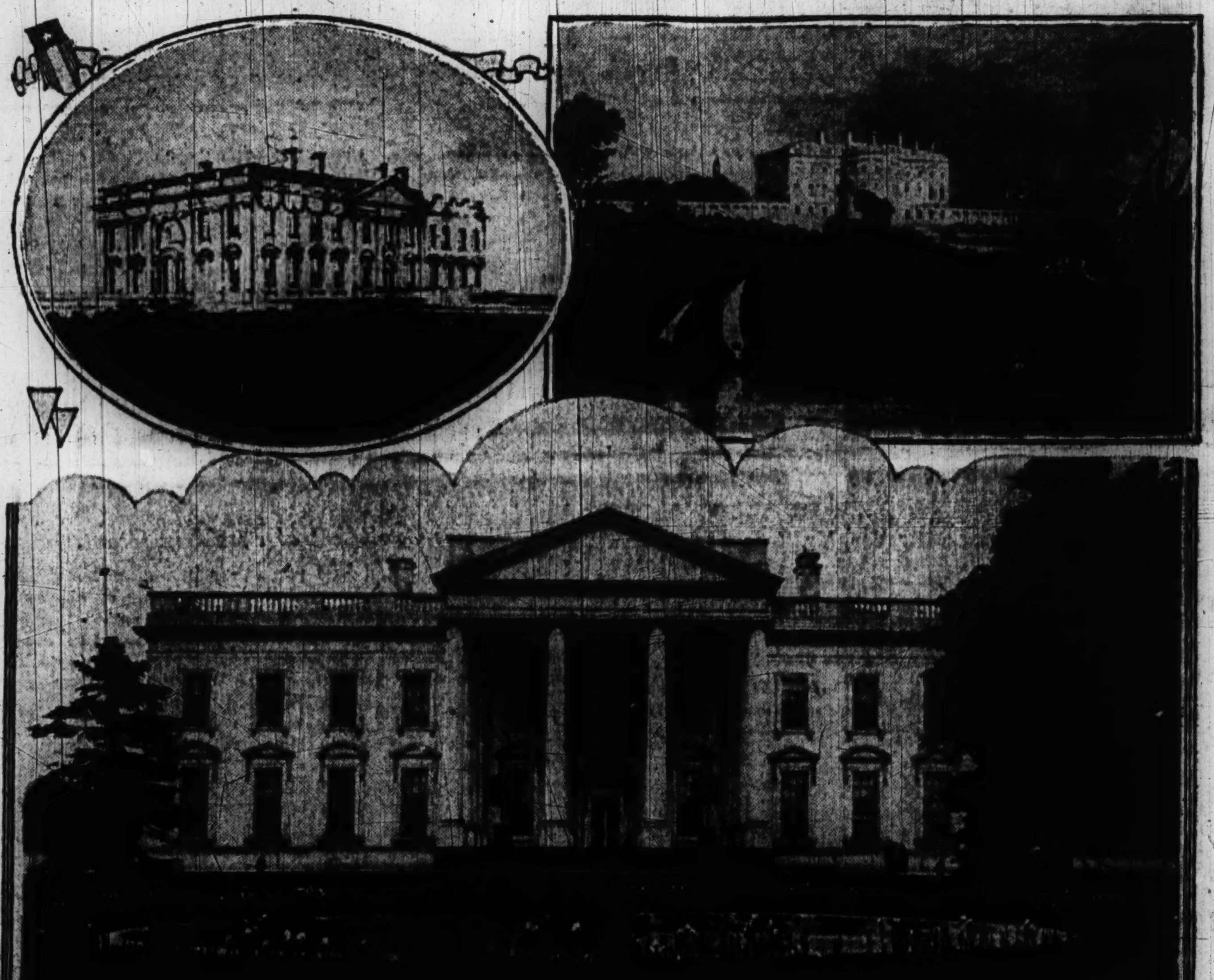
It was not always so. In the beginning Congress, rather than the White House, was the chief source of news, but as the power of the President became enhanced, especially in war times, and more and more facts of vital importance to the country became concentrated in his hands, many writers for the press came to look more to the White House than to Capitol Hill.

From the time Samuel Harrison Smith packed up his printing press in Philadelphia, in 1800, and followed the Federal Government to the new Capital on the Potomac, to set up his National Intelligencer in what was almost a virgin wilderness, no President has lacked his own kind of contact with the American people through the press of the country.

When The Post made its first appearance, December 6, 1877, the old political organ, of which the Intelligencer had been one of the first and in many respects the most famous, still lingered upon the scene. The Post, with its vigorous presentation of the news, helped to put this archaic institution out of business. The National Republican was the last to linger. The Post buried it. The Intelligencer had gone, as had the Globe, so far as its being a newspaper was concerned, and Duff Green's Telegraph, which in the Jackson era had not only printed history but had made it.

Political Organ Eliminated.

The Washington correspondents, steadily increasing in number, the growth of the press service, under the necessity, because of its clientele, of supplying uncolored news, and the establishment at Washington of The Post, dedicated to the plain truth, put the political organ out of the running. It was no longer necessary, for one thing, for a President to have a spokesman or an organ at the Capital.



Upper left—The White House after being burned by the British in 1814. Upper right—The White House from Tiber Creek; from an old print; highly imaginative. Lower—The White House in McKinley's time. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

The pages of all the papers, feeling a new competition in the publishing business, were open to him as channels of access to the public. In the end the radio offered to Presidents a method of communicating directly with all the people, which made them quite independent of the press.

Through twelve administrations The Post adapted itself cheerfully to the changing conditions of news gathering in peace and war and supported such policies as it approved and opposed those that it did not without political bias, for the paper in the lifetime of its founder lost its early political flavor and became independent.

On most of the great issues The Post has generally been in harmony with the White House, supporting the gold standard, a "preparedness" tariff, the annexation of Hawaii, the Cuban and Philippine policies and others, but there have been a few exceptions.

When The Post began the publication of White House news, under a hostile administration, its diligent young men were forced to obtain their facts as best they could under adverse circumstances, and being obliged to hustle at all times they were kept on the alert and obtained news by working for it. These busy young men never heard of the official "hand-out." There was no forcible feeding of the press in those days so rich in the traditions of an unhampered and outspoken journalism.

In each department of the Government The Post reporters gleaned their facts by their own toil and "leg work," and their minds were kept sharp and keen. Today every department has a publicity agent, although Congress, in Mr. Speaker Cannon's time, recognizing the danger of the system, sought to prevent its establishment. Thus nowadays a great flood of prepared "copy" deluges every newspaper office daily, and so great is this mass, all of which can not possibly be printed, that the incentive for looking for more is dulled. Hence the departments are able to control information at its source, to give out what they please, and keep secret that for which they crave no publicity. The Post was weaned on no such fodder.

In Lincoln's time there was in force a drastic censorship over news dispatches filed by correspondents reporting the tide of battle as information was brought to Washington from the front, but there was no attempt, even in those hectic war days, at curtailment of news at the source. The few correspondents of that far-distant day were on terms of homely democracy and simple friendship with President Lincoln, waiting for him sometimes far into the night on the steps of the old War Department, where he had gone to look over the latest dispatches. There was then not a single newspaper bureau in the city such as are so common today. One of the earliest of the Washington correspondents, who antedated the establishment of the Press Gallery, was L. A. Gobright, who was at times, during the Civil War, the only reporter for outside papers at the Capital, and from a very slight trace of himself which he has left one learns how informal in those days were the relationships of the newspaper writers with the great War President.

War Interview With Lincoln.

"I called one evening on Mr. Lincoln," he wrote in 1869, "to learn the latest news. It was at 10 o'clock, and he had just returned from the War Department, and therefore was duly advised of the conditions of affairs in the South. He said his mind had been much relieved by ascertaining that, for the first time, Gens. Grant and Banks (the former at Vicksburg and the latter at Port Hudson) were now in communication. I made notes of his conversation, and mentioned to him that I intended to form them into a telegraphic dispatch.

"'That is right,' he said; 'the public ought to know good news.'"

It is not to the point here that the dispatch, which was written with the approval of Mr. Lincoln, was subjected later to a "pocket veto" by an officious censor. The interest of the incident lies in the light thus thrown upon the informality of Abraham Lincoln, walking back through the gloom from the War Department to the White House late at night, and receiving a reporter at 10 o'clock. Such things are not done today and the newspaper correspondent who had the hardihood to send in his card to a President at 10 o'clock at night, "to learn the latest news," probably would suffer from frostbite for the balance of his natural life.

Newspapers in Johnson's Time.

The newspaper writer who had reported the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson was a crusader, stirred by four years of political and sanguinary conflict. The White House door did not stand open to all the correspondents, of whom there were comparatively few, representing the more important papers of the country, as during Jackson's time it had been open to the editors and writers who were members of Old Hickory's unofficial cabinet. Virtually all the correspondents were opposed to the President.

Yet it was Andrew Johnson who was perhaps the first President to grant to a newspaper man what is now known as an interview. This he gave to Joseph B. McCullagh, afterward the distinguished editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, but who was then the correspondent of Murat Halstead's Cincinnati Commercial, a political power at that time in the Middle West. McCullagh, who was widely known under his pen name "Mack," was not only a man of impressive and winning personality, but was a writer of force and originality. He knew Mr. Johnson, and enjoyed his confidence, and the President talked with him freely, generally on the all-important topic of reconstruction and patronage. On these occasions McCullagh took no notes, relying upon a remarkable memory. There were no questions submitted in writing in advance.

White House Reaches People.

However, the President was never embarrassed. At times Mr. Johnson would send for the correspondent of the Commercial, saying that he could reach the people better through the newspapers than he could through a message to Congress, since every one reads the papers, and nobody troubled to read a message.

Andrew Johnson's initial interview with McCullagh, while among the first given to a newspaper man by a President of the United States, did not establish a precedent. There are only a few other instances in the subsequent history of journalism in Washington. The indirect method of communicating with the people through the press has generally been employed by Presidents since Roosevelt's time.

There was still another Washington correspondent whose relations with President Johnson were perhaps closer even than those of McCullagh, closer than have been those of any other newspaper man with a President. This was William Wallace Warden, a native of Kentucky and a Cincinnati lawyer, who removed to Washington during the Civil War and became the correspondent here of Washington McLean's Cincinnati Enquirer. He also represented a dozen other papers. President Johnson made him his confidential secretary while at the same time imposing upon him none of those restrictions so apt to handicap a writer who ventures close to the throne, and becomes, in the end, a victim of too much intimacy. Warden died at Providence Hospital, April 8, 1890.

Twenty-five years ago there was in Washington a correspondent who was a victim of too much confidence. This was Morton E. Crane, of the Boston Herald bureau, a cultivated man of the highest sense of honor and integrity, who enjoyed very close relations with Henry Cabot Lodge, just then becoming a power, with Aldrich, Hale and Platt, in the Senate.

Getting News From Lodge.

Nearly every afternoon during the sessions of Congress Lodge and the newspaper man would walk up town together from the Capitol, taking a brisk constitutional along Pennsylvania avenue, in the days when students of government and politics were not distracted at street crossings by the necessity of dodging fast-flying bootleggers and police cars in hot pursuit. On such occasions the two discussed the big issues of the day and the latest development in the congressional situation, Lodge thinking aloud before a sympathetic and trustworthy friend, Crane drinking in lore from the fount of wisdom. Every afternoon he would arrive at his office bursting with important news.

Unhappily, he couldn't print a word of it. Not a word! In the picturesque language of the "newspaper row" of that day he was "sewed up."

Now, it does not appear that Warden's intimacy with Andrew Johnson was any such handicap to him. Quite the contrary. Other Washington newspaper men have suffered the fate of Morton Crane, but President Johnson never "sewed himself up," and didn't apply a gag to his friends, of whom he had few enough. He was far from being a discreet man, as the public utterances with

WILLIAM McKINLEY, March 4, 1897, to Sept. 14, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Sept. 14, 1901, to March 3, 1909.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1913.

WOODROW WILSON, March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1921.

WARREN G. HARDING, March 4, 1921, to August 2, 1923.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, August 3, 1923— Photographs by Underwood & Underwood.

INDEPENDENCE, ESTABLISHED AT BIRTH, IS RETAINED BY THE POST

PRESS RESENTS BEING EXCLUDED FROM RECEPTION

President Hayes Invites Reporters to Wait in Vestibule at Diplomatic Reception, Resulting in Hard-Driven Shafts.

STATUE OF FRANKLIN PRESENTED TO DISTRICT BY STILSON HUTCHINS

Executive Retains Office in Face of Determined and Bitter Opposition That Continued Throughout His Term, Unabated and Vigorous.

which he indulged himself on half the street corners of Washington while he was Vice President bear ample witness. Warden thus found himself in a position which enabled him to write White House news from the vantage ground of a job within the Executive Mansion, as the home of the President was officially called until Mr. Roosevelt gave us again the "White House."

Printing of John Wilkes Booth's Diary.

Close contact with the White House in the old days was of incalculable value to a newspaper man whose reputation with his paper and in the national field through which fame eventually must spread if he was to rise above the common run of reporters, depended upon the accuracy and timeliness of his reports. Warden used his toehold in the White House for his own advantage. President Johnson, perhaps with that inherent indiscretion which characterized him in so many ways, was in the habit of passing over to him the important papers which came to the attention of the Executive, and from these Warden culled many an item of exclusive news, which he put upon the telegraph wire, or in the mail, which in those days was still largely used even for the transmission of the most important information. One day the President walked into his room at the White House.

"Look this over, Warden," he said, "and see if it is of any use to you."

Andrew Johnson took from his pocket a small packet and handed it to the newspaper man. Warden opened it, and his eyes glistened. It was the diary of John Wilkes Booth, which had just been found and sent to the White House.

Washington Post Unearths Historic Book.

Thus informally did a historical document of transcendent interest at the time become public; for Warden promptly made a story out of it, and published it. It was one of the big news beats of a bygone day. Forty years ago Booth's long-forgotten diary came to light again in some dusty departmental filing case, and was published then in The Post, November 14, 1887, as an original find. So much for newspaper fame and glory! They are as ephemeral as a snowflake. Said The Post, "for the first time the War Department allows the contents of the little book to be made public."

President Grant came to the White House as unsophisticated as to Washington affairs as Grower Cleveland proved to be at a later date, neither of them, as was the case also with Woodrow Wilson, having enjoyed a previous political experience in Washington.

Presidents like William McKinley, William Howard Taft and Warren G. Harding, of long experience in Washington previous to their elevation to the Chief Magistracy, have opportunity to try out over a considerable period of time newspaper men whom they can trust, and their greater sophistication exerts a large influence upon their relationship with the press. Grant was made President by manifest destiny, but printers' ink was an able assistant to fate. His "boom" was launched, as have been the "booms" of so many politicians and statesmen, by a Washington newspaper man.

John W. Forney's Newspaper Activities.

John W. Forney was for many years one of the leading Democratic politicians of Pennsylvania, friend and supporter through thick and thin of James Buchanan, to whom he rendered substantial political aid through the columns of his Philadelphia Press. He had been clerk of the House of Representatives and had presided with great distinction over that body at the beginning of the Thirty-fourth Congress, from the time it met, in December, 1855, to February 3, 1856, when it finally elected Nathaniel P. Banks as Speaker, after one of the most memorable deadlocks in the whole of congressional history.

Forney was a gifted man, forceful, talented and bold, and he was the master of a graphic pen. As far back as the administration of Franklin Pierce he had been one of the editors of the old Washington Union, long since extinct, and one-time official organ of the Democratic party, which had been established at the beginning of the administration of James K. Polk in order that the Tennesseean might have at his command at the seat of Government, after the custom of that day, an "official spokesman" of his own. It was a new Democracy which had come into power with the election of Polk, the only man who ever went from the Speakership to the White House.

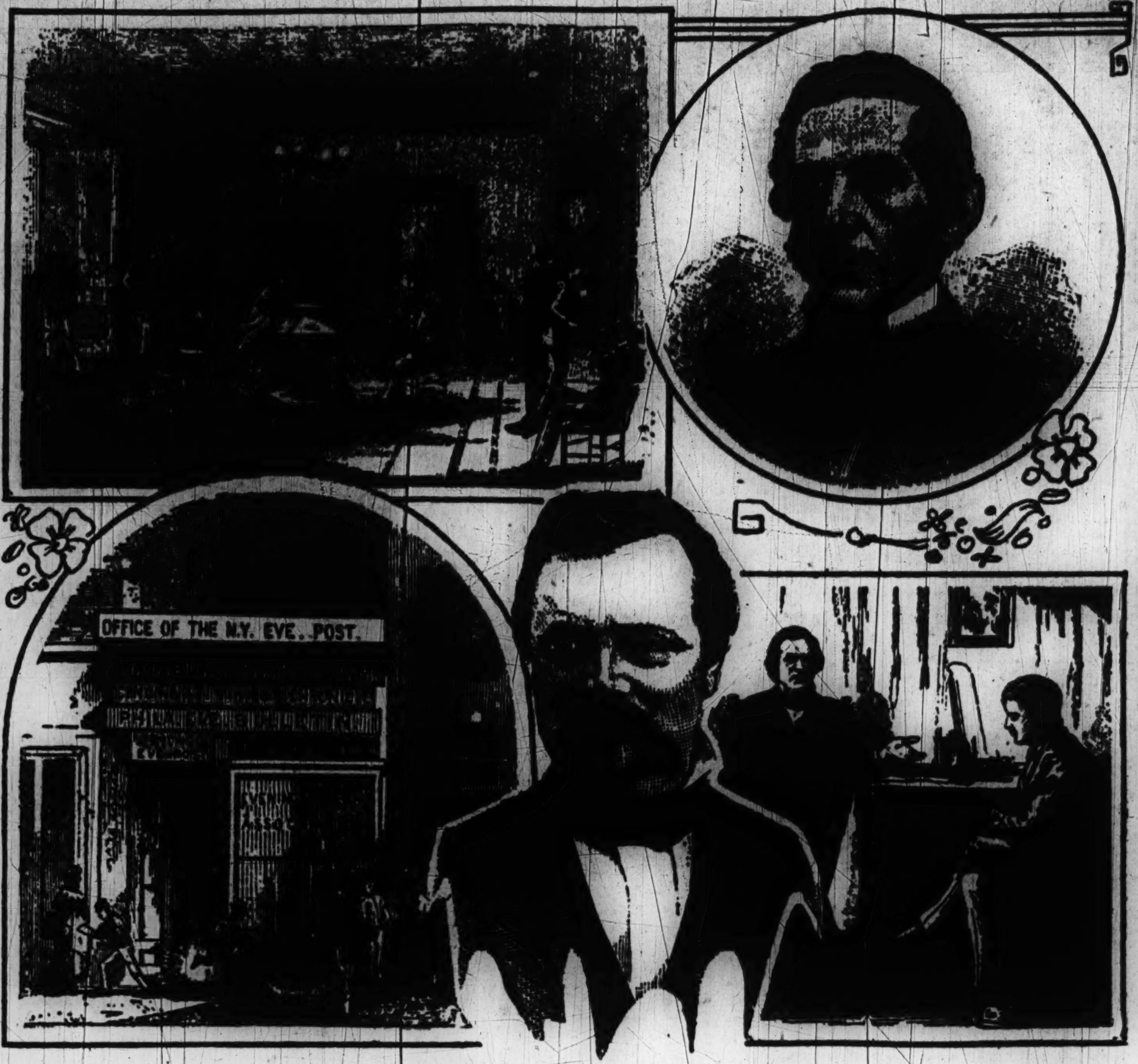
Newspaper Man Banned by Buchanan.

Thomas Ritchie and John P. Heiss were brought to Washington from the Nashville Union and Richmond Enquirer to be the first editors of the Washington Union, and Forney was associated with them. The Union was dusted off and brightened up later on, when Pierce became President, and Forney, while serving the interests of the President from the editorial desk, also bore in mind those of his friend Buchanan, who was then the American Minister to England. In London, the latter kept himself free from the factional quarrels within his party, while Forney, in Washington, laid plans for his nomination for the Presidency.

How well Buchanan repaid Forney for his friendship the editor himself has disclosed. The bitter struggle over the control of the House of Representatives at the beginning of the Thirty-fourth Congress and the election of Banks, of Massachusetts, on the 133d ballot, after a special plurality rule had been adopted, had ended in the first triumph which the new Republican party had scored in the national field. The victory brought down upon the head of the clerk of the House, who had presided over the proceedings, for his rulings while the balloting was in progress, the wrath of certain powerful Democratic leaders, and these exacted from President Buchanan a pledge that he would never bring John W. Forney to Washington as the editor of a political newspaper organ.

Beginnings of Independence in Journalism.

"He gave this secret assurance reluctantly and, of course, without my knowledge," wrote Mr. Forney at a later date; "and he kept it faithfully. 'There is a destiny that shapes our ends;' and that which I believed at the time an act of unspeakable perfidy proved to be a blessing to me and mine. It threw me upon my own resources, made me an independent journalist and enabled me to convince my fellow citizens that I could live without party patronage." Here is the lesson which all the Washington newspaper publishers and writers have since learned. The kicking out of Editor Forney was a sort of involuntary declaration of independence, and Washington editors have ignored the moral to their bitter cost.


OFFICE OF THE N.Y. EVE. POST

From Harper's Magazine

"Covering" the White House and Washington in the early days of Washington correspondents. Upper left—The Senate Press Gallery in 1877. Upper right—L. A. Gobright, correspondent, who interviewed Abraham Lincoln. Lower left—The office of a Washington correspondent in the Seventies, 1314 F street northwest. Center—Ben: Perley Poore, celebrated Washington correspondent. Lower right—Joseph McCullagh, interviewing Andrew Johnson.

Then came the Civil War, and Forney, the Pennsylvania Democratic leader, found himself on the side of those pledged to save the Federal Union—not the first editor, by any means, to change his politics for causes springing from a strange blend of lofty patriotism and personal grievance. The Philadelphia and Washington editor who had been repudiated by the Democrat whom he had helped to make President now found himself the friend of Ulysses S. Grant.

In 1862, in Lincoln's administration, Mr. Forney established a Republican newspaper in Washington. This was the daily Chronicle. He introduced the interview, an innovation in journalism, which The Washington Post later on was to develop to a high state of perfection.

Forney Puts Grant Into National Politics.

It was from the commanding position of the editorial desk of the Washington Chronicle that Mr. Forney launched Ulysses S. Grant upon his political career. That came about in this way.

Forney one day by chance met Chief Justice David K. Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Senator John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, who said to him, "Why can we not make Gen. Grant the Republican candidate for the Presidency?—everybody is for him. His star is the star of victory. There are two things necessary—his own consent and an approved Republican record. Now, will you not apply yourself to a thorough examination into the political declarations of Grant since he left Galena as a volunteer against the rebellion?"

Forney makes out, in the record he has left of this incident, that he was reluctant to undertake to make another man President. Nevertheless, he was persuaded. The political instinct in a newspaper man is strong, and when it is coupled with creative force it develops that type of editor and writer who is never so happy as when he is making his own news.

Forney wrote a five-column article on Grant's availability as the Republican nominee for President, which appeared in the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press on November 7, 1867, after it had been submitted to Gen. Grant by Gen. John A. Rawlins, Grant's chief of staff, to whom the author had shown it. Grant did not discourage it, and later on, in 1871, when he was President, he appointed the Washington editor to be collector of the port of Philadelphia. Thus Forney was a powerful newspaper figure in Washington during Grant's administration and enjoyed a contact with the White House very valuable to him as editor of the Press, in which appeared much important Government news. He sold the Chronicle in 1870, before removing to Philadelphia, and this helped to prepare the ground for The Post.

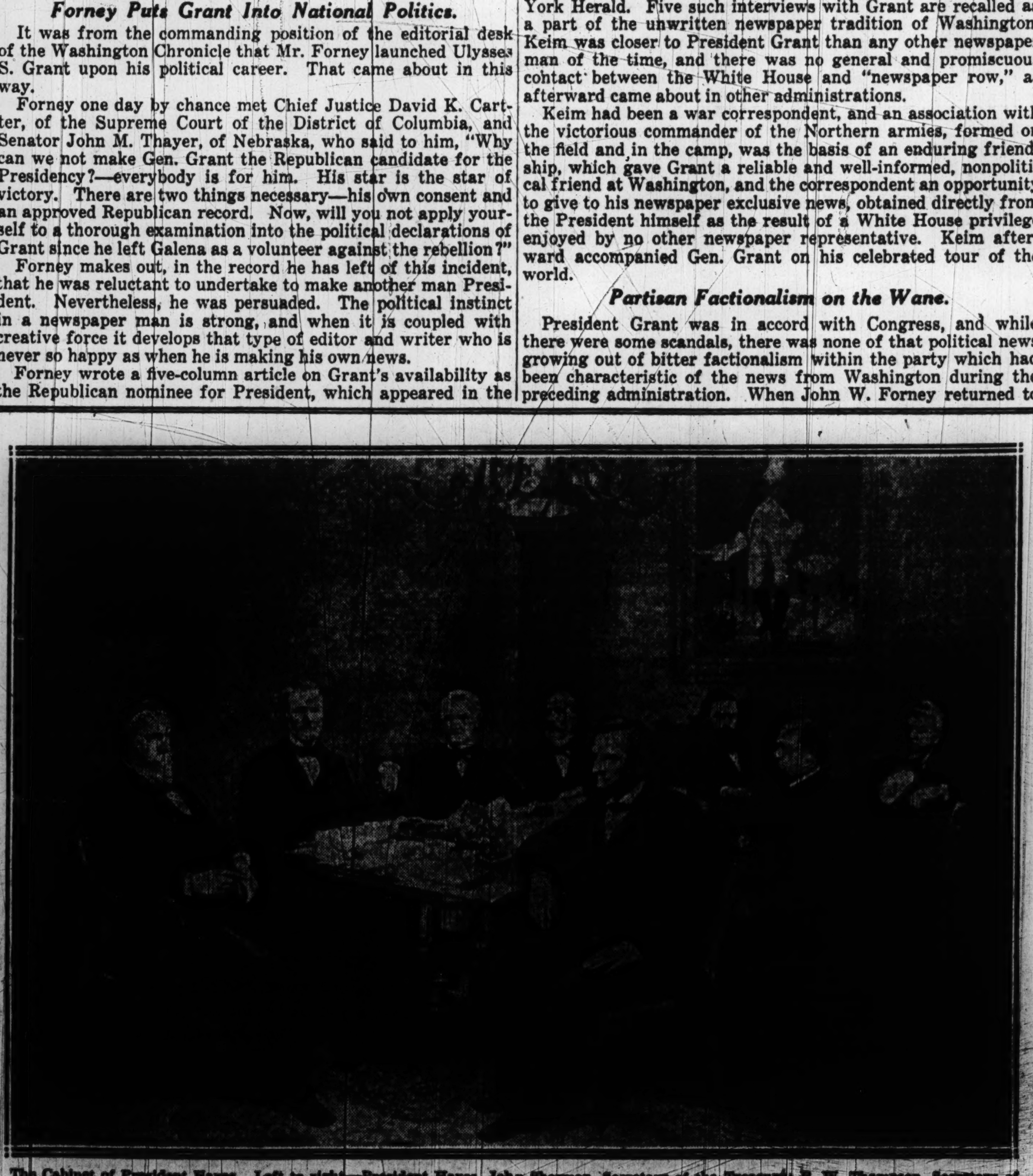
News Confidant of President Grant.

President Grant had just one other intimate friend among the newspaper men in Washington during the eight years of his two administrations. From time to time he would give an interview to B. Randolph Keim, the correspondent of the New York Herald. Five such interviews with Grant are recalled as a part of the unwritten newspaper tradition of Washington. Keim was closer to President Grant than any other newspaper man of the time, and there was no general and promiscuous contact between the White House and "newspaper row," as afterward came about in other administrations.

Keim had been a war correspondent, and an association with the victorious commander of the Northern armies, formed on the field and in the camp, was the basis of an enduring friendship, which gave Grant a reliable and well-informed, nonpolitical friend at Washington, and the correspondent an opportunity to give to his newspaper exclusive news, obtained directly from the President himself as the result of a White House privilege enjoyed by no other newspaper representative. Keim afterward accompanied Gen. Grant on his celebrated tour of the world.

Partisan Factionalism on the Wane.

President Grant was in accord with Congress, and while there were some scandals, there was none of that political news growing out of bitter factionalism within the party which had been characteristic of the news from Washington during the preceding administration. When John W. Forney returned to Philadelphia, W. J. Murtagh, one of the proprietors of the Washington Republican, whose history was to become part of that in The Washington Post, made that paper as nearly like the old-time political organs as the altered conditions of the day would permit. While Murtagh was not as close to Grant as Forney had been, he was an intimate friend of George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy, and through this channel some important news of the Grant Administration found its way into the columns of the Republican.



The Cabinet of President Hayes. Left to right—President Hayes, John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; Charles Devens, Attorney General; Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior; David M. Key, Postmaster General; William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, and George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

Murtagh obtained a life-sized statue of Benjamin Franklin, intending to erect it on the Republican Building at Thirteenth and E streets, where the Southern Railway Building now stands, but for some reason the plan fell through, and later Stilson Hutchins, proprietor of The Washington Post, obtained the statue of the great Philadelphia printer and philosopher, presented it to the city and erected it in the small triangle on Tenth street where the Avenue crosses D street northwest, where it has long been a familiar sight to the thousands of Americans who visit their Capital every year.

This location is a singularly appropriate one for a statue of Franklin. The neighborhood is richer in the printing and publishing traditions of Washington than any other, save only "newspaper row."

Some Famous National News Writers.

As The Post was born there were some writers of considerable distinction, who, if not regularly attached to the Washington staff of their newspapers, nevertheless spent much of their time at the Capital, especially during the sessions of Congress, as Henry J. Raymond, of the New York Times, had done in the period between 1848 and the Civil War. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune; Henry Watterson, the distinguished Louisville editor, who, by the way, was born in Washington, and who outlived all his contemporaries; Joseph McCullagh, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Murat Halstead and Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, were in the habit of spending weeks at a time in Washington. From the seats assigned to them in the Press Gallery they watched the ebb and flow of governmental activity, and gave to their readers, sometimes in editorial form, the current news of the day as illuminated by their own comment. Few of these men were intimate with President Hayes or Garfield, and there was little White House news when The Post was founded in 1877.

In those days nearly every dispatch sent out of Washington was published over the signature of the writer, and by far the greater part of the output was news of a purely local character, to which the correspondents of 40 years ago paid far more attention than is the case today, when the American press as a whole, if not nearly as provincial as formerly, shows the effect of a subtile process of standardization of news which has tended to make so many papers precisely like every other paper. There was more individuality half a century or so ago than now. The preservation of its own individuality and particular flavor has been a striking characteristic of The Washington Post.

Contest Failed to Unseat Hayes.

This, then, was something of the background, and something of the newspaper atmosphere of Washington, as The Post took its place as the only free and untrammeled morning paper at the Capital. Its attacks and criticisms of President Hayes began immediately. They continued to the close of his administration. It was not content to take pot-shots at the President—it sought his removal by Congress, and cherished a bitter disappointment when this movement, which belongs to the political history of the country, rather than to a story of Washington journalism, inevitably failed. On June 14, 1878, the House finally determined the question of the validity of the title in the affirmative.

In an editorial on June 17, 1878, The Post conceded its defeat. "The House," it said, "by a vote which may be called exemplary, has declared that his title is infragible in law." It concluded: "But we think we may quite pertinently say that a Constitution which provides no remedy for the theft of a Presidency is not a suitable Constitution for any country that has reached that stage of development at which such vermin as those now in executive power appear upon the surface of its political skin."

The Post was beaten in its fight on Mr. Hayes, but wouldn't surrender. These are strong words. They are typical of the vigor and intellectuality of The Post, of its courage and determined will.

Evidence of Bitterness in Journalism.

The Cincinnati Commercial humorously observed:

"The Washington Post has got far enough to call President Hayes the 'acting President.' There is hope for the New York Sun yet." To which The Post replied:

"We have always used the terms 'acting President,' 'fraudulent President,' 'Mr. Hayes' and 'de facto President' interchangeably, but we have never done so with a view to hurting the feelings of the person referred to. We have been aware all the time that nothing that could be said of him would hurt Mr. Hayes' feelings so long as he was not prevented from drawing Mr. Tilden's salary with regularity or using the Government funds to pay the debts incurred by John Sherman in suborning the perjuries and forgeries by which he was counted in."

There were factors other than political ones which caused friction between The Post and other papers and the Hayes administration. At the diplomatic reception on February 25, 1879, the President excluded the members of the press from the White House, inviting them to stand in the vestibule with the negro footmen, whereupon there was great indignation which found vent in the hard-driven quills of the day. Of a later reception in the East Room The Post's sarcastic reporter assigned to write an account of it referred to "the fringe of policemen who are placed along the sides of the room to keep people from stealing the lace curtains."

Plenty of Wine at the White House.

On February 28, 1879, it republished the following from the Baltimore Gazette, under the heading, "The White House Demoralized," the significance of which lies in the fact that Mrs. Hayes was a patron of the "white ribboners," an ardent advocate of the temperance cause, and that the Hayes administration was claimed by the "drys" of that day as the first to banish the "demon rum" from the White House:

"At the White House reception Tuesday night wine flowed freely. There was no necessity for hiding Roman punch in oranges to gratify the depraved tastes of such persons as stand on the platform of 'Milk for babies, but sour mash for men.' The whole place was demoralized. At 3 o'clock this morning Mr. Rogers (W. K. Rogers, private secretary of President Hayes) complained of a severe headache, and went to bed with his boots on. An hour later Mr. Hayes was sitting in his private office trying to write a veto of the Chinese bill with a corkscrew. About daylight a gentleman who resembled very much a red-faced Senator from Michigan was discovered trying to unlock the door of the White House smokehouse with a shoebuttoner. Such is life at the American court."

Many Attacks, But Duels Were Avoided.

The White House was naturally incensed, but there were no duels, and Mr. Hayes appears to have cherished no great animosity toward the gentlemen of the press in general. During his trip to Trenton in December, 1879, a reporter of the New York Tribune ran across him in the day coach, where he was riding, and informally interviewed him on the subject of Maine politics, then of much public interest. Earlier than this, when the President's family was packing up to move out to the Soldiers' Home for the summer, The Post printed a humorous story about it, which must have got a "rise" out of the President, but it doesn't appear to have injured the standing of the White House correspondent in getting news there.

In 1880 Mr. Hayes took a three-months' vacation in the West, returning to Washington November 6, and at 7:30 o'clock that evening a Post reporter called at the White House and, after the custom of that time, sent up his card to the President. In a few minutes he was shown into the Cabinet room, then on

NEWSPAPER STIMULATED IMPROVEMENT IN POLITICAL MORALS

PRESTIGE ENHANCED IN LOSING ITS FIRST PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT

"Me, Too-Tom Platt" Phrase Coined at Time of Senators' Resignations.

WHITE HOUSE REPORTS MADE MORE IN DETAIL

Arthur's Late Hours Kept News Gatherers on Long Watches.

the second floor of the building, and found Mr. Hayes seated at his desk, working by the light of a single gas jet.

The President shook hands with the reporter and invited him to be seated, and talked agreeably about his trip and of the interesting things he and his family had seen and done. He expressed his pleasure at the election of Garfield and ventured the opinion that the policy of the new administration would be like that of his own. He also frankly discussed his plans for the future. It was an intimate and rather remarkable interview, in view of the attitude of The Post toward the President.

Demonstration of Vigor in Denunciation.

When Mr. Hayes retired at the close of his single term The Post vigorously declared that "There should be no spot of ground on the American continent large enough to give him harborage or shelter save the few feet of earth needed for a nameless grave. Exit Hayes, the fraud. Eternal hatred to his memory." Here was a fighter pursuing an enemy beyond the tomb!

It was the custom of Mr. Hayes to take early morning walks before breakfast, on which occasions he would generally go unattended to the "little park west of the White House."

"He was dressed," said one Post account of the matutinal exercise, "in black from top to toe. A tall hat, a broadcloth coat, vest and trousers, a black necktie, a white innocent shirt, a pair of black gloves and a pair of polished boots, very large, completed his attire. His hair was nicely oiled and turned under at the ends, and his eyes rolled like a poet's." One would think this the description of an undertaker.

On June 19, 1878, The Post had a representative at the White House, the occasion being the wedding of Gen. Russell Hastings and Miss Emily Platt, the niece of President Hayes. Hastings had been lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, of which Hayes had been colonel. The marriage, one of a notable series, was performed in the blue room, or blue parlor as it was then called, by Bishop Jagger, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Ohio.

Post Stand Backed by Donn Piatt.

The Post had at least one supporter in Washington at this period. In 1871 Donn Piatt established, with George Alfred Townsend, a Sunday paper called the Washington Capital, which The Post, upon occasion, highly praised. In this journal Piatt mercilessly exposed the weaknesses, follies, and offenses of the chief offenders in the administration, in or out of Congress. The excessive drinking which was characteristic of the period, came in for pitiless denunciation, and Piatt referred to one President, in the columns of his paper, as "His Inebriated Excellency." He never referred to the Hon. John A. Bingham except as the "Hon. Demi-John Bingham," and Zack Chandler, of Michigan, once tried to shoot him.

Of the election of Hayes, Piatt wrote: "A corrupt administration has only, by its bayonets, to hold a State usurpation long enough in power for a corrupt returning board to do its vile task, and the work is done." President Grant called a special meeting of the Cabinet, when he had read this savage attack, and he caused the arrest of the editor on a charge of "inciting rebellion, insurrection and riot." He was indicted, but President Hayes had a nolle pros entered in the case.

Roscoe Conkling's Fight Reported.

The political news of the early issues of The Post bristles with reports of the fight of Senator Conkling of New York with the Hayes administration, party conflict among the Republicans being excellent food for fattening of a new Democratic journal. Well into 1878 the so-called "Florida frauds" continued of live interest, and The Post did not hesitate to carry its report of the long drawn-out post mortem on the seating of Hayes under such bold first-page headlines as "A Stolen Presidency."

The social relationships with the White House nevertheless were not broken. On the last day of the year 1877 the President and Mrs. Hayes celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, a most interesting and historic event, which The Post reported on January 1 with much dignity.

"In fact," said The Post, "since Miss Lane's regime the old mansion has not shown such a combination of beauty in ornamentation and arrangement, with perfect refinement, delicacy and order withal."

On December 2, 1878, the paper published the President's message to Congress in full, nearly four columns, coupled with the humorous charge that "Patsy Bolivar write it." Its feud with the White House was popular in Washington, and by December 6, 1878, when The Post celebrated its first birthday, it had attained a circulation of 11,875, which was unprecedented for that day.

Thanksgiving Proclamation Under Attack.

When President Hayes' last Thanksgiving proclamation was published, the best that could be said of it is that it was no masterpiece of good English.

"The proclamation," said The Post, "is as great a fraud in grammar as the man who issues it is a fraud upon the American ballot."

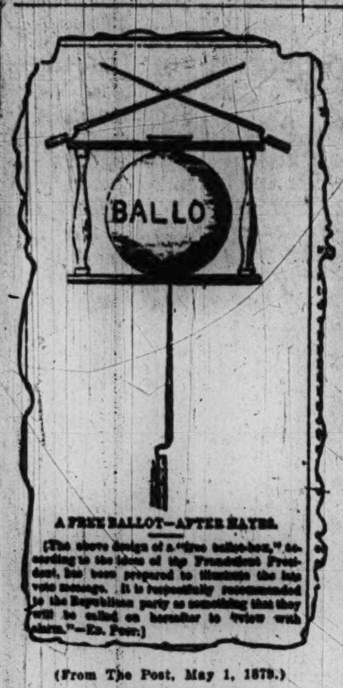
On December 20, 1879, The Post editorially favored holding the Democratic national convention of 1880 in the City of Washington, "the most accessible place upon the continent."

"Besides, and this will be considered the important consideration," it added, "this is neutral ground. It will neither be for Mr Seymour, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Bayard, Gen. Hancock, Judge Davis, nor against them."

The new—now the old—National Museum was nearing completion, and The Post proposed that the convention be held in its vast rotunda.

"There shall be no just cause of complaint, either, as to the treatment of the convention by the newspapers," it added. "The Post is the only newspaper published here, and for that we promise the most fascinating behavior."

Meanwhile, three days earlier, the election, at the old Arlington Hotel, of Don Cameron to succeed Senator Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, who had died, as chairman of the Republican national committee, and the selection of Chicago as the national convention city the year following, was generally regarded as paving the way for the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant for a third term. Against this political trend The Post vigorously asserted itself.


BALLOT
A FREE BALLOT—AFTER HAYES.
[The above design of a "free ballot-box," according to the ideas of the Fraudulent President, has been prepared to illustrate the late veto message. It is respectfully recommended to the Republican party as something that they will be called on hereafter to "view with alarm."—Ed. Post.]

(From The Post, May 1, 1879.)

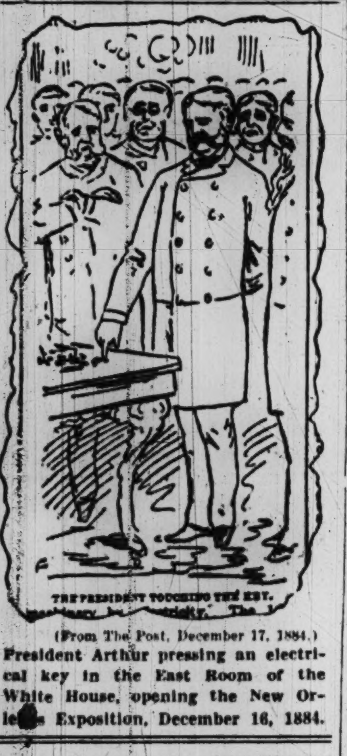
The Post designs a ballot box for President Hayes.

Washington Post Favored Tilden.

It pointed out that Chicago was the choice of Grant's friends, and that Cameron was an ardent supporter of the former President. It said editorially: "Grant has captured the national Republican committee. The vote for chairman of the convention demonstrates that Grant has a stronger following than either of his opponents."

This was on the eve of the monster reception tendered to Gen. Grant at Philadelphia, after his return from his celebrated trip around the world.

Although The Post at this time was ardently for Tilden as the next Democratic leader, the defeat of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in New York, while the party was electing the rest of the ticket, was conceded by The Post to have eliminated Mr. Tilden, for Gov. Robinson was Tilden's personal selection. It believed the political situation in the country to be critical. On January 17, 1880, it published a comprehensive political article of nearly ten columns, setting forth the desirability of the nomination of Horatio Seymour, with a sketch of his career.


THE PRESIDENT TOUCHING THE KEY.

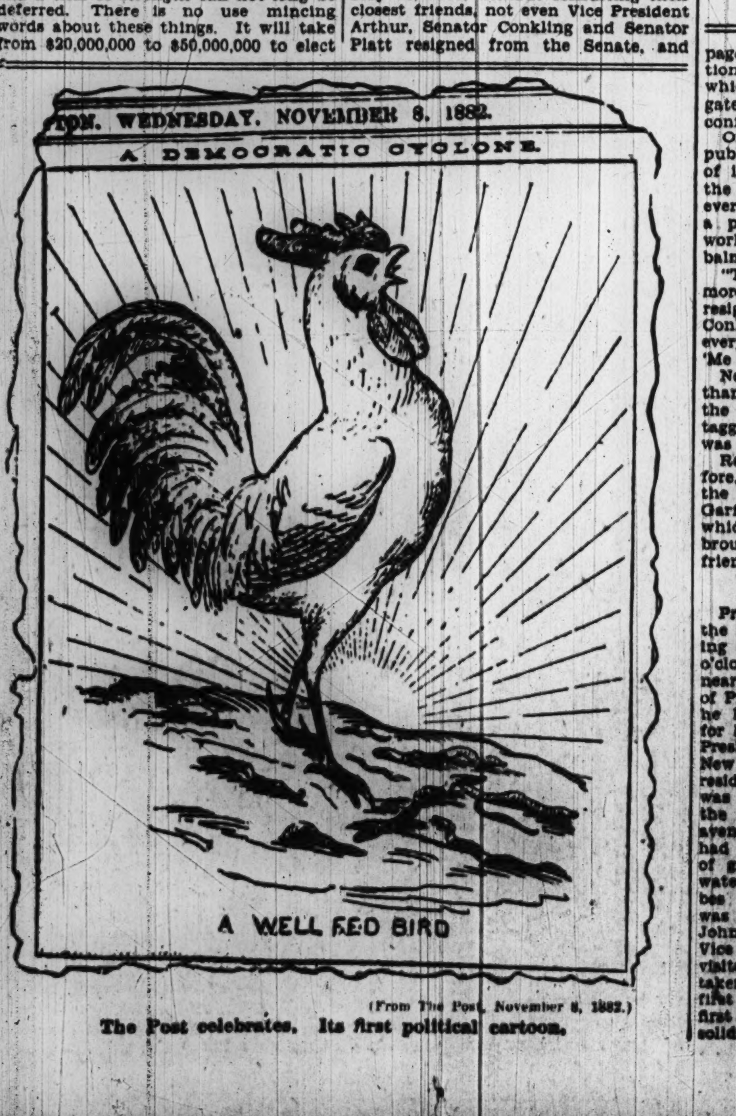
(From The Post, December 17, 1884.)

President Arthur pressing an electrical key in the East Room of the White House, opening the New Orleans Exposition, December 16, 1884.

Editorial Voices Opposition to Grant.

As for the renomination of Grant, discussing the corrupt political conditions in the country, it said:

"In view of these general facts we must regard all the great cities of the country as possible nurseries of the plague of political corruption needing only to be stirred up by such movements as the one now on foot in favor of Grant to involve the country in one common epidemic of political debauchery and prostitution, ending in the natural results of usurpation and despotism. The question is yet to be decided whether the Democracy inherited from the founders of the Republic, or the mass of seditions and heresies that wealth has produced, that snobs have imported, and that civil war has emboldened in our midst, are the stronger of the two great mental and moral forces of our land in this day and generation. At all events the issue between them is impending in the Grant movement, and a trial of strength can not long be deferred. There is no use mincing words about these things. It will take from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 to elect Grant to the Presidency. But, if those who want him will put up money enough to buy his right-of-way to the White House they can have him there, provided they are not exposed and checkmated. The signs of the times are that they will at least try the experiment." Which they did, but failed.


TON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1882.
A DEMOCRATIC CYCLONE.
A WELL FED BIRD

(From The Post, November 8, 1882.)

The Post celebrates. Its first political cartoon.

Backed Horatio Seymour for President.

Thus to beat Grant The Post threw its support in 1880 to Horatio Seymour, of New York, who ran against the general in 1868, and The Post was in direct communication with him. Stilson Hutchins, the publisher of The Post, was also a delegate from New Hampshire, his native State, to the Cincinnati convention and was much chagrined when, just as the convention was meeting, Mr. Seymour issued a flat statement to the effect that he would not accept the nomination and Gen Winfield S. Hancock, also of New York, became the standard bearer. The Post supported him on a platform of its own, which it had proclaimed editorially on April 28, 1879.

"The following is The Post's Democratic platform," it said. "If anybody can better it he shall have space to present it. If anybody is opposed to it let us hear from him: Impartial juries, abolition of test oaths, free elections, an honest count of the votes cast, economical administration, a reduction of officeholders, equal taxation, peace between sections, and prosperity."

Scores Garfield and Arthur Ticket.

The Post covered fully the Chicago convention of 1880, and hailed the compromise nomination of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur as a good augury for the Democratic party and a Republican mistake. Its editorial comment against Garfield was scathing and, indeed, there was nothing in the political record of the two men that wasn't raked up. Garfield it referred to in big headlines as "Credit Mobilier Jim." As for Arthur, here was a queer turn of the whirligig of politics. On January 31, 1879, President Hayes had written to the man who was now the candidate of his party for Vice President:

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you (as collector at New York) in order that the office may be honestly administered."

Nevertheless, Roscoe Conkling had brought about the nomination of his friend for the second place, Grant's third term was spiked and the "Stalwarts" and "Halfbreeds" reconciled. Here were political events already casting their grim shadows before. Some dark days for the Republic were at hand. Under the circumstances, The Post's prediction of the election of Hancock was reasonable, but it was not to come true.

The Post took an active part in the campaign of 1880, both in its news and editorial columns, and it was hard for it to announce, as it did on the morning of November 3, that Garfield and Arthur had been chosen, for it had refused to concede its defeat even after the Republicans had carried Ohio and Indiana in the October elections.

Post Gains in Prestige.

"We are glad to believe they have been fairly chosen," it said editorially. "If the contrary prove to be true, they will not be inaugurated. No fraud will be tolerated this year.

"If it be proper to expect so much from a dishonest man, we desire to indulge in the hope that the new President will give the country a wise and honest administration."

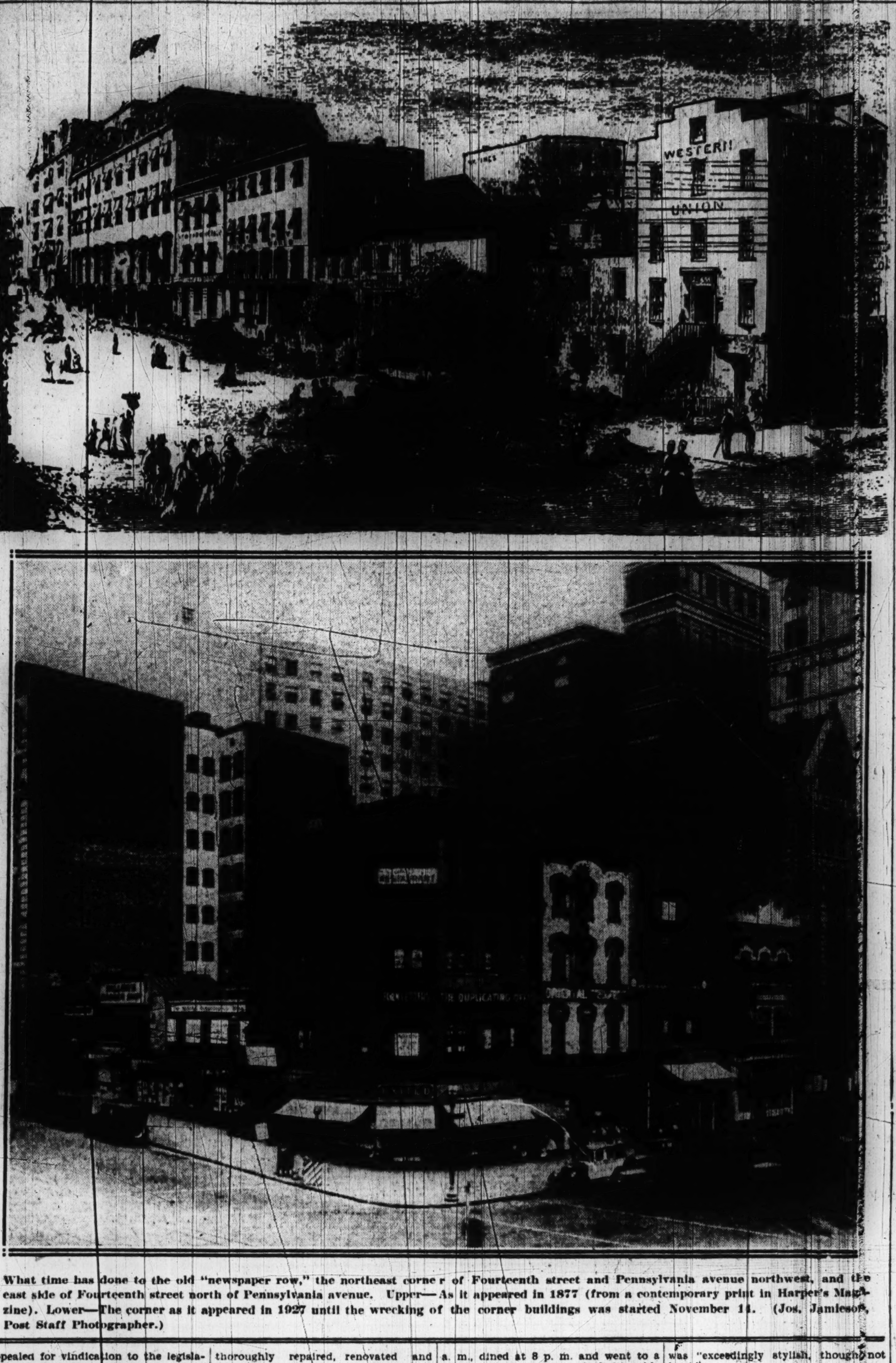
Although its candidate had gone down to defeat, The Post emerged from its first presidential campaign with an enormously enhanced prestige, one of the leading Democratic newspapers of the country in intellectual influence, and this when it was scarcely out of its swaddling clothes. With an alert and vigorous paper like The Post at Washington, misgovernment could not continue. A far more wholesome era than had been known since the close of the Civil War was at hand, and The Washington Post was in no inconsiderable measure responsible for the improvement in political morality.

With the departure of Mr. Hayes, The Post welcomed President Garfield by advising him to read the paper for news and good counsel. In a short time it was criticizing him for not calling an extra session of Congress, and publishing, with no small satisfaction, the details of the growing rupture in the Republican party.

Fight on Blaine Leader.

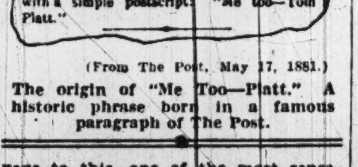
On March 23 Mr. Garfield sent to the Senate a large number of nominations, among which was that of William H. Robertson, leader of the Blaine wing of the Republican party in New York, to be collector of customs. He had stood against the unit rule at the Chicago convention, breaking the instructions of his State to vote for Grant. Senator Conkling had been given ample patronage, and his friends he sought to have confirmed, while holding up the confirmation of Robertson, a move which the President met by withdrawing the nominations of five of Conkling's friends to important places in New York, and leaving, for a time, Robertson's name alone before the Senate.

Arthur joined Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, the latter's colleague, in remonstrating, but the power of James G. Blaine with the White House was too strong. It became assured that Robertson could be confirmed, and on May 16, 1881, without consulting their closest friends, not even Vice President Arthur, Senator Conkling and Senator Platt resigned from the Senate, and appealed for vindication to the legislature of New York, where they lost, Warner A. Miller and Eldridge G. Lapham being elected to the Senate after a bitter contest that paved the way for Democratic success later on in the most influential State, politically, in the Union.



What time has done to the old "newspaper row," the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and the east side of Fourteenth street north of Pennsylvania avenue. Upper—As it appeared in 1877 (from a contemporary print in Harper's Magazine). Lower—The corner as it appeared in 1927 until the wrecking of the corner buildings was started November 14. (Jos. Jamieson, Post Staff Photographer.)

The Post devoted its entire first page and more than a column in the fourth page to this, one of the most sensational incidents in American politics, which, to The Post, was "an unmitigated farce," a verdict which has been confirmed by the judgment of history.


THERE was no necessity for writing more than one letter to announce the resignation of the New York Senators. Conkling's alone would have answered every purpose, with a simple postscript: "Me too—Tom Platt."

(From The Post, May 17, 1881.)

The origin of "Me Too—Platt." A historic phrase born in a famous paragraph of The Post.

On the morning of May 17, 1881, it published among the scintillating gems of its editorial page what is probably the most famous editorial paragraph ever printed in an American newspaper, a paragraph which went round the world, and has never died, but is embalmed in history. Here it is:

"There was no necessity for writing more than one letter to announce the resignation of the New York senators. Conkling's alone would have answered every purpose, with a simple postscript: 'Me too—Tom Platt.'"

No nickname every stuck more closely than this thus casually bestowed. To the end of his days the man thus tagged remained "Me Too Platt." This was the origin of it.

Republican factionalism was, therefore, at fever heat, and the eyes of the whole country were on President Garfield when a terrible tragedy, of which he was the central figure, brought a new administration and the friend of Conkling into power.

Arthur at White House.

President Arthur did not remove to the Executive Mansion until the evening of December 7, 1881, when at 6:30 o'clock he took formal possession, nearly three months after the death of President Garfield. Up to that time he had lived, while in Washington—for he was one of the most peripatetic Presidents and made frequent trips to New York, where he maintained his residence—at the "Gray House," as it was called then, the old mansion at the southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and B street southeast, which had been built by Benjamin F. Butler, of granite brought to Washington by water as ballast in accordance with the best traditions of Yankee thrift. It was at this time the home of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and here Vice President Arthur had frequently visited. He went there when he had taken the oath of office, and held his first receptions and transacted his first business as President within these solid walls. The White House had been thoroughly repaired, renovated and decorated, with the furniture done over in new upholstery. President Arthur selected as his own the bedroom which formerly had been Nellie Grant's.

With the advent of the new administration The Post reported the business of the White House more elaborately than it had ever done before, giving a column story—something unusual for the time when White House news was a matter of paragraphs of small details—to the President's first day there, including the names of all the visitors, which was a journalistic innovation since generally adopted.

President a Night Worker.

The President had 150 visitors, whose errands were accurately described, and it seems clear from reading this account in the yellowed pages of The Post that its reporter must have got most of his information from the President himself. From odd bits culled here and there in the columns of the paper a faithful picture of the daily life of the White House is obtainable.

President Arthur was a night worker, who began his day late and ended it the same way, and being a widower he could live a bachelor life without infringing upon the household routine of women folks. He breakfasted at 11 a. m., dined at 8 p. m. and went to a great many parties and fashionable weddings, when the period of national mourning was over, and his real work day frequently began at midnight and lasted until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, which kept The Post's White House man up pretty late. It was not unusual for him to make business appointments for 12 o'clock at night, so that he frequently kept his visitors up until the wee sma' hours. From 1 to 4 p. m. he received visitors, and after 4 o'clock went for a drive or a ride until it was time to dress for dinner. He seldom dined alone, for he was of a convivial nature and loved good fellowship.

It was his custom when he became President, as we learn from The Post, March 31, 1882, to keep a "warm and cheery sideboard, to which his friends would step up and hear him say, 'This is not a Hayes administration'."

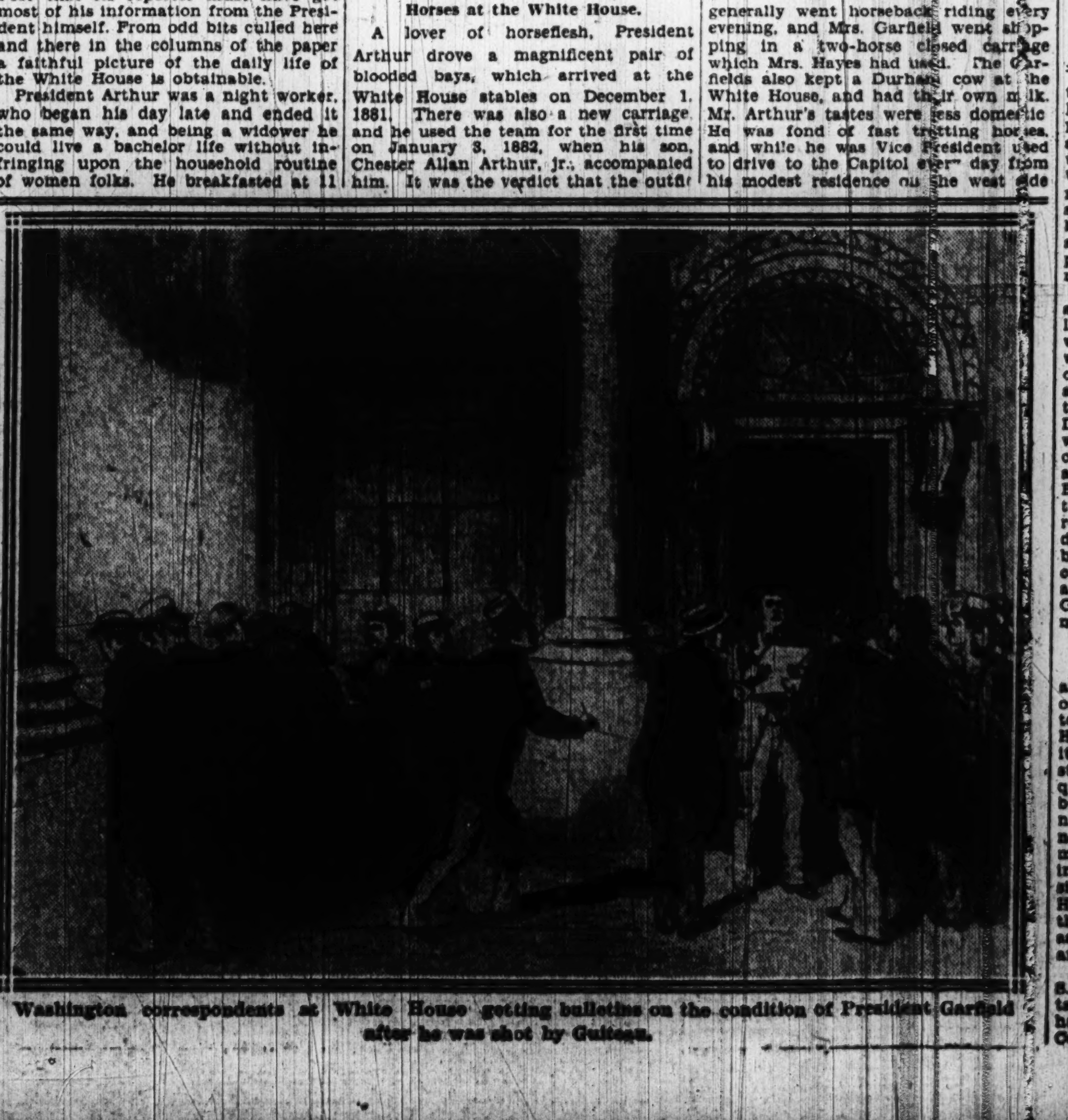
Horses at the White House.

A lover of horseflesh, President Arthur drove a magnificent pair of blooded bays, which arrived at the White House stables on December 1, 1881. There was also a new carriage, and he used the team for the first time on January 3, 1882, when his son, Chester Allan Arthur, jr., accompanied him. It was the verdict that the outfit was "exceedingly stylish, though not loud."

The carriage was a "Brewster clarence," with broad wheels. The bays were clipped and their tails were banged. The coachman was very "nobby" in a livery consisting of a stovepipe hat with a band of patent leather, light gray overcoat with copper buttons and salmon-colored gloves. The harness was elaborately silvered. Albert Hawkins, the veteran driver for the Executive Mansion, from Grant to Harrison, looked as important as the Bey of Tunis in his new rig. In the winter months, when snow was upon the ground, Mr. Arthur frequently took a spin behind his celebrated bays in his sleigh.

Arthur Moves in Society.

Mr. Arthur was much more fashionable than the Garfields had been in their brief time. President Garfield generally went horseback riding every evening, and Mrs. Garfield went shopping in a two-horse closed carriage which Mrs. Hayes had used. The Garfields also kept a Durham cow at the White House, and had their own milk. Mr. Arthur's tastes were less domestic. He was fond of fast trotting horses, and while he was Vice President used to drive to the Capitol every day from his modest residence on the west side of Fourteenth street, just above G, where he lived with Senator Conkling, behind a dapple-gray mare, covering the distance of a mile and a half in ten minutes. It was as good time as he could make today by automobile, for there were no "stop and go" signals, or traffic jams to hold one up.



Washington correspondents at White House getting bulletins on the condition of President Garfield after he was shot by Guiteau.

At President Arthur's first reception in the White House, on the evening of Monday, January 2, 1882, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, wife of the new Secretary of State, received with him on the President's right, but often the honors of the White House were done by Mrs. McElroy, the President's sister. It is curious to observe that in those days The Post referred to ladies of the official set by the titles of their husbands as "Mrs. Senator Logan," "Mrs. Attorney General Brewster," etc. This old-fashioned form has passed out.

Perhaps no President, until the advent of Calvin Coolidge, made so much use of a private yacht as did President Arthur. He took frequent trips on the U. S. S. Despatch, the Mayflower of that day, often going down the river or to New York, where he went many times during his White House days.

Paying His Own Expenses.

"Mr. Arthur," said The Post in a news story, August 11, 1882, on the occasion of one of these journeys, "pays his own bills while he is away from home, and his trip upon the Despatch is no exception to the rule. His own wine was sent aboard as were bread, butter, meat, and, in short, every kind of eatables from the White House cellar and pantry. He does not pay, of course, for his staterooms, but beyond that point his pocketbook provides for all expenses of the trip.

"The Despatch is known in the Navy as the President's ship. It was upon her that the late Mr. Hayes took short pleasure trips in summer. The late President Garfield and his Cabinet were guests of the Despatch during the Yorktown Centennial."

The Despatch was a steam yacht bought by the Government from Henry N. Smith, of New York, who had been ruined in Wall street on "Black Friday," and was originally named the American. It cost when built more than $200,000, but Secretary Robeson purchased it at the bargain price of $15,000. In President Arthur's time it was commanded by Commander S. D. Greene.

Cleveland Takes the Stage.

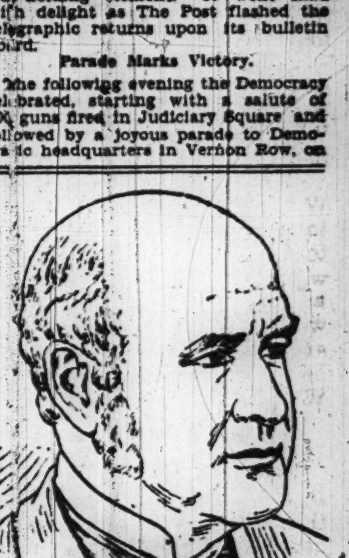
The "off-year" elections of 1882 vindicated The Post's Democratic faith, and introduced to the national stage Stephen Grover Cleveland, who was swept into office as Governor of New York by a large majority over his opponent, Charles J. Folger, candidate of the Republican party then torn in pieces by the "Stalwart" and "Halfbreed" factions.

Two years later, when on Wednesday morning, November 5, it contained an elaborate report of the presidential election, it declared that the Democratic success was "the best news that has ever graced its columns." It saw the dawn of a new era, "a grand triumph of the people over corrupt combinations that have long held power against the will of the majority."

In the preliminary campaign of 1884 The Post had done all it could to bring about the nomination of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, but enthusiastically supported Mr. Cleveland when he had been nominated. As the returns came in on the memorable night which witnessed the triumph of the first Democratic President since James Buchanan, The Post building at Tenth and D streets was the center of party enthusiasm. In those days, still feeling deeply the old slave-holding Southern kinship which had sent so many Washington men and boys into the Confederate armies, the city was at heart Democratic, outside of the office-holding element. It went mad with delight as The Post flashed the telegraphic returns upon its bulletin board.

Parade Marks Victory.

The following evening the Democracy celebrated, starting with a salute of 100 guns fired in Judiciary Square and followed by a joyous parade to Democratic headquarters in Vernon Row, on the Avenue at Tenth, opposite The Post Building, where James E. Waugh, Dorsey Clagett and John S. Miller held a reception. The parade then marched up the Avenue to the residence of W. W. Corcoran, at the northeast corner of Connecticut avenue and H street, where the United States Chamber of Commerce building now stands, and that venerable patriarch and patron saint of Democracy was serenaded in the good old-fashioned way.



"RUM, ROMANISM, AND REBELLION."

(From The Post, November 30, 1884.)

The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, of New York, a famous preacher, who visited Mr. Cleveland December 9, 1884, and was cordially welcomed—and why not?

It was a time of delirious joy, and some amusing bets were won by Cleveland's supporters. Col. George H. Edwards, who weighed 200 pounds, and was a member of the "Growlers," a celebrated local club of the day, lost an election bet to Capt. Whitney, who then ran a cider establishment at 712 D street, and to pay it marched all the way to Alexandria carrying an American flag, and escorted by the Jefferson and Madison Club. Thus James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, both virtually Washington men from long residence at the Capital City, went down to defeat. President Arthur had been denied a second term by the Chicago convention, although his conduct at the time of the assassination of Garfield, and after, had won the admiration of the whole country.

Cleveland at the Helm.

Soon came another great day in the annals of The Post, the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, and it turned its attention to the reporting of White House news with a greater zest than it had ever known. Exhausted by the strenuous exertions this occasion required, and fatigued by the brilliant ball at the Pension Office on the evening of March 4, the new President nevertheless arose quite early on the morning of the 5th and settled down in the renovated and modernized mansion which Mr Arthur had left for him. His first day's mail would have taxed the strongest of men. It was four times as great as any Mr. Arthur had had on any single day.

The President's secretary, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, perhaps the greatest secretary to the President the White House has ever known, was indefatigable. Compactly built, substantial in figure,

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CIVIL SERVICE REFORM PLAN DEFENDED

EXECUTIVE WROTE HIS OWN INTERVIEW AND EDITED PROOFS

Instinct to Suppress Story of Proposed Veto Proved Correct.

WHITE HOUSE REPORTING THEN INCIDENTAL TASK

Newspaper Men Were Scolded Severely Through Misunderstanding.

with clear, steel-blue eyes, close-cut mustache, and calm face, he brought to his difficult task an ability no less remarkable than his personality. He reminded the reporter of The Post, who called to see him early on the first day, that he was a newspaper man himself.

"And newspaper men, you know," he added, "can stand anything."

White House Closely Watched.

With the advent of Mr. Cleveland The Post paid close, daily attention to routine White House news to a greater extent than previously, and indeed, there was a considerable increase in important information originating with the President. One of Mr. Cleveland's first acts was the signing of the commission of Gen. U. S. Grant as an officer on the retired list of the Army, and this he owed to a Democratic administration.

President Cleveland was not overfond of horses, and at first did not drive much. He was in the habit of walking every morning in the White Lot near the Washington Monument, then beginning to be improved, and occasionally went for a carriage ride in the afternoon. Grant had built the new White House stables in 1872, and all the subsequent Presidents kept horses, but Mr. Cleveland's tastes were more like those of Hayes than Grant and Arthur.

Mr. Cleveland spent a part of his first summer as President at Saranac Lake, going away the first week in August and returning on September 7, for he considered himself to be a government employe like the humblest of clerks, and invariably limited his vacation to exactly thirty days. There were no long summer vacations for Presidents in this era. While absent from his desk the President obtained complete relaxation and attended to no official business, but devoted himself to hunting, fishing and resting, and saw few politicians, although Gov. Hill of New York did call on him at Saranac during the summer of 1885.

Abandons Soldiers' Home.

Unlike Lincoln, Hayes and Arthur, Mr. Cleveland did not make use of the Government quarters at the Soldiers' Home. After he had become settled in the White House he bought—and drove—a famous pair of beautifully matched seal-brown horses which cost him $700. They were sold at auction May 6, 1889, to John E. Beall for only $282 for the pair, and the victoria, which had cost the President $1,000, was knocked down to the same purchaser for $488.

Grover Cleveland was far more shy and sensitive than was generally understood. He made few friends among the Washington newspaper men, and was generally cordially disliked along "Newspaper Row," that long line of ramshackle old buildings on the east side of Fourteenth street northwest between F street and the Avenue, which sheltered so many correspondents for more than a generation. There was a tradition along the "Row" that not more than five correspondents could obtain big news at the White House during the first Cleveland administration. These were John M. Carson, of the Philadelphia Public Ledger; Frank Richardson, then the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun; E. G. Dunnell, of the New York Times; Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, and Richard Weightman, of The Washington Post, who later on became its distinguished and famous writer of philosophical and satirical editorials which were quoted from one end of the land to the other, and added greatly to The Post's reputation.

Reporters Are Interviewed.

These men were frequent visitors at the White House, and Mr. Cleveland probably gained from them, out of their long experience, quite as much as they, in turn, received from him in the way of news. There were times when the President would send for one of them, with the object, not of giving an interview, but of interviewing the reporter.

Other newspaper men found themselves obliged to fall back upon Weightman, of The Post, or some of the other correspondents who had the White House entree, and, of course, Mr. Weightman freely shared with his less fortunate colleagues the information which he had obtained which was valuable to them, and thus, and in other ways, was established that friendly intimacy between The Washington Post and the "corps of correspondents," which endured for so many years to the benefit of all, especially in that period when The Post moved uptown and became a part of "Newspaper Row," and its handsome new building was filled with the offices of many of the most important newspapers in the country, like the New York Times, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Kansas City Star and Times, the New York Journal, the Philadelphia Record and many more. Many exclusive stories written by the correspondents found their way into the columns of The Post. It had the cream of the news.

President Revises Proofs.

The Post was an ardent champion of civil service reform, and warmly defended the President, who was being attacked by the "Mugwump" papers. The editor asked Mr. Cleveland if he would give an interview, and when he replied in the affirmative, Richard Weightman was sent to the White House to get it. But Mr. Cleveland was used to doing things himself. He sat down at his desk, pulled a block of cheap, yellow paper in front of him, squared off, and with a lead pencil wrote out his own interview. This he sent to The Post, and it was put in type, and the galley proofs were then dispatched to the White House and the President corrected them with his own hand.

Thus, on the morning of November 5, 1885, The Post contained an exclusive piece of news of major importance that was a sensation, an interview with the President of the United States in the first person. Nobody knew that Mr. Cleveland had not only given the interview to The Post, but had laboriously written it out by hand himself and corrected the proof sheets. The original manuscript is now in the possession of Mr. Walter Stilson Hutchins, and in part is herewith produced in facsimile, with a reproduction of a part of the story as it appeared on the first page of The Post.

President Edits Interview.

When the Gorman-Brice tariff bill was under consideration in Congress, Mr. Weightman, of The Post, prepared, after a conference with Mr. Cleveland, an interview with him in the third person, outlining the President's position on the tariff question, and when it was completed he and Mr. Heath took it to the White House, and the former, after telling the President what he had written, started to read it to him.

"Let me have it," said Mr. Cleveland. He took the article and with his own hand made some changes in the text in his own hand, alterations, which greatly strengthened it, and then handed it back, saying, "That is all right."

Here was big news, of tremendous importance to the business interests of the country. Newspaper men who enjoyed such intimate relations with the President of the United States that they could boldly and without qualification state the President's exact attitude on a public question naturally enjoyed an immense prestige, not only in their own profession, but in the country. Mr. Weightman, of The Post, and a few others also enjoyed the confidence of Dan Lamont, the President's secretary, who holds to this day the reputation of having been the ideal secretary to a President.

Veto That Was Suppressed.

The astute newspaper correspondent owes quite as much of his success to his instinct for knowing when not to print a piece of news as he does to that for knowing big news and how to get it. One day Mr. Cleveland sent for Weightman and Heath, and said to them, "Boys, I am going to veto this bill," holding up an act which Congress had just passed, providing for the recall of the so-called trade dollar. Only about $10,000,000 of these had been issued, and the matter was relatively unimportant in itself, but involved in the measure was a test of Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward the silver question, then one of the burning issues of the day.

Now here was important news coming directly from the President himself, yet neither Weightman nor Heath published the fact that Mr. Cleveland would veto the trade-dollar bill. Why? I asked Mr. Heath, shortly before his death, and he said that he did not know. It was simply an instinct. And in the end Mr. Cleveland changed his mind, and did not veto the bill, and the two newspaper men were thus saved from an embarrassing mistake. Later on Lamont called Weightman and Heath into his office, and in confidence showed them the finished draft of the veto message on the trade-dollar bill. Mr. Cleveland had altered his mind after the veto actually had been written.

Silver Repeal an Issue.

In 1893 business and finance were making insistent demands for the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act, and a delegation of bankers went to Washington to ask Mr. Cleveland to call an extra session of Congress in order that this legislation might be enacted. Weightman, Heath and Dunnell were the reliance of the newspaper men who had to be informed, but lacked access to the White House, nor did they fail them in the emergency. Mr. Cleveland disclosed the situation frankly, and his attitude was as faithfully repeated to the correspondents. The bankers had been insistent in their demands for an extra session of Congress.

"What will the damned scoundrels do if I do bring them here?" asked Mr. Cleveland with that frankness of speech which afterward caused him to direct Mr. Olney to "put some guts" in the Venezuela message to Great Britain, which gave the lion's tail an historic twist.

"We have had our agents all over the country for weeks past," replied the spokesman of the delegation of bankers. "We have made a thorough canvass of the situation, and there is a majority in the House in favor of the repeal, both as to Democrats and Republicans."

Extra Session Forecast.

"If you are sure of the House," said Mr. Cleveland grimly, "I can take care of the patronage-chasers in the Senate." And this determined the policy of the administration. In language substantially as above Mr. Weightman, of The Post, repeated to a group of his newspaper associates what Mr. Cleveland had told him, and thus the correspondents of the more important papers had information in advance of the President's intention to call an extra session of Congress, and of the virtual certainty of the repeal of the silver purchasing clause.

At this time, and until well into McKinley's administration, news reporting at the White House was nothing like what it has since become, when there is a corps of White House reporters with an organization of their own. Nowadays the press associations and many of the larger papers of the country keep men stationed there every day. But previously "covering" the White House was a side-line incidental to the reporting of far more important departmental news.

Correspondents made it a habit to drop in at the White House toward the close of the day's work, and occasionally a small local "item" might be picked up, perhaps an Executive pardon. Such news was placed on a table in the anteroom of the President's office, and in Mr. Cleveland's time frequently the reports thus made available for the inspection of the reporters would be written in the fine hand of the President himself, for this was before typewriters had come into general use. Mr. Cleveland never spared himself the labor of writing his own papers, of small or great importance, by hand.

Reporter Lacked Transportation.

The Post reporter of that day was indefatigable, and he had to be. He had no automobile, nor even the swift electric car, to enable him to cover the important agencies of the Government, spread over an immense area of the city. He depended on "leg work," or patronized the quaint old dilapidated hacks, which in those days were the last word in up-to-date transportation. "Night-liners" they were generally called. The horse-drawn street cars, which crawled along Pennsylvania avenue and F street, with frequent assistance from hill horses, were small and slow. In the winter, being unheated, the bottoms of the cars were strewn with straw, and one would emerge looking as though he had been on a hay ride.

Newsgetting for The Post's reporters or the correspondents generally would have been more laborious but for the fact that the offices of the out-of-town papers were concentrated along Newspaper Row. There was a considerable exchange of news among them, and their work was somewhat lightened by the circumstance of their being visited at night by the senators and representatives and other public men, who would drop in to give the reporters news no less interesting to themselves politically than to the writers commercially.

There was a much closer bond between the old-time statesman and the old-time correspondent than is the case today. For one thing, there were more printers both along the "Row" and at the Capitol. In the early eighties there were eleven United States senators who could set type and seventeen members of the House, headed by that brilliant writer and statesman, Amos J. Cummings, long a special contributor to The Post, who boasted that he had acquired the whole of his education in a printing office. It was inevitable that there should be strong friendships between such men and the strongly individualized inhabitants of Newspaper Row.

Newspaper Row an Institution.

The "Row" was a great meeting place, a rendezvous for the swapping of yarns and the exchange of ideas. It was picturesque, with its dingy little offices, old-fashioned furniture and comfortable armchairs, and it had atmosphere, and a tradition mellowing with the unfolding years. Mark Twain had loafed around there, and in the late Sixties had lived the toss of a hat from its heart and center.

Some of the correspondents of the old Row were men of amazing industry. Perry S. Heath in the Eighties had a string of some fifteen papers, and it was no unusual thing for him to telegraph from 8,000 to 10,000 words a day. He was for a time night manager of the old "National Associated Press"—then located in a small, one-story building on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors west of the old Willard Hotel. The reporters were students of politics and economics, and could talk to a President intelligently from a deep insight into the affairs of government. Such a man was E. G. Dunnell, for many years the head of the Washington bureau of the New York Times, whose squirrel nest in the middle of the Row was a favorite port of call for some of the most influential figures in the history of the country. Dunnell was one of those who enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Cleveland. He had a fine and well-stocked mind, and when he talked with the President there was no groping, no uncertainty. Cleveland was direct in his methods, and when he met the few newspaper men who had gained his respect he directed them to come directly to the point of what they wished to know. There was no wasting of time over trivialities by Grover Cleveland.

Stirs Cleveland Resentment.

Thus he found himself out of sympathy with a tendency in Washington news which at this time became noticeable. The writing of gossipy, unimportant, and, at times, impertinent stories, began to be fashionable among a certain class of writers. All the intimate details of White House life were pounced upon with avidity, but how much Mr. Cleveland had smarted under this was to be revealed only by an accident.

On Thursday afternoons it was the custom of Mr. Cleveland to hold a public reception, when anybody, the high and the low, could go to the White House to shake hands with the President. Mr. Cleveland stationed himself in the southwest doorway of the East room, where he greeted the people who filed past.

One afternoon when such a reception was in progress, a group of newspaper men stood behind and slightly to the left of the President. A small woman, obviously a poor and humble little creature, in worn and faded clothes, and wearing a bonnet that had long been out of style, approached the President, and Mr. Cleveland had just taken her gently by the hand when some of the newspaper men behind the President began to laugh. Now it seems obvious from the all but obliterated facts which have come down concerning the incident—which this writer obtained from the late Perry S. Heath, who knew them from first-hand knowledge, having been present on the occasion—that the newspaper men were not laughing at the little woman in the faded bonnet, but at some incident in the East room, where the visitors were assembled, but which the President had not witnessed. But Mr. Cleveland thought the laughter was at the expense of his humble visitor, whose hand at that moment he held in his own. Without releasing it, he turned and gave the newspaper men full in their faces as stinging a rebuke as the correspondents of Washington have ever been called upon to take.

Correspondents Are Denounced.

"I would be shocked," said Mr. Cleveland, "to see this demonstration did not know that you carried such ridiculous actions into your writings. For some time I have read with repugnance things you men have been writing about the White House, about small domestic affairs that belong to family privacy. But you are Washington correspondents, and you are acting their part."

It was this last sentence which rubbed the salt into the wound. There were newspaper men present who had not been among those writers whose laughter had provoked the rebuke, and who knew themselves not to have been included with the others by the President. But Mr. Cleveland had brought in the Washington correspondents as a body!

It so happened that the Gridiron Club, then in its infancy, was about to give its annual dinner, and that Mr. Cleveland had accepted an invitation to be the guest of honor. The situation was most embarrassing. There was a meeting of the club, and it was voted that since an insult had been placed upon the corps of Washington correspondents, the invitation to the President of the United States must be withdrawn. Robert M. Larner of the Charleston News and Courier, one of the most prominent correspondents of his day, was instructed to go to the White House on this melancholy errand.

Invitation Is Withdrawn.

The invitation to the President was formally withdrawn and Mr. Cleveland did not attend the dinner, nor did he ever after attend any of the dinners, the only President, since the organization of the Gridiron Club who has not been its guest. Mr. Cleveland, to some of his more intimate newspaper friends, afterward referred to the incident, but never to his dying day did he apologize to any one.

Perry S. Heath had been a printer on the Indianapolis Journal, and when only a boy—he left the case at 17 when another man in the composing room turned in, one day, a longer "string" than his—became the publisher of the Muncie Times. One afternoon a man whom he did not know, walked into his office, told the youthful editor that he was going to be a candidate for the United States Senate, and asked for editorial support. His name was Benjamin Harrison. Heath did support him in his newspaper. Harrison was elected, taking his seat March 4, 1881, and about the same time the Muncie publisher gave up the small-town stuff for the larger field, and began his newspaper career in Washington as the correspondent of a constantly increasing "string" of papers.

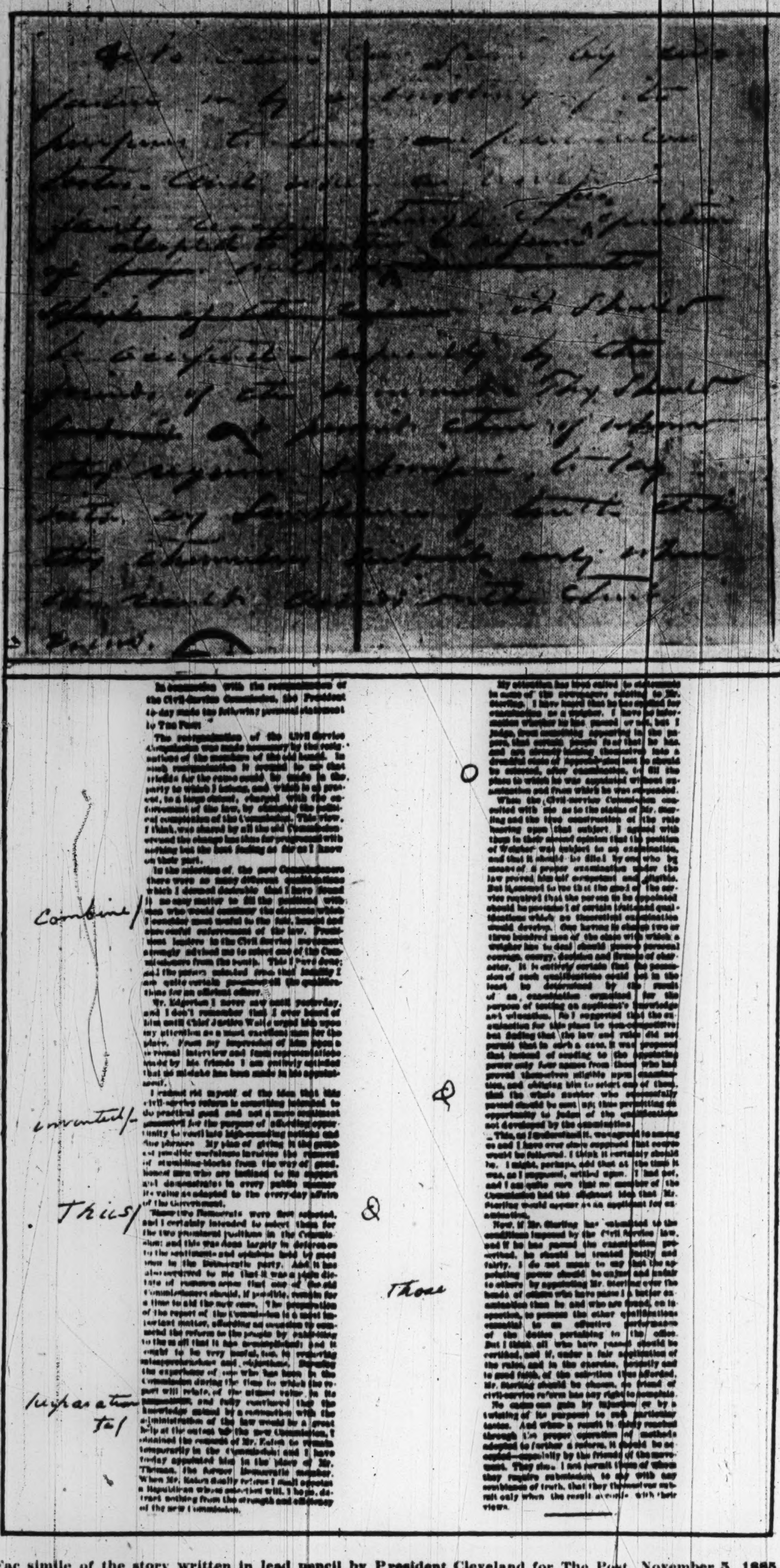
Wholesale Reporting Begins.

Ten years earlier, in the early Seventies, W. Scott Smith had been the correspondent of a formidable list of papers, which included the New York Evening Post, the Boston Traveler, the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Pittsburgh Telegraph, the Cincinnati Times, the St. Louis Dispatch, the Hartford Post, the Springfield Union, the Providence Bulletin and the New Haven Union. The newspaper correspondent of that day covered a lot of territory. All these papers were housed in that part of "Newspaper Row" which had spilled around F street from Fourteenth street, in a small, one-story building, the whole front of which was covered by the signs of the various papers there holding forth. The little office has long since been torn down to make room for more pretentious edifices, for this neighborhood is now the heart of the business and shopping district of Washington. A string of papers like Smith's was some mark to shoot at, but Perry Heath shot, and scored heavily with more than a dozen journalistic bull's-eyes to his credit.

Friendship With McKinley.

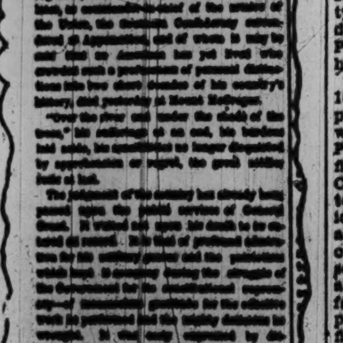
Not only was his office in Newspaper Row, but he made his home there, living for twelve years at the old Ebbitt House, famous landmark, which has since passed away. Here, in the dining room the newspaper man became acquainted with a member of Congress, just then beginning to attract attention at the Capitol, a man below medium size in stature, but with a fine head, such penetrating, deep-set eyes, of such distinction of carriage, as to mark him at once as a personage. His wife was a frail and delicate little creature, to whom the representative was passionately devoted, and there were times when she would faint at the dinner table.

On one of these occasions Mr. Heath was able to render some kindly service to the devoted couple, and thus was laid the foundation between the newspaper correspondent and William McKinley, of Ohio, of a friendship which endured until the one became President of the United States and the other First Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of all matters relating to patronage during the McKinley administration, and one of the



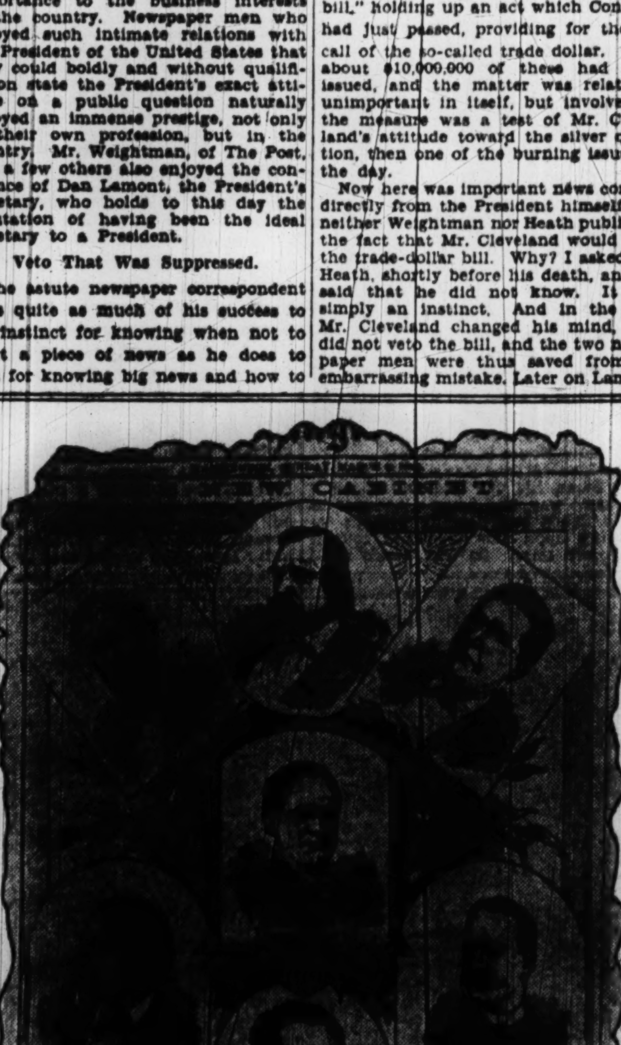
Combine
Thus
Those

Fac simile of the story written in lead pencil by President Cleveland for The Post, November 5, 1885, and the galley proofs with the corrections and revisions as made by the President.


A GREAT MAN.

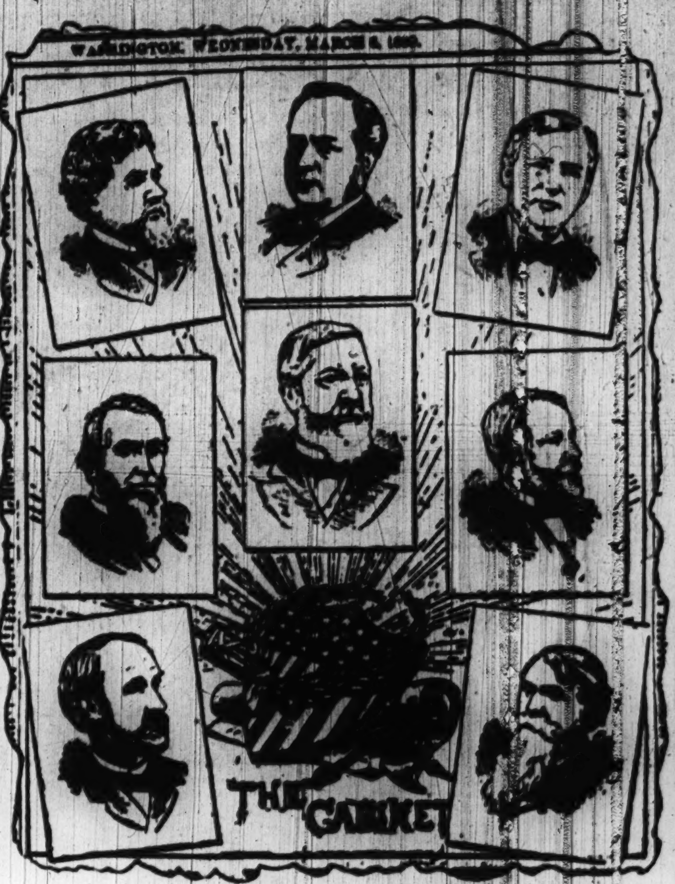
(From The Post, July 24, 1885.)

The Post's editorial on the death of Grant.



(From The Post, March 5, 1885.)

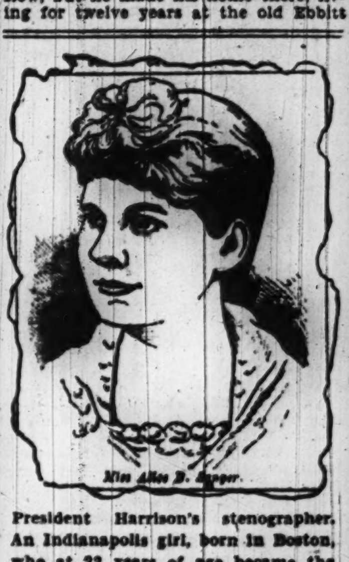
Grover Cleveland's first Cabinet. Upper, left to right—William F. Vilas, Postmaster General; L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior; A. H. Garland, Attorney General. Center—Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State. Lower—William C. Endicott, Secretary of War; Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury; William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy.



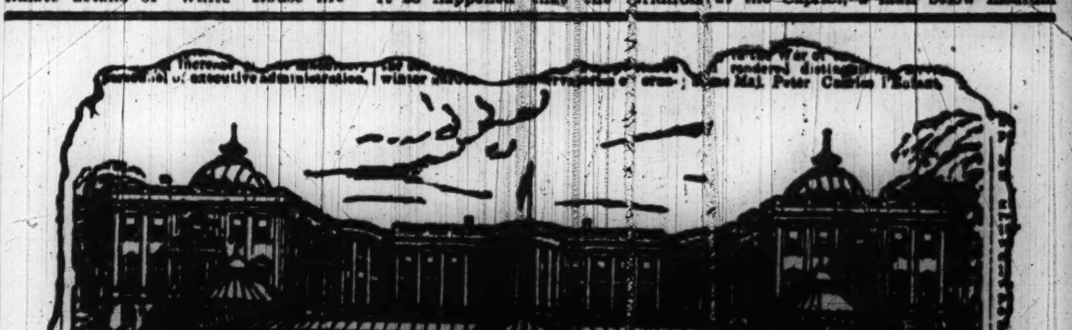
(From The Post, March 6, 1889.)

Benjamin Harrison's Cabinet.

ELIJAH W. HALFORD,
Private Secretary of President Harrison.

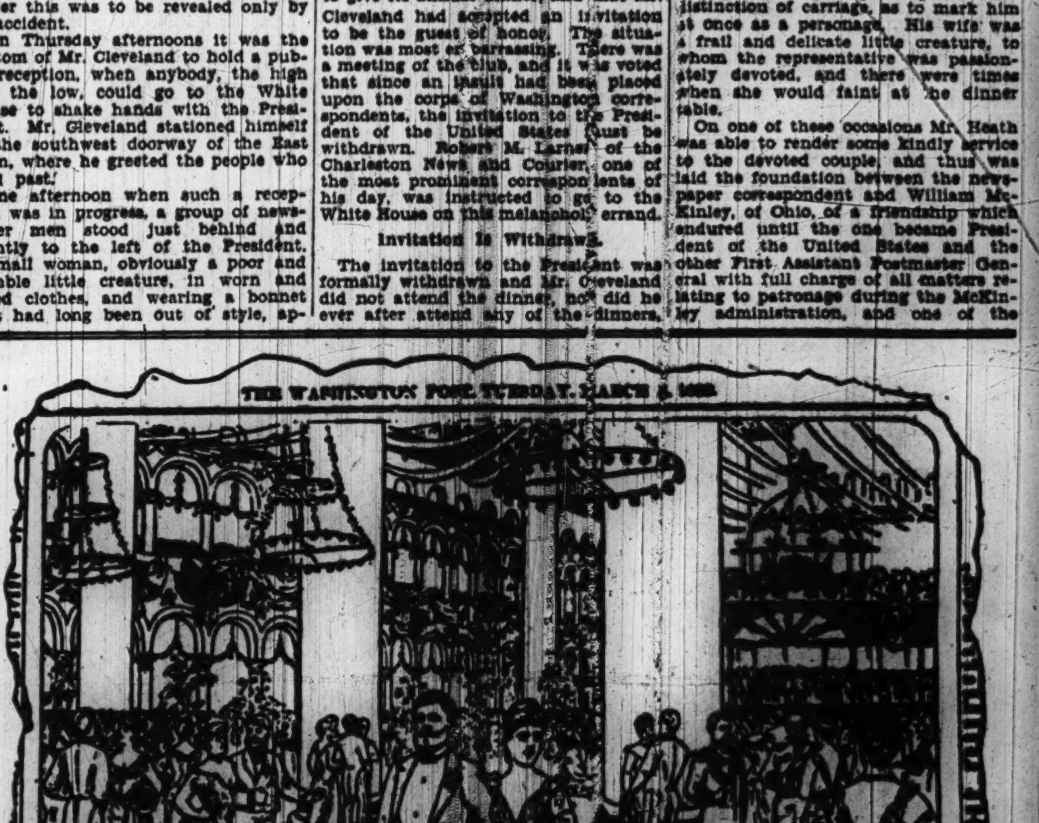

Miss Alice B. Sanger.

President Harrison's stenographer. An Indianapolis girl, born in Boston, who at 22 years of age became the first woman ever employed as a clerk at the White House.



MRS. HARRISON'S PLAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION—SOUTHERN FACADE, PRESENT STRUCTURE—OFFICIAL AND ART WINGS, COURTYARD, AND WINTER GARDENS.

From the Post, August 24, 1890.



THE WASHINGTON POST, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1889.
THE INAUGURATION BALL

(From The Post, March 5, 1889.)

Harrison's Inaugural Ball. The new President attends a notable event in the Pension Office.

M'KINLEY CAUTIOUS IN HIS RELATIONS WITH CORRESPONDENTS

HANNA GAVE NEWS TO HIS FAVORITES AMONG REPORTERS

Others Went to Theodore Roosevelt, Then in Navy Department.

SENATOR LODGE'S ROOM HOME OF "WAR BOARD"

News Instinct Brought Forecast of Nomination for Vice Presidency.

strongest political figures of the time, a role for which he had been prepared by the confidential relations which had previously existed between himself and Benjamin Harrison.

Harrison and Publicity.

If there was ever a President who knew less about news than Benjamin Harrison, tradition along the old Newspaper Row has no record of him. He knew absolutely nothing of the value to himself of newspaper publicity, and was the hardest man from whom to obtain information the Washington correspondents had ever known, not even excepting Hayes. Perry Heath had been closer to him than any other man, while he was senator and when Mr. Harrison went to the White House the Indiana correspondent was one of the very few who had access to the President, and could obtain directly from this high authority, news of the first magnitude.

Harrison's secretary, Elijah J. Halford, had been managing editor of the Indianapolis Journal, and being a newspaper man himself should have been in a position to keep the correspondents informed, but it is a newspaper tradition in Washington that Harrison never told anything to anybody, least of all to Halford, and the President's secretary, who was handicapped by ill health, frequently had to consult Mr. Heath, the indefatigable correspondent of a string of a dozen or more newspapers, to find out what the President was doing, or was going to do. Harrison was "grumpy," and hard to approach, and there were no newspaper reputations made at the White House in his administration as many were made, later on, in Roosevelt's time.

Spokesman for President.

Perry Heath, from his close personal and political intimacy with the President, was the "official spokesman" of his day, and most of the contacts between President Harrison and the press were through him. Thus his friendship with Weightman was valuable to The Post. A tip from Perry Heath was big news, and the advantageous relationship enabled Mr. Heath, on his part, to obtain for his own newspapers much valuable congressional and departmental news gathered by other men, and exchanged in a spirit of friendly cooperation. From time to time Mr. Heath was a contributor of political articles to The Post.

In 1894 Mr. Heath bought the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, and continued to edit it through the campaign of 1896 which brought his old friend of the Ebbitt House days, Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio, back to Washington as President of the United States.

During this campaign a close and confidential relationship was established between Mr. Heath and Marcus A. Hanna. It is not generally known that originally Hanna had been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury by McKinley. But as the acceptance of this post would have made it necessary for Mr. Hanna to sever many of his business connections, which he had no mind to do, it was arranged that McKinley's famous campaign manager, who had just made himself the dominant political figure of the day, after one of the bitterest campaigns in history, should become Postmaster General, with Perry S. Heath, the Washington correspondent, as First Assistant Postmaster General, to handle all the patronage of the entire administration. Heath accepted the place on the understanding that he was to work under Hanna, and gave up his newspaper connections most reluctantly.

McKinley Shows Gratitude.

William McKinley was no ingrate. The campaign of 1896 had been fought by Republicans with a zeal almost religious, and some of the more ardent of the party supporters and personal friends of the standard-bearer had contributed so heavily to the campaign as to have virtually ruined themselves financially. Mr. McKinley desired that no man with a legitimate claim upon him or the party should be overlooked in the administrative housecleaning which followed the retirement of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party from office, and Heath was charged with full responsibility in all matters concerned with the dispensation of patronage, with a strategic position in the Postoffice Department, then the last big stronghold of the "spoils system," so called.

At the last minute, however, McKinley's plans were changed, and it was decided that instead of Mr. Hanna going into the Cabinet, a vacancy should be made for him in the Senate by offering the Secretaryship of State to the venerable John Sherman, of Ohio, then, so to speak, on his last legs.

An obstacle to the appointment of Mr. Hanna to fill the senatorial vacancy thus so adroitly to be created was the animosity toward him of Gov. Bushnell of Ohio. Mr. Heath was one of the two men sent by McKinley to Columbus to bring Bushnell around. This was done, and Mark Hanna entered the Senate by appointment, March 5, 1897.

Traditions of Newspaper Row.

The former inhabitant of Newspaper Row, who had been a part of its life for all the years he had been in Congress, now resided in the White House, and the old neighborhood which had known him so well, now knew him no more. The "Row" settled back into its accustomed ways, still the busy mart of news. It was to know ten more years of glory, to enjoy something of the distinction it had known in the old days, when Sam Clemens was writing "The Innocents Abroad" in Miss Virginia Wells' boarding house just up the street, in one of the few remaining old-time buildings still left standing in the neighborhood. In one of the buildings of the "Row" John Howard Payne, the immortal author of "Home, Sweet Home," had lived in 1850, when he was in Washington trying to get President Fillmore to send him back to Tunis. Payne belongs to the "Row," also, for another reason; for in 1838 he was a correspondent in Washington.

Perhaps no more historic neighborhood in Washington has ever flourished, faded and vanished than this, where McKinley came to live and become a part of its traditions. From the Seventies and through the Nineties the old Ebbitt House made the Willard, across the street, share in the patronage of public men. There was a famous little bar, presided over for 40 years by John Helmus, who probably knew more prominent public men than any man who ever lived in Washington. Here one day Gen. George A. Custer, on his way from the War Department to the railroad depot, dropped in for one last drink, and to say good-by to John, before leaving for that expedition against the Sioux from which he was never to return. Helmus was the last man Custer ever spoke to in Washington, the last friend to take him by the hand.

Newspaper Row Moves.

McKinley, living for years at the Ebbitt, was bound up in the fabric of life of the Row, which stretched along Fourteenth street, from F street to Pennsylvania avenue, where another remnant of a bygone day then stood, an old building where the American Union Telegraph was located in the old days, having removed, in the early Sixties, from its earlier location on Pennsylvania avenue at Four-and-a-Half street. Wherever the telegraph key clicks in Washington there you shall find the newspaper office. The correspondents followed the telegraph company uptown and took possession of the row of old-fashioned two-story houses, with quaint windows and slate roofs, directly opposite the old Willard Hotel, and this became "Newspaper Row."

There was a certain indescribable atmosphere about it that McKinley must have loved. Here was Bohemia, and while McKinley was no Bohemian, but a very grave and sedate man, he none the less enjoyed the free-and-easy life of the neighborhood. Washington and its inhabitants were not at all self-conscious in those days. It was an era of good-fellowship and informality. In the warm summer evenings guests of the Willard took their chairs out under the spreading elms at the curbstone and sat, and smoked, and gossiped, and a merry time was had by all. Across the street one would see McKinley and his cronies propped in their chairs tilted back against the Ebbitt's wall, or they, too, would pull their hard-bottom wooden chairs out onto the sidewalk, under the trees, for in those days a line of stately elms beautified this neighborhood; but they, also, have gone.

Stories by Col. Tom Ochiltree.

On such summer evenings as found the Row's colony at home, chatting, swapping news or anecdotes, talking politics, laying out campaigns—on such summer evenings there would always be a smiling black boy within hail, and one would hear the music of tinkling ice in tall, thin glasses, for statesmen still drank their "licker" unafraid, and had their mint juleps served to them if they had a mind, out on the very sidewalk itself.

Here one would find McKinley many times, in a group sitting out on the old-fashioned, uneven brick pavement in the cool of the evening, a quiet, reserved man, with impelling eyes and a face of wonderful charm, and here would be Senator Joe Blackburn and Col. Tom Ochiltree, as full of good stories as a mint is of money. Ochiltree had owned a small paper at Nacogdoches, and one time he attended a banquet in Paris, when James Gordon Bennett was present. Bennett ordered an account of it cabled to the New York Herald and Ochiltree, not to be outdone, had it duplicated to his paper. The cable tolls put him out of business.

From the little rabbit-warrens of the Row poured forth a stream of information every day which kept the American people in touch with their Capital, which knit the States of the Union together in the bonds of a common understanding.

In time the Row outgrew itself, and spilled around the corner into Pennsylvania avenue, where it runs into E street, just as it had spilled around the F street corner. The New York World established itself in the spacious apartments where George Parker's celebrated gambling house in the earlier time had been a famous institution in Washington's unregenerate days. The Washington Post moved uptown, and its building quickly became filled with writers, and thus Newspaper Row imperceptibly blended into "Rum Row," which extended along E street from The Post's new home to the old Gregson House, at the corner of Thirteenth and E, past Shoemaker's—where the rickey was born, and which was a whisky rickey, and not a gin rickey at all, as is commonly supposed to be the case—clear down the street, indeed, to "Sawdust Hall," a celebrated temple dedicated to keno, which flourished through the Eighties.

Jackson City Wide Open.

Midway down the block, where Mr. Munsey afterward erected a beautiful white marble home for his Washington Times, stood the old Lawrence Hotel, rendezvous for the sporting fraternity. Jackson City, on the Virginia side of the Potomac just at the end of where the old Long Bridge used to be, had been founded with great pomp and ceremony by "Old Hickory" himself, and he believed it destined to be a future metropolis. There was the original corner stone, and one house. It did not grow beyond this stage until the gamblers took it in hand, and Jackson City became a notorious resort, wide-open as to racing and gaming. Every night its picturesque patrons, smacking of the stable and the roulette wheel, would flock back to Washington, and the saloons along "Rum Row," and the old Lawrence, took on an added gayety.

War Increases Corps.

The Spanish War emphasized the importance of Washington news, as the Civil War had done previously, and as the World War was to do later on. And the Spanish War period is McKinley's own. The correspondents increased in number as the larger papers established bureaus, and others, which until then had not been represented, sent men of their own to the Capital.

In spite of his friendships with them, McKinley had but few contacts with the average newspaper man after his election as President. He was of the old school, and the age of publicity, under Roosevelt, had not dawned. He disliked publicity, and was most cautious in his relations with newspaper men. He especially did not like to be quoted, and sometimes he carried this antipathy to extremes. One day, while he was chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the House, George Alfred Townsend met him in the lobby of the Ebbitt, and they stopped to chat. Townsend wrote an interview, based on the conversation, which he published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and McKinley never spoke to him again to the day of his death.

When the Spanish War came on the newspaper men obtained most of the big war news from subordinate but well-informed officials or from senators and members of the House, who were far more active, politically, in that war than their successors had any opportunity of being in 1917.

Office in White House Proper.

In those days the new annex of the White House, built in Roosevelt's time, where the Executive offices are now located, had not been dreamed of. President McKinley's office was still where his predecessors had conducted the affairs of the Nation, on the east side of the second floor of the White House, overlooking the Treasury. McKinley's private office, as Cleveland's had been, was on the south side, next to the corner room, which was the office of the various secretaries. There was also a large semicircular anteroom at the head of the stairs, and all the visitors to the White House entered by the main door, under the north portico, which is now used only by the President's family and for social purposes, and not at all for official business.

President McKinley was crowded for space, for naturally, under the conditions prevailing and with the business of the Government greatly increased by the war, there were always swarms of statesmen and office-seekers and contractors and Army and Navy officers and officials having business with the President, to say nothing of the army of plain and fancy bores, streaming through the hall downstairs and packed into the anteroom, which served as a place for the cooling of heels and the nursing of various and sundry hopes and fears.

Reporters Camp on Porch.

The correspondents had access to the White House during business hours, and generally a flock of them would spend the day—and night, too—during the war days, when big news was breaking, camped on the portico, buttonholing everybody who had left the President and might be presumed to know what was going on.

A war invariably and inevitably enhances the power and prestige of a President. It is at such times that the finely adjusted constitutional balance between Legislative and Executive is most likely to be disturbed. Naturally, the White House at this time was the focus of news of more importance from the point of view of the news writers.

Mark Hanna, the new senator from Ohio, was the strongest and most influential man in the administration, next to Mr. McKinley himself. When he would leave the White House, after a conference with the President, he would find himself surrounded by as many correspondents as could come to close quarters, while the smaller fry among them hung on the outskirts with picked-up ears. Hanna had strange likes and dislikes. Himself the most conservative of men, his particular favorite among the newspaper correspondents was a vivid and flashy man, of so little culture that his copy had to be rewritten in his office, but so gifted otherwise with a "nose for news" that he probably produced more "scoops"—to use a word not then out of favor—than any five reporters in town.

Gets Hanna Out of Bed.

Hanna had a remarkable liking for him, and I have known him, with the utmost audacity, to get the multimillionaire senator out of bed down at his front door in his nightshirt, after midnight, to get an interview, or some piece of information. Hanna was a good news source, to those who had access to him, and correspondents were able to obtain from him much news of a character which in later years has been concentrated in the hands of the President himself.

Now, at this time a new star of the first magnitude was rising on the political horizon of Washington, and the blowing-up of the Maine intensified the brilliancy of his candlepower. A very energetic man, with an instinctive sense of publicity, and a talent for friendship which amounted to genius, was holding down the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy. If one will go to the east portico of the State, War and Navy Building in Washington and will closely examine the steps leading therefrom, directly across the street from the White House, he will observe certain ruts and grooves in the solid granite. These were worn by the feet of Theodore Roosevelt, in those hectic days preceding the departure of Gen. Shafter and his buckboard for Cuba, as a dozen times a day he popped over to the Executive Mansion, to remind the President that he ought to do something to Spain.

Newspaper "War Board."

About this time, around 2 o'clock every afternoon, a group of influential newspaper men would meet with Mr. Lodge in the senator's office at the Capitol. They were Louis A. Coolidge, of Boston; Robert J. Wynne, correspondent of the old New York Press before Mr. Munsey acquired and chloroformed it; David Barry, for years the distinguished head of the New York Sun bureau, and Henry L. West then the chief political writer of The Washington Post. These men were in close touch with Lodge's friend Roosevelt, and all were ardently in favor of a war with Spain. Beriah Wilkins, the publisher of The Post, was particularly keen about it. These men helped to create that public sentiment which later forced Mr. McKinley most reluctantly into the war with Spain. The group, including Lodge and Roosevelt, facetiously referred to themselves as the "war board," and with the information made available to them through the senator and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the newspaper men comprising it were able to scoop the world.

The "war board" supported Roosevelt through thick and thin down to the time he was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with McKinley, and during the brief time he presided over the Senate he met with them at 2 o'clock every afternoon in Senator Lodge's room, where the affairs of the nation were settled daily. Naturally, these men exerted an enormous influence upon the trend of the news of the period, for all were representatives of important papers.

Roosevelt went from San Juan Hill to Albany, and Mr. Lodge, when the campaign of 1900 came on, confidentially urged Mr. West, who was still writing politics for The Washington Post, to support the governor of New York for the vice presidential nomination on the ticket with McKinley; Senator Lodge believed that the time was coming when Vice Presidents would succeed to the Presidency, as they had in the early periods in American history. It is a circumstance which throws a considerable light upon that point in history which would make it appear that Col. Roosevelt, and his friends, did not desire that this nomination should be made, and that he was forced against his wishes to accept second place on the ticket with McKinley.

Mr. West reported the proceedings of the Republican national convention for The Post, and at Philadelphia he met Gov. Roosevelt in the Walton Hotel, and with what Lodge had told him in mind, asked him how he felt about the talk of putting him on the ticket as McKinley's running mate.

Vice Presidency at Issue.

"Only one man ever declined the Vice Presidency," replied Gov. Roosevelt, with a characteristic dental display. "That was Wright, and he was a damn fool." This doubtless was a reference to Silas Wright, but Roosevelt, it might be added in passing, was slightly in error on this point. At the Harrisburg convention in 1839 at which Gen. Harrison was nominated for President, the second place on the ticket was offered to Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, who had been Secretary of the Navy in Monroe's cabinet, but he declined it. The nomination was then offered to Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, who also declined, and John Tyler accepted it—and succeeded to the Presidency upon the death, soon after his inauguration, of the hero of Tippecanoe. Henry Clay, despite the urging of his friends, including Senator Benton, of Missouri, declined the Vice Presidential nomination in 1824, on the ticket which was to have been Crawford and Clay; and doubtless there have been other instances prior to the declination of this honor by Frank O. Lowden, after he had actually been nominated at Cleveland. Still, Roosevelt did not have many precedents for refusing a Vice Presidential nomination. Mr. West was convinced that he would accept the nomination, and his political dispatches from then on were strongly colored by the disclosure of Roosevelt's state of mind, as made, in this illuminating flash, to a close newspaper friend.

Disregards Hanna Statement.

Nor was West's faith in his own judgment shaken when Mark Hanna called a conference of the principal political writers covering the convention, and informed them that John D. Long, of Massachusetts, would be nominated for Vice President.

Robert J. Wynne, who had gone through the Spanish War period the consistent supporter of Roosevelt, weakened for the first time, and believing that Hanna was speaking from inside knowledge, wrote a dispatch for his paper, stating that Long would be McKinley's running mate.

Meanwhile in a hotel lobby West ran across George B. Cortelyou, and there was a brief exchange of highly significant words. West wanted to know whether the nomination of Roosevelt would be satisfactory to the President, and Cortelyou, as close-mouthed a clam as ever served an oyster in an intimate and confidential capacity, gave such an answer as sent the correspondent of The Washington Post flying to the telegraph wire, for it was getting late. He then went to Wynne's room, and, finding him absent for a moment, left for him this note which explains what Cortelyou had told him:

"Dear Bob: T. R. will be nominated by the convention tomorrow by acclamation. President McKinley will interpose no objection to the evident wish of the convention, and when Roosevelt has been nominated, as he will be, it will be perfectly satisfactory to the President."

News Instinct at Work.

Wynne found the note in time to change his previous dispatch, and The Washington Post and New York Press the next morning had the news that Gov. Roosevelt positively would be McKinley's running mate. And Mr. West went so far as to state on his own authority that Roosevelt would accept, a circumstance which afterward came to pass, as all the world knows.

The incident throws an illuminating flood of light upon the methods of the highly-trained political specialists in Washington in their relations with public men, with Presidents and party leaders. The instinct which guided Mr. West in deciding to depend, for his view of the news, upon a quick flash into the mind of Theodore Roosevelt, as revealed with characteristic impatience to an old friend, rather than upon the positive statement of Senator Hanna, the President's campaign manager and closest political friend, was a matter of long training and deep political background. The Washington correspondent must learn to know when not to print what he is told upon high authority, as Heath and Weightman had learned not to print as a fact that President Cleveland would veto the trade-dollar bill, even upon the word of the President himself.

"War Board" Is Honored.

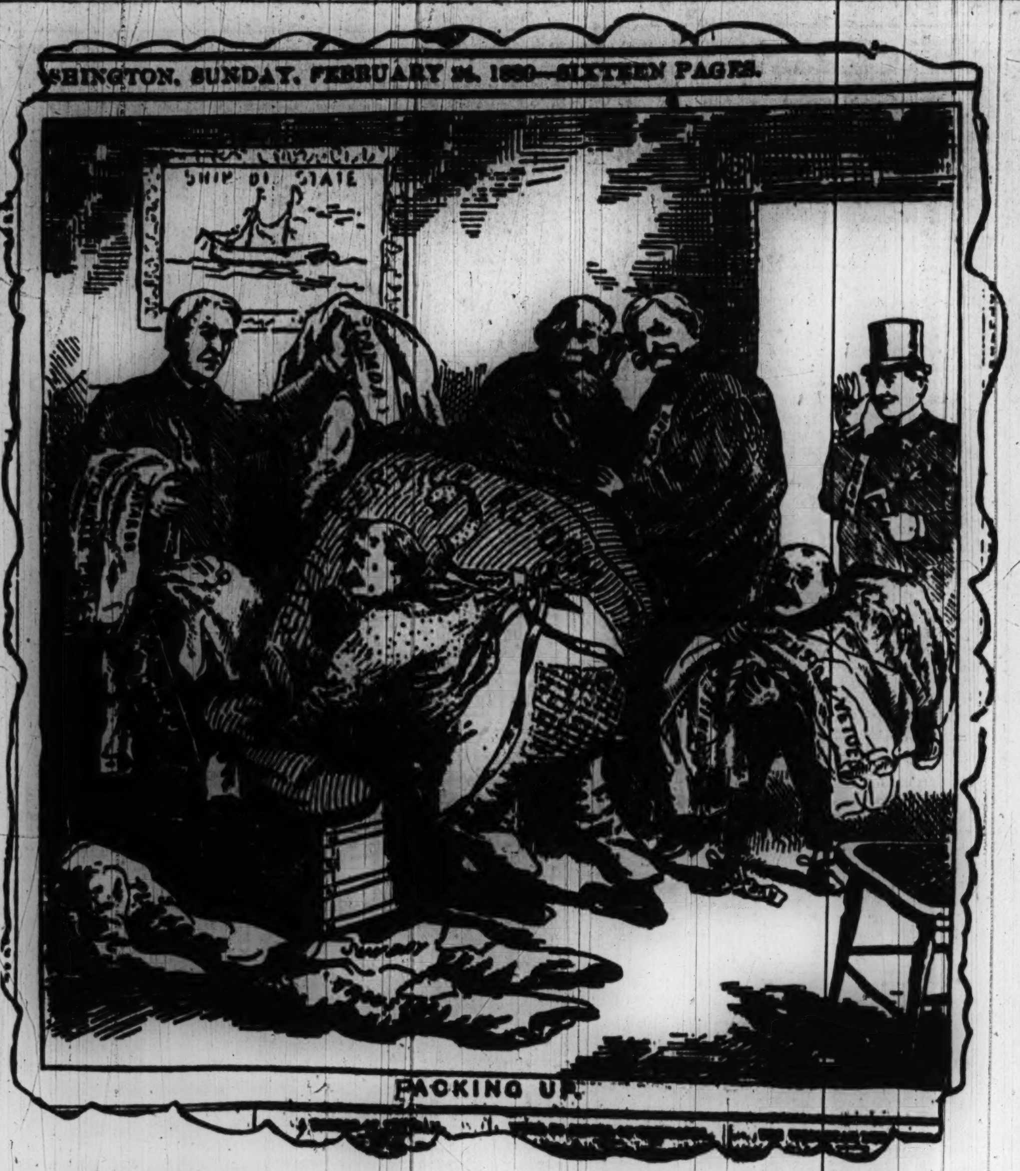
After the election of McKinley and Roosevelt Senator Lodge had a number of gold pins made in Paris, and these he presented to the members of the "war board." After Roosevelt had succeeded to the Presidency, upon the death of McKinley, his former friends of the "war board" days found that the little pins Lodge had given them were passports to the White House, and they obtained from the President much highly valuable news which was exclusive. President Roosevelt made Robert J. Wynne Postmaster General in his Cabinet, Mr. West became Commissioner of the District of Columbia by the President's appointment, and Louis A. Coolidge was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

As the Roosevelt administration progressed other newspaper men attracted the attention of the President, and in time the Colonel had around him a group of intimate journalistic friends, whose ease of access to the White House and confidential relations with the President gave them a very great advantage in the news way over their less favored associates, who dubbed them the "fair-haired boys," half in derision and half in jealous admiration. At times they would be the despair of their competitors, and John Callan O'Laughlin, of the Chicago Tribune, and a few others, printed big White House news that lesser men could not obtain. Of course Mr. Roosevelt sometimes used them in the sending up of what trial balloons he might wish to employ in the sounding out of public sentiment upon this or that policy, and the stories did not always materialize, but they were good copy, and there were no White House denials to prove embarrassing.

Wynne Gets Cabinet Post.

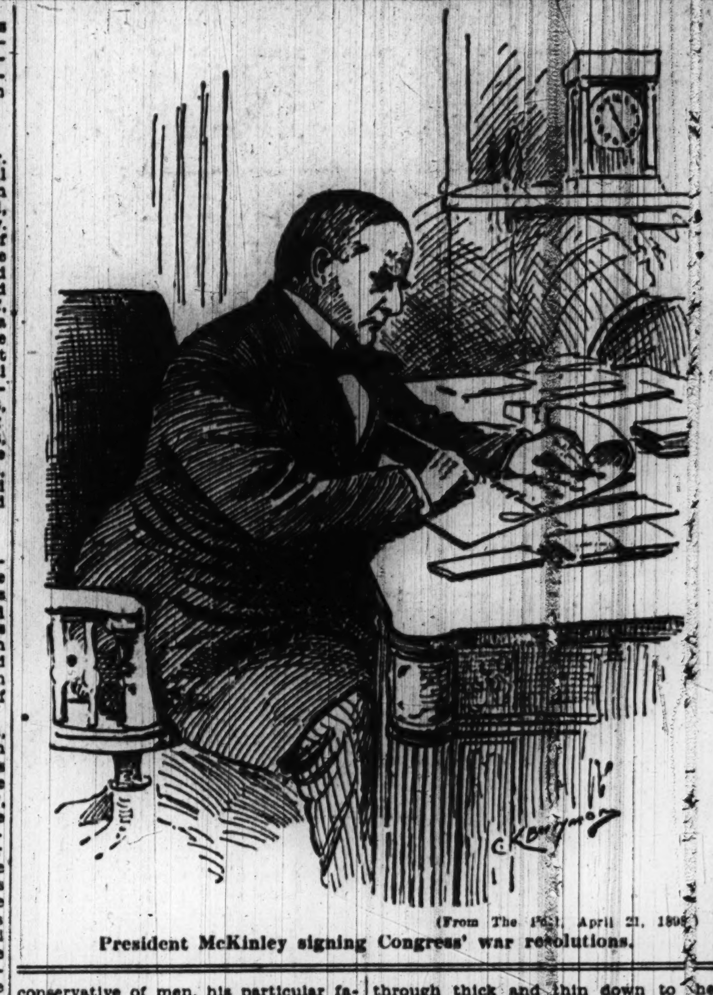
As other Presidents had done, Mr. Roosevelt used some of his confidential newspaper friends in highly important, if unofficial, employments. Robert J. Wynne was placed in the Postoffice Department originally to run the grafters to earth, a task which he performed so well that he was rewarded with the Cabinet post. Mr. O'Laughlin rendered highly important and confidential service to President Roosevelt in Japan, and at the Portsmouth Peace Conference, and he became Assistant Secretary of State.

These brimming Roosevelt days were characterized by news from Washington that was spicy, interest-compelling, picturesque, flavored with the vivid personality of the red-blooded man in the White House who was always on the go. Early in his administration Roosevelt cast about for an issue to arrest

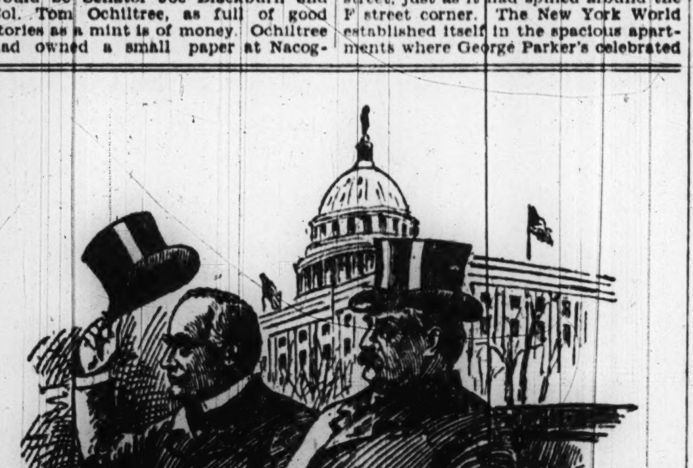


SHINGTON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1889—SIXTEEN PAGES.
SHIP OF STATE
PACKING UP.

The Post's farewell to Cleveland. An early and most elaborate cartoon up to that time.


(From The Post, April 21, 1898.)

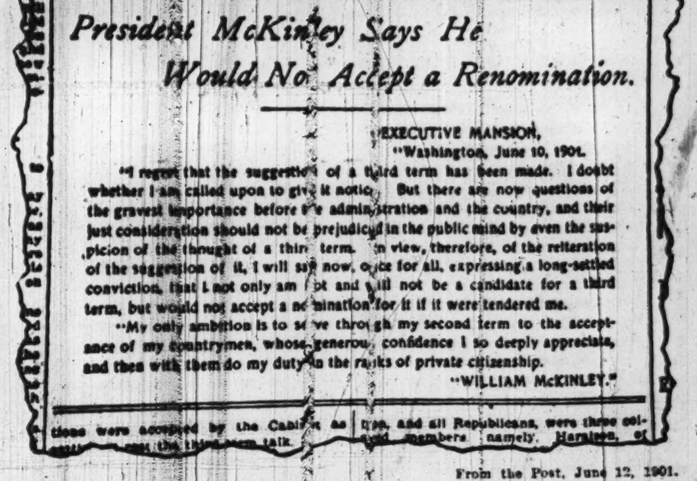
President McKinley signing Congress' war resolutions.



President and ex-President.

(From The Post, March 5, 1897.)

Presidents McKinley and Cleveland in the inaugural parade.


short period longer, and these declara- | Among those voting against the resolu-

President McKinley Says He Would Not Accept a Renomination.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"Washington, June 10, 1901.

"I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me.

"My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

tions were accepted by the Cabinet as | tee, and all Republicans, were three colored members, namely, Harrison, of

From the Post, June 12, 1901.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON.

DEATH'S DREAD SUMMONS

Mrs. Harrison, the Beloved Wife and Mother, Is no More.

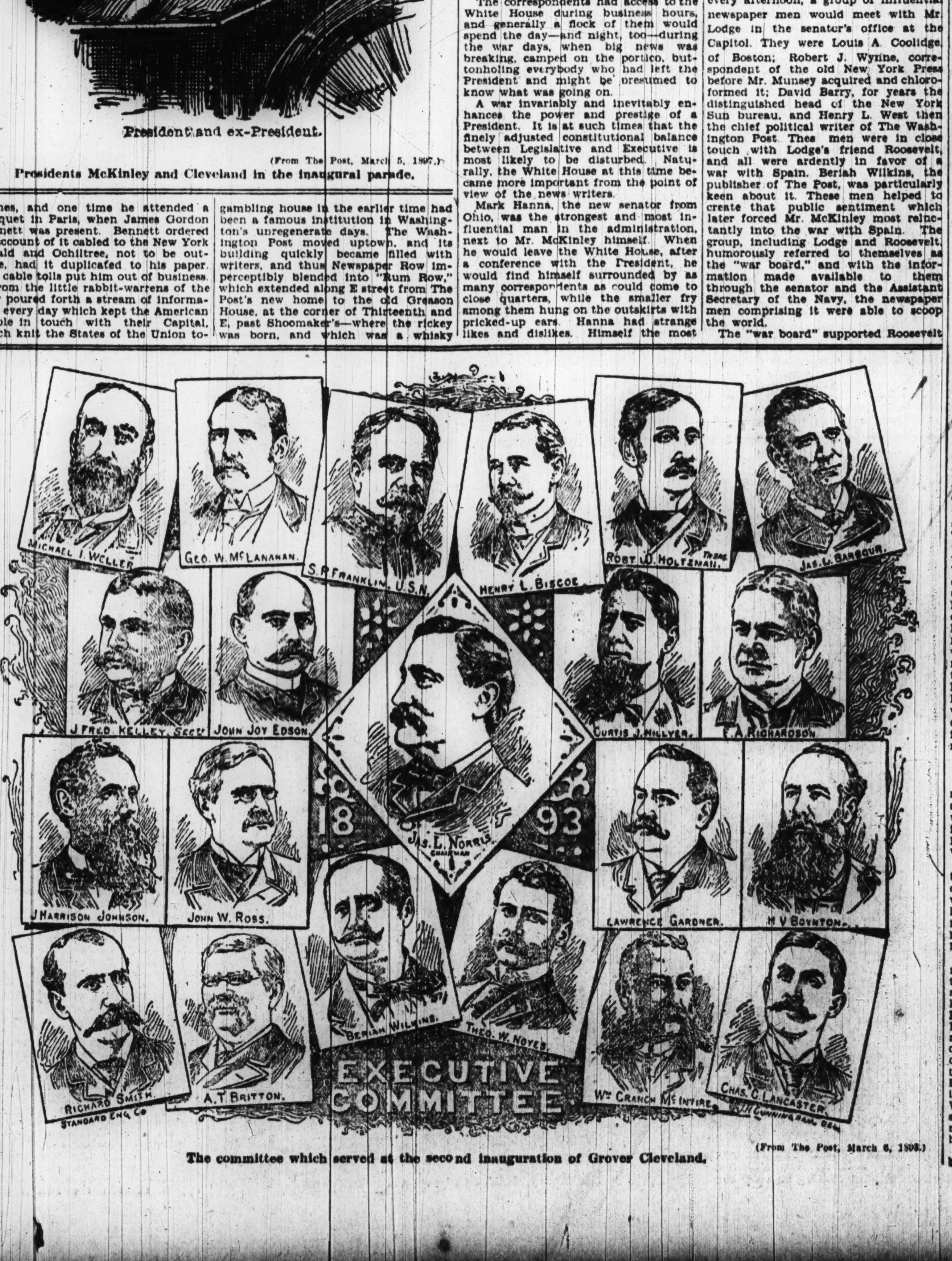
AT 1:40 A. M. CAME THE END

For Twenty-four Hours the President and Family Had Been Almost Constantly in the Sick Room Watching the Flickering Lamp of Life—Her Last Hours Comparatively Free from Pain—The Funeral to Take Place at Indianapolis on Thursday.

"Mrs. Harrison is dead!" That was the message sent broadcast over the Capital City and the whole world from the White House this morning. "A good woman gone" will be the solemn response from every heart throughout this anxious, grief-stricken nation, as the sad but not unexpected realization of all fears is made known.

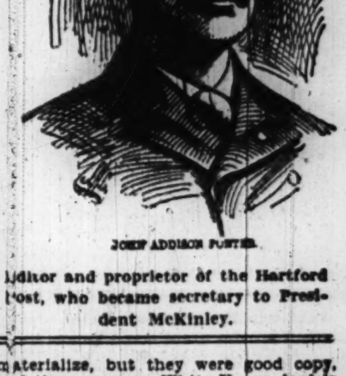
(From The Post, October 25, 1892.)

Mrs. Harrison dies in the White House.



The committee which served at the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland.

(From The Post, March 6, 1893.)


JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

Editor and proprietor of the Hartford Post, who became secretary to President McKinley.

(From The Post, October 24, 1896.)

PERRY S. HEATH.

ROOSEVELT OFTEN RECEIVED PRESS GROUPS WHILE BEING SHAVED

PRESIDENT DECRIED THIRD-TERM BOOM AFTER DUE THOUGHT

Wilson Mentioned for White House in 1904 in Back Room at Mullany's.

TAFT ALWAYS CORDIAL TO NEWSPAPER CORPS

Wife of Iowa Representative Literally Thrown Out of Mansion.

attention, and he thought first of the tariff, until in the end 'Uncle Joe' Cannon changed his mind for him, as is now a matter of history The revision of the tariff was to go over, to become a part of the record of the ill-fated administration of William H. Taft, which led to the rupture between Roosevelt and his successor, whom he had made President, and an historic schism in the Republican party.

Railroad Baiting Begins.

The railroads at that time were the greatest single power in America, politically and economically The great epic of the conquest of the prairies and mountains of the far West by the steel rails of the romantic dreamers who spanned the Continent, had been written Roosevelt found their successors consolidating their possessions, yielding to corrupt legislatures, and corrupting them in turn inventing rebates and other secret practices He decided to make war on the railroad power and his friends among the Washington correspondents, and by this time he had a powerful following, threw themselves into the fray with zeal of crusaders They worked themselves up into a rage, a perfect frenzy about it

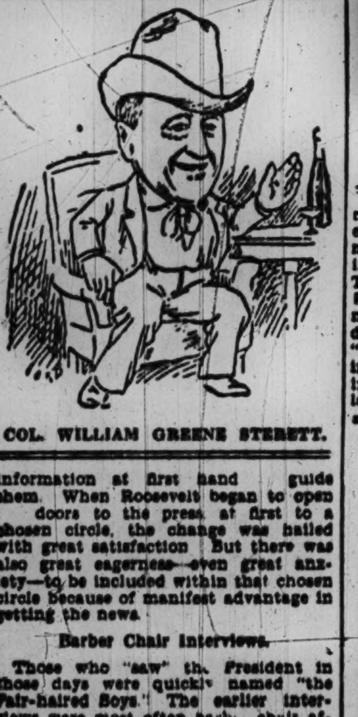
Without this newspaper support it is to be doubted if President Roosevelt could have got very far, for the struggle over the carriers brought on a battle between the Executive and the legislative power entrenched in the Senate. An immense amount of publicity was needed to stir up and educate public opinion and bring it to the support of the progressive movement then gathering headway in the West From that memorable contest the Senate emerged with impairment of power and prestige not yet restored, and not likely to be restored.

Senate Reform Forced.

What had been, up to Roosevelt's time, the most exclusive club in America, whose members were the haughty ambassadors of sovereign States, now finds itself a body elected directly by the people, and, being less strongly endowed by the Constitution than the House, less potent in many important respects than the lower body Here was a momentous reform in the political system indirectly brought about by Theodore Roosevelt and printer's ink.

Very soon after he came to the Presidency in September, 1901, Roosevelt adopted direct methods of contact with newspaper writers There was more reserve, perhaps, than when he previously held public office at Washington and Albany, but none the less positively he showed his preference for meeting and personally knowing the men who were writing about his administration

Heretofore access to the President on news errands had been difficult and, as a matter of practice, impossible A few of the more experienced men in previous administrations were granted an occasional interview and got direct



COL. WILLIAM GREENE STERETT.

information at first hand guide them. When Roosevelt began to open doors to the press at first to a chosen circle, the change was hailed with great satisfaction But there was also great eagerness—even great anxiety—to be included within that chosen circle because of manifest advantage in getting the news.

Barber Chair Interviews.

Those who "saw" the President in those days were quickly named "the Fair-haired Boys." The earlier interviews were most often barber chair affairs The President admitted half a dozen or so who had qualified as deserving of his confidence just before luncheon when he was getting his daily shave When Mr Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner Col Frank Hatton, editor of The Post, was his savage critic But as President his relations with the paper were friendly and cordial, for the Roosevelt family and the family of John R. McLean, who acquired The Post in this administration had long been friends.

Roosevelt's procedure at that time is further shown by an incident in connection with critical comment by several newspapers on some administrative outcropping in Montana, not altogether distinct in the President's mind He hastened to ascertain what it was really all about and found a clipping from a Montana newspaper that helped him

Thereupon he directed that the editorial offices of The Post be called and that Ernest G Walker of this city then covering the White House be asked to come to see him His message was telephoned to The Post When it was given to him Mr Walker was very skeptical, thinking it a joke at his expense by his office colleagues The message had to be given him a second time and very seriously before he would believe it and start up the Avenue

But the portal to the President's anteroom opened promptly on his arrival and he seated himself to watch the inner door with interest and to await developments. It was not long before that door flew open and Roosevelt stepped briskly out He held aloft with enthusiasm the clipping brought to him from Montana His first words uttered with a flourish, were:

"Here it is, here it is," whereupon he explained the source of the newspaper attacks and what the facts of the case were. Of course, he got the story in

EXTRA!

8:30 a. m.

FIRST BATTLE

Matanzas Batteries Fire on Flagship New York.

ARE SILENCED BY HOT SHOT

Great Damage Inflicted by the Guns of the New York, Puritan, and Cincinnati.

ONE HUNDRED SHOTS IN TWENTY MINUTES

Half-Completed Batteries of Matanzas Silenced and Earthwork Defenses Completely Destroyed—Shots Fired at a Distance of Two and One-half to Four Miles. Flagship New York Returns to Havana.

(From The Post, April 28, 1898.)

The Post's next issue. After that Mr Walker was also admitted for the barber chair interviews.

Press Gallery Opposition.

If President Roosevelt had his ardent supporters among the Washington correspondents, who were no more reporters but fighters with him in a common cause, he also had his unrelenting opponents in the Press Gallery That was inevitable. It was not that Roosevelt played favorites as between newspaper men, as he unquestionably did The violence of the struggle for "my policies" engendered deep feelings in the offices along Newspaper Row, as in Congress and in the country at large Toward the close of the Roosevelt regime there were newspaper men in Washington who never went near the White House, and this long before the breach occurred between the progressive and the conservative wings of the Republican party which made the rupture final. It was in a sense the beginning of this breach which was to be deferred until after Roosevelt's disastrous "return from Elba."

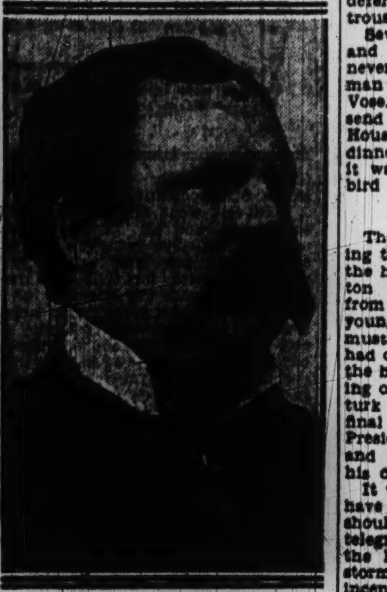


Photo by Brady.

COL. TOM OCHILTREE, famous wit and raconteur.

Several causes contributed to this, and at least two trivial ones were nevertheless important There was a man in Rhode Island named Horace Vose, who had made it his custom to send a monstrous turkey to the White House each year for the Thanksgiving dinner of the President's family, and it was in 1904 that the distinguished bird caused a momentous uproar.

Turkey Story Causes Row.

The turkey was shipped alive, reaching the White House a few days before the holiday, and one morning the Boston Herald printed an absurd story from Washington to the effect that the younger Roosevelt children—and they must have been Archie and Kermit—had chased the national bird all around the back yard of the White House, pulling out its feathers, until the poor old turk fell exhausted And, by way of final detail, it was stated that the President stood on the south portico and applauded the athletic efforts of his offspring.

It was a silly story and never should have gotten by an editorial desk It should never have been put upon the telegraph wire in the first place, as the Herald freely admitted when the storm broke But Mr Roosevelt was as incensed as though the foolish tale had not carried its own refutation, and he dealt with the incident in a manner to arouse a very great, if not a unanimous indignation, on the part of the Washington correspondents. He issued an executive order denying to the Boston Herald all access to departmental or executive news, closing every door to it, forbidding any official or subordinate—not including Congress, of course—to give any information to that paper Old "Tama Jim" Wilson, of Iowa, who was Secretary of Agriculture, construed his instructions so broadly that he directed the Weather Bureau office in Boston to withhold the daily weather predictions from the offending newspaper At least one other paper had printed the same silly yarn, but it is not of record that the presidential wrath was directed elsewhere

Roosevelt Edict Resented.

Henry Loomis Nelson was then the editor of the Boston Herald, and he was a bitter opponent of Mr Roosevelt, and as the newspaper some time before had printed a Washington story which might have been considered as a reflection on a member of the President's family, Mr Roosevelt apparently felt that the turkey story was deliberate and personal, which, of course, was not the fact. It had been invented by Johnny Shriver, a prominent Baltimore newspaper man, who had an odd sense of humor which at times got him into difficulties and awkward predicaments. He told the tale as a joke, and another correspondent, taking it seriously, wrote it.

The denial of access to the Government's news in Washington to the paper which had offended the President, was resented by very many correspondents, who, while they sympathized with the President, felt that he had pursued the wrong course. Here was an infringement upon the rights of the Washington correspondents as a whole. What could be done to one, might be done to all. Here was threat, if not intimidation. So some thought.

Rendezvous at "Shoo's."

There had been a press club in Washington before this period, which had gone the way of so many press clubs; and there is a press club in Washington today, but at this time there was none, and the newspaper men met for the swapping of news or the comparison of grievances in their offices, and, in the summer time, on the broad sidewalk in front of the Postal Telegraph office, and the New York World office, a few doors west of The Washington Post Building. Perhaps it will be no violation of the Volstead act to add that they frequently met of evenings at the big old-fashioned mahogany bar in "Shoo's" behind which George Williamson presided with the grace and distinction of a rare old Southern gentleman.

The famous old Willard bar had passed away with the building of the New Willard, John Chamberlin was dead, and his club was only a memory and a tradition, so that "Shoo's" was a favorite rendezvous, and one could find there, in the long back room which one reached through a winding lane of piled up Champagne crates and cases of the finest brands of wines and liquors, the most distinguished male company to be met with in Washington. Here, at the "cocktail hour," senators and members of the House would drop in on their way up town from the Capitol, and one would find there some of the most prominent officials of the Government, the leading actors of the day, distinguished writers and artists, the big men of the sporting world. Naturally, the newspaper men knew the place well, and, indeed, not only was it a haven and a refuge, but it was a hunting ground of news Not to know what was going on at Shoomaker's was not to be in sympathetic touch with all those subtle undercurrents of life in a town like Washington, where the undersurface things are so important.

So it may have been at "Shoo's" that the correspondents held their indignation meeting, which thus had a background of liquid refreshment, and on the other hand, it may have been held across the street, on Fourteenth, below the Avenue, where B street loses its sta in hurdling the nation's Appian Way. It may have been at "Dennis'." The Government owns this property now, and the Life Saving Service stands where in Roosevelt's time, and for long before, was Dennis Mullany's quaint little caravansary. It was a life-saving station then. Mullany himself was a cultured and educated Irishman, a graduate of the University of Dublin, who had fled to America in consequence of his Fenian activities, and who, coming to Washington, had turned his hand to what he could find to do. His little place was small and unpretentious, but the whisky was excellent, and the beer was drawn from the wood.

One would find all sorts of people there, a member of the Cabinet rubbing elbows with a hackman, and like as not calling him by his front name, and prominent statesmen, authors, playwrights, theatrical stars—the whole run of life. One day John Barrett was in there talking with a group of correspondents, when an official from the State Department dropped in, and, seeing him, drew him aside and whispered something in his ear.

"Gentlemen," said John, "this is no place for the Minister to Siam—I am going up to the Metropolitan Club." It was the first intimation he had received of the President's decision to offer him a diplomatic appointment. That's the kind of a place "Dennis'" was.

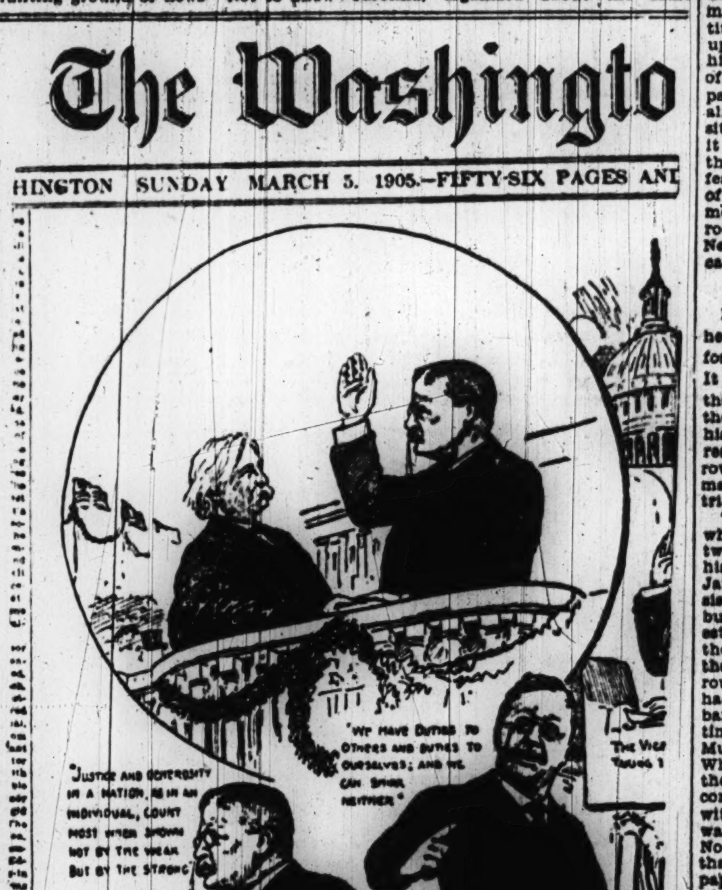
"Brain Trust" in Session.

There was a small back room behind the bar, just large enough for two plain tables, and here in the evenings, when the day's work was done, the "Brain Trust" would meet, headed by Samuel G. Blythe, and Robert J. Wynne, who was about to go into the Cabinet; and Maj. John M. Carson, and Henry L. West; and Billy Bell, of the Philadelphia North American, and men of that stamp. They were dubbed the "Brain Trust" in admiration of their superior mental powers, by the humbler correspondents, who, when the tables in the back room were occupied by their betters, had to be content to hang on the bar, or hold down the top of the ice box, from which they would be constantly required to hoist themselves as the superior beings behind the partition demanded another helping of cheese.

The "Brain Trust" were the big men of the correspondents' corps, and are not to be confused with the "Fair-haired Boys," the Roosevelt pets. They were above the pet state. They were, in the picturesque language of Eddie Coyle, correspondent of the Baltimore Herald, the "nest eggs of the newspaper profession."

Boll Weevil Club Formed.

Nor is the "Brain Trust" to be confused with the "Boll Weevil Club," which Col. Thomas J. Pence, of North Carolina, organized about the same time, and which rapidly obtained the largest membership of any club in America. Members of the "Boll Weevil Club," born at Mullany's bar, were long-winded gentlemen who, in the vivid descriptive terms of Charles A Edwards, "had no terminal facilities." The "Brain Trust" knew they were the "Brain Trust," and doubtless secretly gloried in the nickname thus conferred upon them en bloc, but members of the "Boll Weevil Club" never knew when they were elected.



The Washingto

HINGTON SUNDAY MARCH 5. 1905.—FIFTY-SIX PAGES AND

"Justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong"
"We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither."

Clinedinst.

"Over the Bars"—a famous and characteristic photograph of President Roosevelt.

So it may have been at Mullany's that the reporters got together and denounced T. R. in warm terms for his drastic action against the Boston Herald. Roosevelt made some enemies. Once you begin attacking a public man you have assumed a definite attitude toward him, and the thinking up of additional arguments against him as you go along is only a matter of time It's routine. When the campaign of 1904 came on Mr. Roosevelt already had acquired a vigorous opposition in the newspaper fraternity, and it might be added that on the night the returns showed that he had defeated Alton B. Parker, Maurice Splain, of the Philadelphia Record, but formerly of The Post, in Mullany's back room, nominated Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, as the next Democratic candidate for President.

Wilson Unknown.

Nobody else in the room had ever heard the name of Woodrow Wilson, for there were no Princeton men there. It was the first mention of Wilson for the Presidency. Splain kept that thought in mind, steadily supported his candidate and kept him before his readers, and in due time when Woodrow Wilson did become President he made Mr Splain Marshal of the District of Columbia.

There was still another incident which brought about a rupture between President Roosevelt and some of his powerful newspaper friends On January 4, 1906, Mrs. Minor Morris, a sister of Representative Hull, of Iowa, but from whom she had long been estranged, was literally thrown out of the White House by order of one of the subordinate secretaries, and pretty roughly handled in the process. She had called there in behalf of her husband, who had been dismissed some time before from the Army Medical Museum. Newspaper reporters at the White House sent the story broadcast, the incident became the subject of congressional debate of a fiery nature, with Roosevelt the target of attack, and was the sensation of the day. Irving Norwood was covering the White House that day for a Washington evening paper, and the story he wrote, and which was published, would have been called "peppy," if that bit of slang had then been invented.

Stirs Roosevelt Ire.

The paper's account aroused the indignation of President Roosevelt, and the next morning the White House caused it to be made known that everybody there "was indignant, from the President down." The incident cost the friendship of this particular paper, which declined to support Mr. Roosevelt in 1912.

As the breach between Congress and the White House widened, and the "Ananias Club" was organized with a distinguished and constantly increasing membership, and the newspaper men were taking sides for an against the grim fighter in the White House, the political tension in Washington grew.

For those correspondents with whom the President's relations were cordial they were very cordial and friendly. Frank and democratic, Mr Roosevelt had made the White House more important as a source of big news than it had ever been, than it has ever been since. He did not hesitate to show special favors to the "Fair-haired Boys," as his closest friends and favorites were dubbed, but although he did not have regular hours for meeting the correspondents, en bloc, as at present—a system invented in the Wilson administration, and continued by Mr. Harding and Mr Coolidge—there were many occasions when he saw groups of newspaper man with whom he would discuss frankly and freely the important business of his office. And there were no questions submitted in writing in advance.

Formality Dispensed With.

There was so little formality about these meetings that I have frequently been one of such a group of correspondents who interviewed Col. Roosevelt while he was being shaved in the anteroom of his office by William Dulany, his colored barber I can see him now, in my memory, his muscular bulk stretched out in a regulation barber chair, his face covered with lather, while the dusky tonsorial artist scraped away at the presidential chin, the newspaper men standing around in a little circle, firing a veritable broadside of questions at him.

The Colonel would sputter his answers through the suds, and now and then, when he might have been in the midst of an important disclosure, the barber most exasperatingly would calmly take him by the presidential nose, and pull the presidential head around, and the reply would be smothered in a gurgle.

Roosevelt did much to educate the newspaper men around him, tremendously stimulated them intellectually, made them students and specialists, so that at this period the corps more nearly approximated what it had been in dignity and intellectuality in the period between the Forties and the Seventies, than at any other time. The newspaper men who gathered around Roosevelt in the crowded hour between the completion of his day's work, and the keeping of a social or business engagement, when to save time he frequently went from his desk to his barber in the next room, could talk with him in his own language.

Third-Term Boom Scotched.

They understood the subjects they were discussing. Some of them were even better informed of certain points than the President himself, and he could get from them, as well as give. This he did, for Roosevelt had a mind like a sponge, which absorbed everything worth while from everyone with whom he came into contact.

When it became necessary for Mr. Roosevelt to check the flood of third-term talk which was becoming embarrassing to him in the spring of 1907, when he was putting William Howard Taft forward for the Presidency, and using him to wage a political battle to the death against Joseph B. Foraker, in Ohio, the President had some of his newspaper friends drop in at the White House, and he obtained a correct presentation of the situation in the newspapers.

A number of significant incidents had been reported by the Washington correspondents. Frank H. Hitchcock, the political man of the administration, who was then First Assistant Postmaster General, occupying the strategic post which Perry S. Heath formerly had held under McKinley, had been sent through the South on a "gum-shoe" expedition in the interest of Mr. Taft. He had returned, and the correspondents who had seen him had reported in guarded language that Mr Hitchcock had found the Solid South solid for Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Speaks Out.

There were rumors that Boies Penrose, the Pennsylvania "Boss," who had been in a bitter feud with Mr. Roosevelt, was going to seek to bury the hatchet by coming out for a third term for the President Meanwhile on April 12, Jonathan Bourne had come out in favor of a "second elective" term for the President. Early in May Mr. Roosevelt believed the situation was serious, and on the morning of the third day of that month some of the correspondents in the President's confidence quoted Mr Roosevelt directly as characterizing the third-term talk as "absolute nonsense." This statement did not come from an "unofficial spokesman," as might be the case today under the present system. Although it was in no sense an interview with the President which they published, the writers made it plain that they spoke with the full authority of the President. The following day Mr. Roosevelt had a conference at the White House with Gov. Deneen, who returned to Illinois virtually committed to the support of Mr. Taft. Newspaper publicity had been skilfully employed in blowing up the third-term "boom."

Check on Correspondents.

Mr. Roosevelt was by no means as impulsive as he is perhaps generally supposed to have been. The famous statement which he made on election night in 1904, that he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency, and which still bound him at the beginning of the campaign of 1908, is commonly supposed to have been a remark made by him without due reflection. It was nothing of the sort.

T. R. had a habit of tearing out newspaper items which attracted his attention, as he read the papers, and stuffing them into his pockets for future reference. Sometimes he would confront a correspondent unexpectedly with a story which he had forgotten, or which he hoped the President had forgotten, and spring the clipping on him. And then the President would state his side of the case. He always had a pocket loaded down with this sort of stuff.

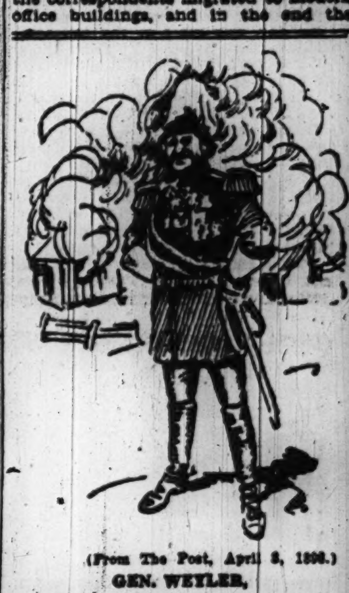
On election night, 1904, when the returns indicated that he had been elected, a group of correspondents went to the White House and saw the President. It must have been perfectly obvious to the whole country that "The Colonel" was "de-lighted"; nevertheless the reporters put the customary questions asked on such occasions, and the President signified his willingness to say something. Whereupon he dived into his pocket, fetched out an assorted collection of newspaper clippings and one wad of white paper. He smoothed it out carefully and began to read. It proved to be not merely big news, but, in the light of subsequent events, culminating in the campaign of 1912, big history. The statement which formally committed him against "another cup of coffee," was in his own handwriting, with many corrections, showing that he had carefully considered the document which thus bound him to the two-term tradition. He had carried it around in his pocket for several days before springing it on the newspaper men on election night, after all doubt of his success at the polls had been dissipated.

The Roosevelt Ultimatum.

The statement was as follows, and is of considerable timely interest at the present juncture of American political affairs:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

With the passing of Roosevelt from the political scene in Washington the old-time glory of "Newspaper Row," which had been on the decline, faded out, and lunchrooms and fruit stands and tailor shops possessed the ramshackle building which for three generations had sheltered the writers for the most famous papers in the country As the row went to pieces, the correspondents migrated to modern office buildings, and in the end the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the last to linger in the old red brick building at the corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, made the exodus complete, and jumped clear across Lafayette Square and established itself in historic Jackson place, close to the old Decatur house.



(From The Post, April 8, 1898.)

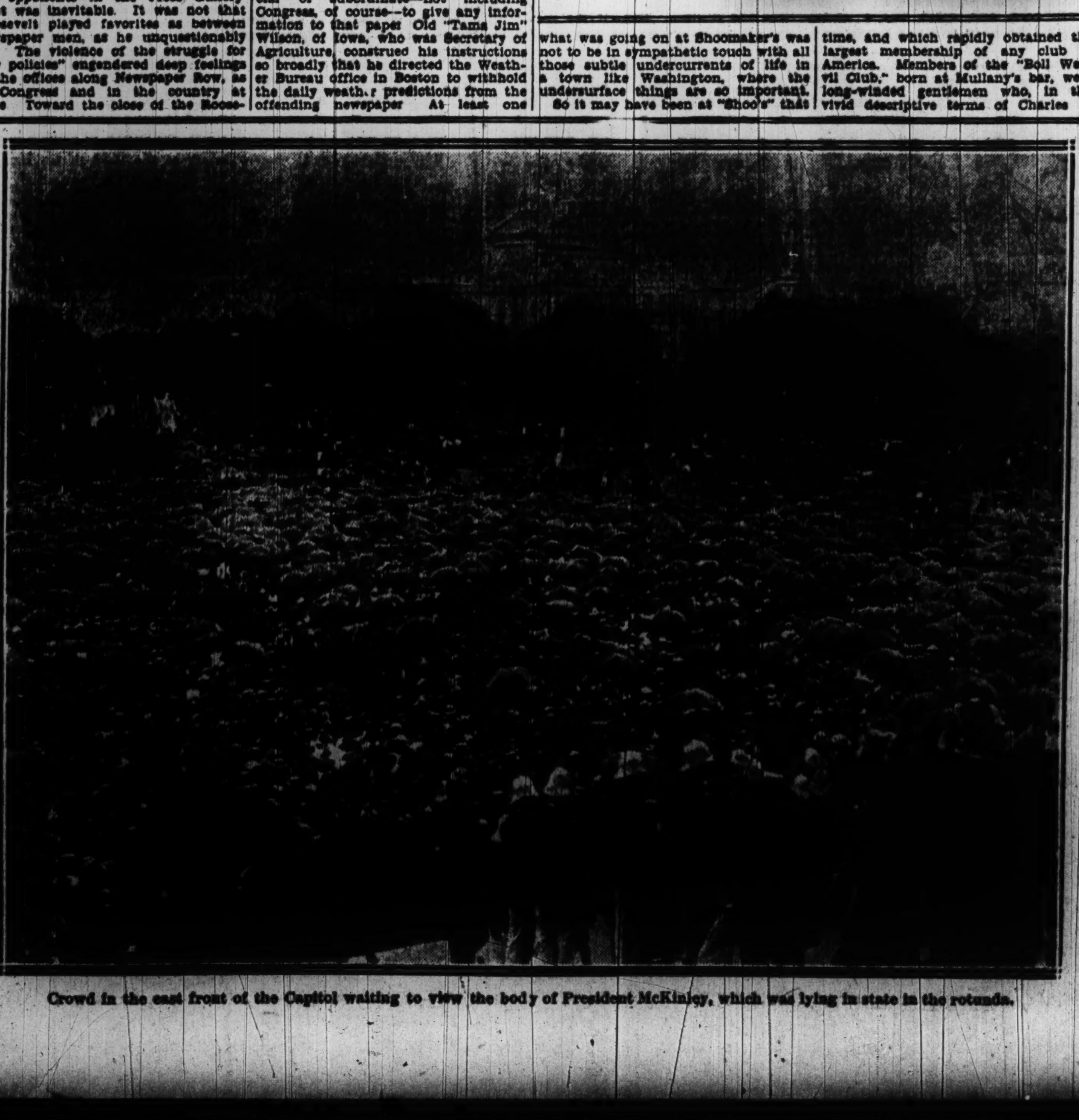
GEN. WEYLER,

Military Attache at the Spanish Legation in Washington at the time of the Civil War and later commander of the Spanish forces against the Cuban revolutionists.

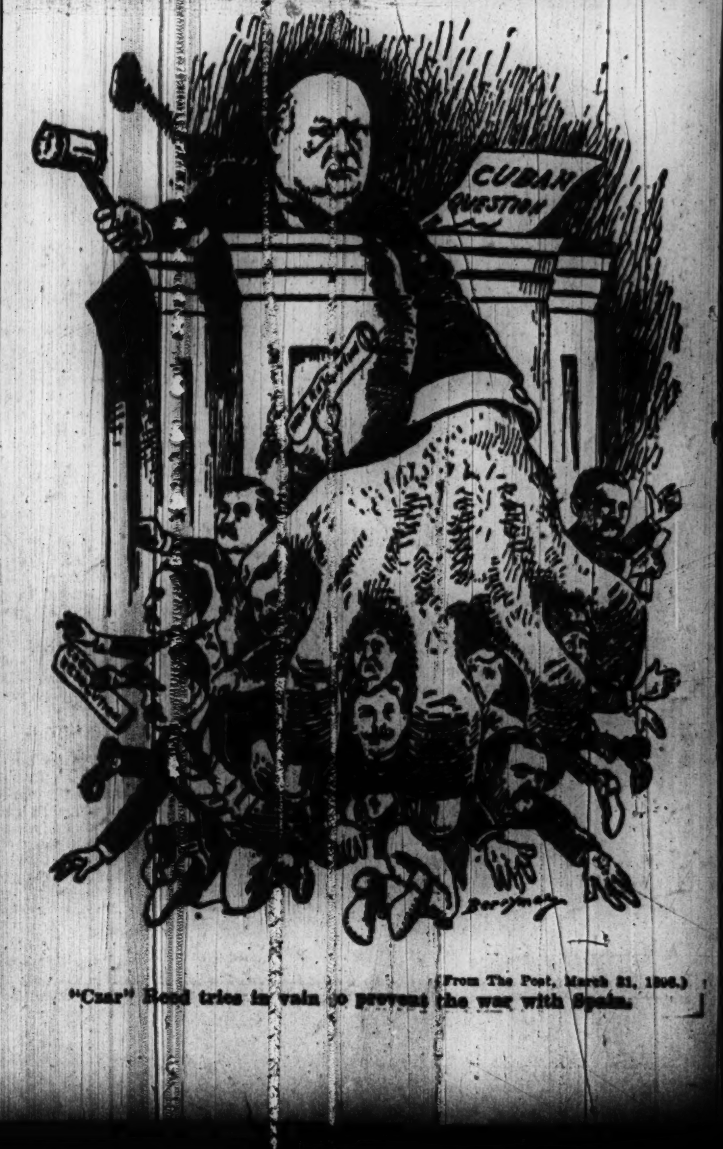
Taft and the Reporters.

Followed the administration of President Taft, which ushered in one of the happiest eras in Washington journalism.

As Secretary of War in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, Mr. Taft had made the acquaintance of every prominent newspaper man in Washington, and with many of them he was on terms of intimate cordiality. His office in the Wa



Crowd in the east front of the Capitol waiting to view the body of President McKinley, which was lying in state in the rotunda.



(From The Post, March 21, 1898.)

"Czar" Reed tries in vain to prevent the war with Spain.

TAFT'S CORDIALITY WON FRIENDSHIP OF PRESS REPRESENTATIVES

HIGH PRAISE GIVEN TO SUBORDINATES OF U. S. OFFICIALS

President Said Government Could Carry On With All Chiefs Absent.

STORM OF INSURGENCY SPLIT CORRESPONDENTS

Roosevelt, in Referring to Own Health, Gave Name to "Bull Moose" Party.

Department would be filled every afternoon with correspondents who discussed with him not merely the business of his own department but the burning questions of the day at home and abroad, and from his well-stocked mind they drew information on a wide variety of subjects.

Mr. Taft cherished no vainglorious notions as to the importance of the high officials of the Government, and on his last day as Secretary of War, to a group of Washington newspaper men, he paid what is, perhaps, the finest tribute to the subordinate officials of the Government, and the more humble Government clerks, that has ever been paid by the head of one of the executive departments.

He said, in effect, that if every head of department, every member of the Cabinet and the President and the Vice President, and the whole of Congress, should leave Washington for a year the subordinate officials could carry on the affairs of government with perfect ease.

Naturally, the friendly relationships established in the War Department continued when Mr. Taft moved across the street to the White House as the successor to the man who had made him President For a considerable time this friendly atmosphere was maintained, and through the medium of the ill-fated Maj. Archie Butt, the President's military aid, who was lost on the Titanic, the closest news contacts were possible. The Tafts were noted for the hospitality of the White House during their regime.

Insurgency Storm Brewing.

However, a tremendous storm was brewing in Congress which in the end was to wreck the Taft administration. Insurgency was coming into fashion. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and the West was in a state of revolt somewhat similar to that of 1926 and 1927.

This insurgency culminated in the House of Representatives in 1910, when, on March 17 of that year a gigantic struggle, its object being the destruction of the institution of the Speakership, which had existed in America from colonial times, was begun.

The fight was directed against Speaker Cannon and ended in stripping the Speaker of every vestige of his previous authority and leaving him the mere moderator of the House.

The insurgents looked for leadership not to Mr. Taft, the President, whom they accused of being a reactionary, but to Senator Robert M. La Follette and Theodore Roosevelt, whose policies, they claimed, were not being carried out by his successor in the White House. Public opinion and the press, and the newspaper correspondents in Washington, were violently divided.

While Mr. Taft retained many of his political friendships, and all of his personal friendships many of the former were lost. The newspaper men of Washington separated into opposing camps, and when Mr. Roosevelt emerged from the jungles of Africa after a celebrated hunting trip, it was the Washington correspondent of a Western newspaper who met him and conveyed to him the terrible tale of what the "reactionaries" were doing to "My Policies."

This was the beginning of the third-term movement for Roosevelt, culminating in the split of the Republican party in 1912, the defeat of both Taft and Roosevelt, respectively the candidates of the Republican and Progressive parties, and the election to the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson.

Bull Moose Party Born.

Col. Roosevelt had returned to the United States full of fight, and announced on arrival that he felt like a bull moose. His language was so graphic, always, that his phrases caught the imagination of the people and quickly passed into common use. This passing reference to the state of his health was the origin of the nickname of a short-lived but famous political party.

In the memorable contest for supremacy between Mr. Taft, representing the regular wing of the Republican party, and Col. Roosevelt, representing the insurgent wing, The Post generally supported the former, although there was no lessening in that cordiality which had always existed between The Post and the Roosevelt family. The Post was, of course, friendly to President Taft. Its leading writers always had access to the White House in those days, and upon one occasion Mr. Taft even went so far as to write a highly technical legal exposition of a matter in which he was greatly interested, which was published in The Post, unsigned, of course, as the leading editorial of that day, much as President Cleveland, at an earlier period, had written an exclusive news story for The Post.

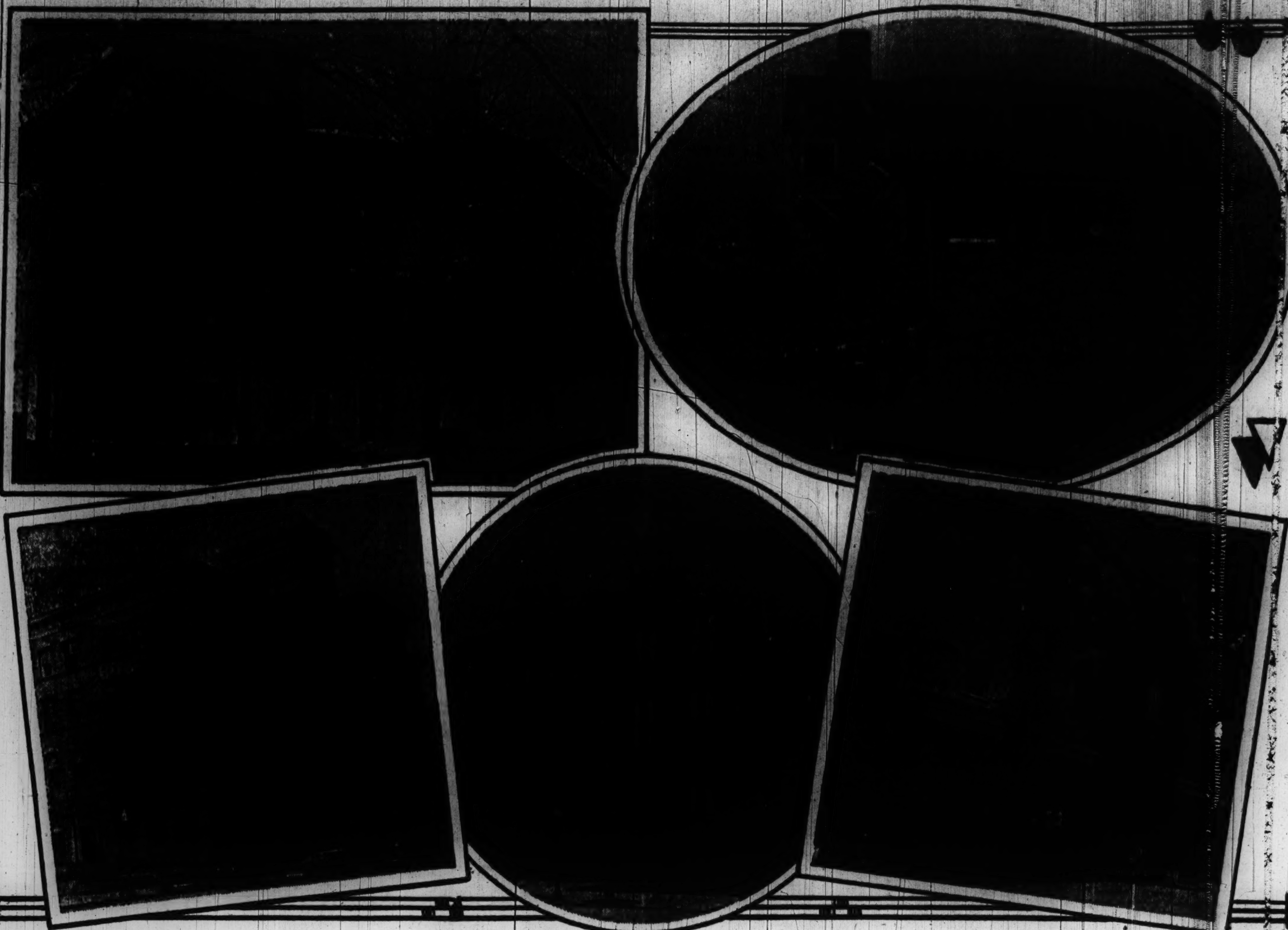
Woodrow Wilson came into office proclaiming the doctrine of pitiless publicity. The gates of the White House were to be wide open to the American people, and every act of Government business was to be transacted in the spotlight. Immediately after his inauguration the new President received at the White House an army of newspaper correspondents whose numbers must have appalled him.

Pitiless Publicity.

For a very short time the President continued to see the newspaper men on Cabinet days, but conditions in Mexico arose which made Mr. Wilson withdraw more and more into seclusion. The European war, which began in 1914, also raised questions calculated to be greatly embarrassing, and which the President did not wish to discuss. There were in the early part of this administration a few newspaper men in Washington who were in some respects much like the "fair-haired boys" of Roosevelt's time. They wrote ex cathedra and it came to be conceded that what they wrote was based upon information obtained from very close contact with the presidential mind.

Then came America's entrance into the war. The White House gates were closed and a flock of sheep grazed on the White House lawn, symbolical of the fidelity with which the American people followed their leader. The invisible mentality which abode in the White House was inaccessible, frequently even to the most important of the dollar-a-year men, who had come to Washington to "sell the war to Europe," as one of them expressed it. Shrouded in mystery, alone and aloof, with the vast war powers Congress had voted in his hands, Mr. Wilson ran the war on pure intellect. Of course, it was not necessary for him to see any newspaper men, and the newspaper men did not see him.

Mr. Wilson desired one more war power, which Congress in its infinite wisdom declined to grant to him. He wanted a censorship. This would have made him Pharaoh plus Napoleon. He would have been the greatest dictator the world had ever seen in all time. Congress said "No," and Mr. Wilson



Where Presidents lived away from the White House. Upper left—The Schlessinger Mansion on Dupont Circle, used by President Coolidge while the White House was under repair (Underwood and Underwood). Upper right—The game lodge in the Black Hills of South Dakota, summer White House of President Coolidge in 1927. Lower left—Butler Mansion, New Jersey avenue and B street southeast, occupied by President Arthur after the death of Garfield. Lower center—House on Jackson place, now the home of the Women's City Club, used by President Roosevelt while the executive offices were being built (Underwood and Underwood). Lower right—The summer White House at Soldiers' Home, used by Hayes, Garfield and Arthur.

...OF UNITY and UNION

FOREMOST....

Foremost among the forces that contribute to a nation's unity and solidarity are its communication facilities.

The rural mail, circulating libraries, daily newspapers, good roads, automobiles, the telephone, radio—all of these are now at our disposal—many of them being the developments of comparatively recent years. Of these, among the most effective has been the telephone.

A half century ago the Nation had two telephones. Today it has over 18,000,000. More than 1[illegible],000,000 telephone conversations take place daily in the United States.

Washington has 139,000 telephones—about one to every three and one-half of population, and it makes an average of 625,000 calls every 24 hours—26,000 an hour—4,300 a minute!

Thus is rapid and dependable interchange of thought made possible by a nation-wide, universal telephone service.

On this, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of The Washington Post, we esteem it a privilege and a pleasure to congratulate the paper on its long and honored service.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
BELL SYSTEM
THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.

POST PERFORMED CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR

NEWSPAPER HELD PUBLIC HAD RIGHT TO BE TOLD TRUTH

Serious Shipping Board and Railroad Conditions Were Revealed to Nation.

PRESIDENT BACKED TILL LEAGUE BECAME ISSUE

Harding Went to the Senate Gallery to Outline White House Policies.

had to submit. The Post vigorously opposed censorship of the press.

In place of censorship was set up an institution of a publicity that was indeed pitiless. A bureau of public information was created, at the head of which Mr. Wilson placed Mr. George Creel, who turned out from his offices in Jackson place every day the greatest deluge since Noah had built his ark. He flooded Washington under a cataract of words. If the newspapers had printed only the information handed out from this bureau, the American people would have had no more real conception of how the war was going than if they had lived in the forests of the Congo.

The Washington Post swallowed none of this stuff. There were plenty of waste baskets in The Post Building, and from time to time, as Mr. Creel's energy and zeal increased, others were purchased. The Post writers, in the face of a drastic espionage war act, sought for the truth outside of the routine channels in which the administration sought to confine all information.

Albert W. Fox, who had long been a specialist in diplomatic news, joined the staff in 1917, and a considerable burden of the war news originating in Washington was assumed by him, especially that originating at the White House and the great departments of the Government. He wrote many exclusive stories, later specializing in international news and reporting the Senate debates on the League of Nations, the Conference for the Limitation of Aramaments and other questions growing out of the issues raised in the war period.

The Post in this period, under Mr. McLean, was never more faithful in the discharge of a great public trust. Like other newspapers, it had two duties to perform—one to the Government engaged in a mighty life and death struggle, the other to the public which it served. The Post believed that the war could not be won by the suppression of truth. It believed that the American people should not be deceived. It believed that they should have all the facts, even though those facts might be hard to face.

Like all other American newspapers, it excluded every word of information that might be of benefit to the enemy.

Truth About the War.

The Post quickly perceived that in certain matters the war was not being conducted with that efficiency which was claimed by administration leaders. It believed it had a duty to perform, and it performed that duty and published, day by day, as its writers and investigators could ascertain it, the full and complete truth. The Post exposed a serious situation in the Shipping Board, which precipitated an investigation by the Senate.

Edward N. Hurley, then at the head of the Shipping Board, in a most revealing book which he has since written, acknowledges that this investigation was of the greatest possible benefit to him and to the Shipping Board. The Post felt at the time that the best way to improve conditions was to drag them into the light and show them up.

The Post also was the first paper in the country—and for a time the only paper in the county—to describe the highly dangerous condition into which the whole of transportation had fallen

President Wilson, of course, knew that this situation was becoming critical. The Post was the first paper in the country to ascertain and publish the fact that the Government of the United States proposed to reach out its hand and take over the entire railroad system of the country. The Post also was the first paper in the country to publish the fact that President Wilson had decided upon Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo as the director general of railroads.

The Washington Post devoted itself unreservedly and wholeheartedly to the winning of the war. Its news and editorials were constructive.

White House Conferences.

Its news service was complete. It had not only the full reports of the Associated Press, which made a brilliant record in reporting the ebb and flow of victory on the western front, but it enjoyed the services of special writers and it sent its own war correspondent to France. Throughout the war it stood squarely behind President Wilson and broke with him only on the issue of the League of Nations.

The growth in the number of correspondents in Washington in consequence of the World War made increasingly difficult the gathering of White House news. Mr. Harding as a genial and popular senator had made friends with virtually every member of the press galleries of Congress, and with many of them he was on intimate terms when he entered the White House.

One of the first things he did when he came to Washington to be inaugurated was to go to the Senate Press Gallery to meet these friends, and he there outlined his idea of the relationship between the White House and the press, which he afterward carried out. It was in his administration that regular conferences on certain stated days of the week began to be held, and this system has since continued. At these conferences the newspaper men asked questions and the President replied to them as he saw fit, giving out freely all information not regarded as confidential or calculated to be harmful.

The newspaper men did not, of course, quote the President, but their stories were written on their own responsibility and bore indications of authenticity.

Under President Coolidge two innovations were established. First, instead of the questions being asked the President, it was required that they should be submitted in advance, in writing. The President replied to those questions which he chose to answer and ignored the others, and it came to be part of the unwritten law that if a newspaper writer asked a question and that question was not answered by the President, the correspondent could not even refer to the fact that the question had been asked. That system is perfectly exemplified by the following, reprinted from The Washington Post of May 18, 1927:

(Associated Press.)

An extra degree of quietude was added yesterday to the silence of the White House on the subject of President Coolidge's intentions toward 1928. In recent weeks many newspapers have prominently announced that repeated questions as to the President's candidacy for reelection had been ignored at the White House newspaper conferences.

Without direct references to these stories, it was announced yesterday that Mr. Coolidge does not think it proper for newspapers to say that such and such questions have been asked of him and have gone unanswered. He takes the view that if a question is presented and no answer made to it, nothing about the incident should appear in print.

The "Official Spokesman."

The second innovation was the creation of a fictitious personage who later on was to come under the heavy fire of the wits in Congress. This was the "Official Spokesman."

In his regime the correspondents, instead of obtaining such White House news as might be given to them and printing it on their own responsibility, credited their remarks, and said, "The Official Spokesman said today——" It was not a very happy way to avoid the embarrassment of quoting the President of the United States directly. The recent retirement of the "Official Spokesman" marked a return to the former system of news gathering at the White House, except that questions were still submitted to the President by the gentlemen of the press.

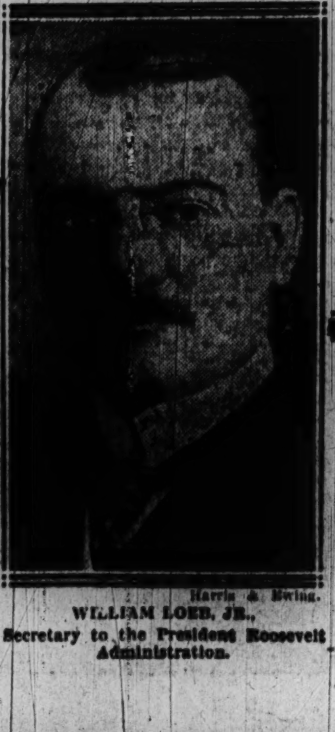
In the early days The Post made no effort to send its own correspondents with the President when he might leave Washington for a vacation or a speechmaking tour. Mr. Hayes made a swing around the circle, which caused scarcely a ripple in the news of The Post or any other paper. So did President Arthur.

In later years the newspapers have reported every act of the President in such detail that it now requires a special train to accommodate the army of writers and photographers who become part of every presidential entourage. The Post, keeping abreast of the modern trend, in common with other papers, sends its own special writers with a President when he leaves Washington for business or pleasure. Thus it obtained from its own reporter the important news from Rapid City, S. Dak., in the summer of 1927, that President Coolidge did not "choose" to run in 1928.

There have been only a few exceptions to the general rule of later years that a President of the United States shall not be directly quoted. The interview as developed by McCullagh in Andrew Johnson's administration, did not establish a precedent. On September 7, 1887, the New York World published an interview with President Cleveland signed by Ballard Smith, the first accredited interview Mr. Cleveland had given. The President was directly quoted, principally on the subject of civil service reform.

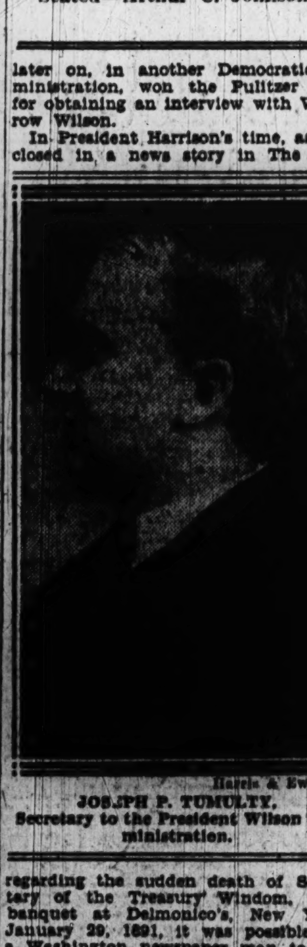
It was another World man—and a Washington newspaper man at that—Louis Seibold, a native of Georgetown, who had made his start in his newspaper business as an office boy and reporter on The Washington Post, who later on, in another Democratic administration, won the Pulitzer prize for obtaining an interview with Woodrow Wilson.

In President Harrison's time, as disclosed in a news story in The Post, regarding the sudden death of Secretary of the Treasury Windom, at a banquet at Delmonico's, New York, January 29, 1891, it was possible for a Washington newspaper man to call the White House on the telephone and talk directly with the President.



Harris & Ewing.

WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
Secretary to the President Roosevelt Administration.



Harris & Ewing.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President Wilson Administration.

Harris & Ewing.

White House correspondents. Upper—Newspapermen with President Taft. Center—The corps of correspondents with President Wilson. Lower—Board of governors of the National Press Club in 1910 when the club was on the second floor of the building at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and F streets northwest. Left to right, standing—J. Russell Young, Thomas Kirby, Scott C. Bone, Louis Strayer. Seated—Arthur C. Johnson, secretary; G. A. Lyon, treasurer; Arthur Dodge, president; Ernest G. Walker, chairman of the board, and Elmer E. Paine.

TAFT ONCE WROTE EDITORIAL TO BACK RECORD AS JURIST

Statement Appeared in Post Without Its Authorship Being Disclosed.

PRESIDENT CORRECTED FALSE REPORT ON VIEWS

Executive Then Complimented Correspondent on Excellence of Column.

President William H. Taft was justly proud of his judicial record, and his interest in the judiciary never flagged while he was engrossed in executive duties. One of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court drew out an unusual variety of comments from the press, and the report gained currency that the court had differed from the views expressed by Mr. Taft when he was United States judge in Ohio.

When President Taft noticed these comments he was greatly disturbed. The idea that his reasoning as a jurist had not met with the approval of the United States Supreme Court seemed to be spreading through the country. His pride as a jurist was wounded, especially as the Supreme Court had not differed from the views he had expressed, but had actually adopted his line of reasoning.

A reporter of The Post was interviewing President Taft soon after the Supreme Court decision had been handed down. But the President would not talk upon the subject broached by the reporter. The only theme that could engage Mr. Taft's attention was the court decision and the false reports that his own judicial opinion had been overruled. He swept aside everything else, and went into an extensive and painstaking recital of the entire case, from its inception through all its intricate history, in which difficult questions of law were involved. It was a masterly review, but the President's audience was not sufficiently grounded in jurisprudence to grasp and retain all the fine points.

"That's a clear statement, Mr. President," said the reporter, "but I'm afraid that when I come to write it down I may get some of the points wrong. Don't you think it would be a good idea to dictate the points to your secretary?"

Mr. Taft instantly touched a button, and his veteran secretary, Rudolph Forester, appeared.

"Take this down," said the President. "The report is widely circulated that the Supreme Court in its decision in the —— case differs entirely in its reasoning with the opinion which Judge William H. Taft expressed in the —— case, bearing upon the same legal questions. Nothing could be further from the facts. The reasoning of the Supreme Court follows exactly that of Judge Taft in the case decided by him. The points involved were," &c., &c.

President Taft dictated half a column without hesitation or alteration of a word, and in a few minutes the statement was typewritten and handed to the reporter.

"If you don't mind, we'll use this as an editorial," said the reporter.

"Go ahead," replied Mr. Taft.

So the article appeared the next morning in The Post, as the leading editorial, word for word as Mr. Taft had dictated it.

That afternoon President and Mrs. Taft gave a garden party, and the reporter was present. As soon as he could put in a word privately the President said:

"That was a fine editorial you had this morning, Mr. ——."

"Yes, Mr. President," replied the reporter. "We have a new man on our staff."

TWO KILLED IN CRASH.

Several Injured in Collapse of Part of Old Hotel.

The rear portion of the old United States Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue between Third and Four-and-a-Half street, collapsed to a depth of 20 feet on August 3, 1884. The building was five stories high. Two persons, Addie Fletcher and Henry Hall, were killed and several were injured.

Commissioners Edmonds and West superintended the rescue work by the Police and Fire Departments, both of which were highly praised for their efficient services.

The old United States Hotel was built in 1835 and was for many years the scene of merry social functions. It was patronized by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster and the leading statesmen of the time. Its first proprietors were Tyler and Jewitt, who added the back building in 1840. The building was leased in 1882 to John Gray, who changed the name to the Continental Hotel. He was succeeded in the same year by W. J. Belding. In 1883 the name was changed back to United States Hotel.

FOUNDED STORE IN 1826.

James Galt Moved From Alexandria to Establish Business Here.

James Galt, who had conducted a jewelry business in Alexandria, in 1826 removed to Washington and opened a jewelry store on Pennsylvania avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets, and thus was established one of Washington's oldest and most celebrated firms.

Mr. Galt died in 1847, and his sons, Matthew W. and William, succeeded to the business. In 1857 the store was removed to the north side of Pennsylvania avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets, immediately west of Brown's Hotel—now the Metropolitan. In 1867 it was removed to its present location, 1107 Pennsylvania avenue. Mr. William Galt retired from the firm in 1879 and Matthew W. Galt retired in 1892, the business then being conducted by his sons, Walter A. and Norman Galt, the firm name being changed to Galt Bros. The Galt residence was at 1409 H street northwest, afterward the home of the Columbia Athletic Club, and on the present site of Goldheim's store.

Origin of Interview Recalled In Story Reprinted in Post

J. B. McCullagh Made No Notes When President Johnson Gave Views on Impending Impeachment.

The history of the origin of the interview by J. B. McCullagh was described by him before his death, and it is interesting to recall it here. His own story is in part reprinted from The Post of June 14, 1891.

It was accident rather than invention that started the interview so far as I am concerned, writes Editor J. B. McCullagh, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. While I was Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in the early days of impeachment, the President's private secretary said to me one day that Mr. Johnson would like to see me at the White House that evening, and handed me a card of preference over other applicants for admission to the Executive presence. Highly flattered by the invitation, I was promptly on hand, and I was soon still more highly flattered to find that the President had sent for me to tell me how well he was pleased with a letter which I had written to the Cincinnati Commercial, taking his side very strongly as against that of the impeachers. Mr. Johnson talked very freely for about half an hour. I listened very closely, and as I was about to leave I asked Mr. Johnson if he would object to my making our conversation—it was his rather than ours—the subject of a letter to the Commercial.

"Oh, no," said he; "if you report me correctly, I shall not object. Let us see, what have I said?"

I went over from memory the chief points of the conversation, and he then said:

"That's correct. Put it just that way and it will be all right."

I had not introduced pen, pencil, or paper during the talk, and did not attempt to write a line of it until the next morning, when I devoted about two hours to the first interview with Andrew Johnson, or, so far as I was concerned, with anybody else. Nor did I submit the manuscript to Mr. Johnson for revision on that or any other occasion.

No aspiring journalist ever awaited more anxiously the result of a first effort in a new branch of work than I waited the arrival in Washington and at the White House on my first attempt at interviewing—although the art had not yet been christened. I thought I had "struck a good lead," but I could not tell until I had heard from the President. The mails were slower then than now, and it was five days from the writing of the letter until, one afternoon at the Capitol, the White House secretary greeted me with "the sweet assurance of a smile," and told me the President had read my production and had said that I had "got him down to a dot." "From the way he talks," said the secretary, "I think he would like to see you again." It didn't require more than a gentle hint to induce me to make a second visit in pursuit of the material for a second letter. I have forgotten what the specific subject of this second interview was, but I know that I came away from the White House feeling that I had something which would materialize into a good letter after a night's sleep on it.

(From The Post, Aug. 30, 1881.)

"The Post" and the President.

To the Editor of The Post.

I wish to express to you the gratitude which, in common with very many who have observed the course of The Post during the last few months, I feel toward it for its manly treatment of our beloved and long suffering President. There is a warm feeling for The Post today in the hearts of thousands of Republicans for the generous consideration which it has given the President since his inauguration, but more especially for the constant and tender sympathy it has daily manifested for him and for his noble wife in the terrible trial through which they, as well as the Nation, are now passing, and also for the unfaltering hope and trust it has displayed in the President's ultimate recovery. Its cheering and sympathetic words have greatly tended to sustain and strengthen the sometimes wavering courage of others. The course of The Post in these respects has been in marked contrast with that of some journals from which our martyred President had a right to expect the most tender treatment. As a Republican it gives me much pleasure, and I feel it is a duty to say this to you; and in doing so I speak not for myself alone, but know that I express the feelings of a host of my political associates.

Washington, August 29. E. W.

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CLEVELAND'S MARRIAGE MOST UNIQUE IN WHITE HOUSE HISTORY

PRESIDENT WEDDED YOUNG WARD SOON AFTER BETROTHAL

Public Did Not Know Whether Mother or Daughter Was to Be Bride.

LEARNED OF MARRIAGE DATE FROM SECRETARY

Went to New York to Greet Her Upon Her Arrival From Europe.

(From The Post, June 3, 1886.)

No social event that had ever taken place in the White House up to that time exceeded in distinction the marriage on Wednesday, June 2, 1886, of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and his young ward, Miss Frankie Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y., a girl only 21 years old, of surpassing beauty, charm and graciousness. Nor has any that has occurred since excelled it, or even equaled it.

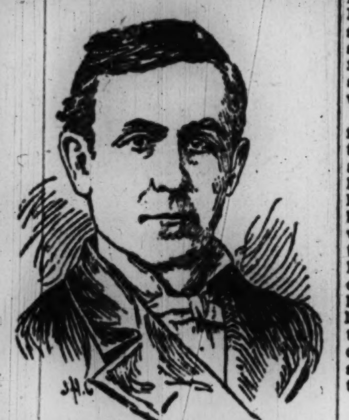
Until some future day, when again a bachelor President weds within the stately walls of the historic building which for more than a century and a quarter has been the home of our Chief Magistrates, this wedding must remain unique in the annals of Washington and of the country.

It had been preceded by rumors and gossip which had kept society in a flutter of nervous expectation, for the fact that the President contemplated matrimony had been a secret hard to keep. Some even went so far as to say that it was Mrs. Oscar Folsom, widow of Mr. Cleveland's first law partner, whom the President contemplated marrying, but he kept his own counsel until almost the day of the ceremony. The formal announcement of the engagement was not made until May 28, when it became known that owing to a bereavement in the bride's family the plans had been hastily changed, and that the wedding would take place in the White House, in the presence only of the immediate families and the members of the Cabinet and their wives.

Arrived From Europe.

For some time Miss Folsom and her mother had been abroad. They sailed from Antwerp on the Noordland and arrived off Sandy Hook on the evening of May 27. Here they were met by Col. Daniel S. Lamont, secretary to the President, who escorted them to New York on the revenue cutter William E. Chandler. Miss Folsom's grandfather, Col. Folsom, had died while she was at sea, and as she learned of it for the first time when she arrived she was naturally depressed and saddened. She discussed the matter with the President's confidential friend, decided upon an immediate wedding and Col. Lamont returned to Washington, leaving Mrs. Folsom and Miss Folsom at the Gilsey House at 2 o'clock in the morning, May 28. Curiously enough, Mr. Cleveland first learned the date of his own wedding from Col. Lamont. That evening at 8 o'clock a formal statement was issued at the White House in which for the first time it was admitted that the President was to marry, a fact which had been as formally denied only a few days before. The uncertainty was over—Washington was thrilled and there was general rejoicing in the younger set that the bride was to be the daughter and not the mother.

President Cleveland left for New York at 4:15 on Sunday afternoon, and upon arriving there at 10:38 p. m., went at once to the Gilsey House, where he spent the evening with his bride-to-be, later going to the Fifth avenue residence of William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, whose guest he was. The following day, May 30, he reviewed two Decoration Day parades, being greeted with wild applause by the vast crowds which filled the streets, for all the world loves a lover, especially when he is also a President. He attended the service at the Tomb of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, in Riverside drive, and dined that evening with Miss Folsom, at the Gilsey House, afterward going to the Academy, where Postmaster General William F. Vilas was the orator of the evening. The President occupied a seat on the stage. That night, at midnight, he returned to Washington, and at 9:20 p. m. on Tuesday, June 1, Miss Folsom, her mother and her cousin, Benjamin Folsom, left Jersey City for the Capital, which was for so long to be the scene of her social triumphs.


THE REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who married the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Early Morning Arrival.

It seems strange that such an hour of departure should have been chosen, for it brought Miss Folsom and her small party into the old Sixth street depot at 5:30 o'clock in the morning of her wedding day. What crowds would flock to obtain a glimpse of so important a personage today—a young girl, lovely and gracious, so soon to be the "First Lady of the Land!" There were no curious throngs to meet this White House bride. Col. Lamont was there and escorted her through the dingy old station into the misty rain that was falling outside, but the President himself awaited her at the White House, where the party was at once driven.

It has grown into a tradition, sanctified by no inconsiderable a period of time, that Grover Cleveland had such an exalted idea of the dignity of the Presidency that he would not even meet his bride-to-be at the railroad station, but, like so much Washington "history" which isn't history at all, this was not the case, for it will be seen that the President did go to New York and did call upon Miss Folsom there at her hotel. Not long after President Cleveland also did go to this same depot to meet Daniel Manning, the Secretary of the Treasury, who had been South and was on his way through the city to his home in New York.

Brought Eleven Trunks.

There must be lively interest today in how Miss Folsom traveled and in how she was dressed. Her baggage consisted of eleven large Saratoga trunks. A girl who knew she was soon to be married and who had been for some time in Paris was not likely to be lacking in pretty things. As she drove up the Avenue the few then astir who caught a glimpse of her saw the most beautiful girl the White House has ever had for its mistress. She wore a close-fitting black silk dress with white cuffs and collar, and a peak ship hat with a long white feather. She carried a black shawl over her arm. A black wrap and black kid gloves completed her costume. Mrs. Folsom, who was quite tired, was in black, and Mr. Benjamin Folsom wore a brown suit and a white derby hat. Such was the style.

The marriage ceremony took place at 7 o'clock that evening in the blue room, and was performed by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, which the President attended, a circumstance which created some little comment in view of the fact that the President's brother, the Rev. W. N. Cleveland, was himself a clergyman.

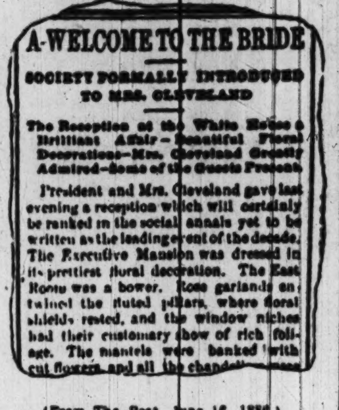
The small wedding party assembled first in the state dining room, and then took their places in the oval blue room. They were Mrs. Folsom, the mother of the bride; the Rev. W. N. Cleveland, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sisters; Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Manning; William C. Endicott, Secretary of War, and Mrs. Endicott; William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Whitney; Postmaster General William F. Vilas and Mrs. Vilas; L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior; Secretary Daniel S. Lamont and Mrs. Lamont; Benjamin Folsom, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Cadman and Miss Huddleston, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, of Boston; Miss Nelson, of New York; Mr. W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo, the President's former law partner, and Mrs. Byron Sunderland. Attorney General Garland was the only member of the Cabinet who was not present.

Marine Band Plays.

As the Marine Band played Mendelssohn's familiar music the President and Miss Folsom descended the western stairway. They were unaccompanied. The music ceased as they entered the blue room and took a position in the center of that historic chamber, the crystal chandelier pouring down upon them a flood of radiance that brought out the colors of the massive banks of scarlet begonias and royal Jacqueminot roses which comprised the floral decorations.

The President was in evening dress. Of Miss Folsom The Post, in its excellent account of the wedding, said:

"The bride wore an enchanting wedding dress of ivory satin, simply garnished on the high corsage with India muslin crossed in Grecian folds and carried in exquisite falls of simplicity over the petticoat. The orange blossom garniture, commencing upon the veil in a superb coronet, is continued throughout the costume with artistic skill. Her veil of tulle, about 5 yards in length, completely enveloped her, falling to the edge of the petticoat in front and extending the entire length of her full court train. She carried no flowers and wore no jewelry except an engagement ring, containing a sapphire and two diamonds."


A-WELCOME TO THE BRIDE

SOCIETY FORMALLY INTRODUCED TO MRS. CLEVELAND

The Reception at the White House a Brilliant Affair—Beautiful Floral Decorations—Mrs. Cleveland Greatly Admired—Some of the Guests Present.

President and Mrs. Cleveland gave last evening a reception which will certainly be ranked in the social annals yet to be written as the leading event of the decade. The Executive Mansion was dressed in its prettiest floral decoration. The East Room was a bower. Rose garlands entwined the fluted pillars, where floral shields rested, and the window niches had their customary show of rich foliage. The mantels were banked with cut flowers and all the

(From The Post, June 16, 1886.)

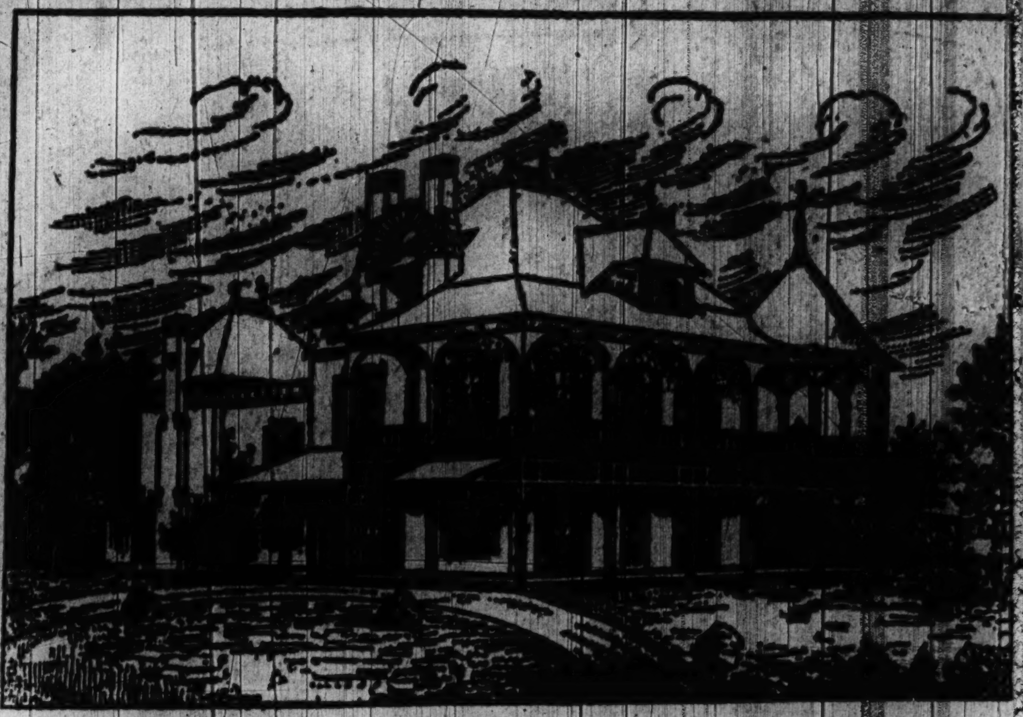
As Dr. Sunderland pronounced the distinguished couple man and wife, Mrs. Folsom stepped forward and kissed her daughter, and Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Cleveland, who had been until now the mistress of the White House, and saw her crown thus pass from her to another, then offered their congratulations, followed by the Cabinet. The bride kissed all the ladies of the small wedding party. The scene was one of personal and family interest. The band, then under the leadership of John Philip Sousa, played the wedding march from Lohengrin, and to this music the President and Mrs. Cleveland led the way to the east room, where there was an informal reception for a few minutes, after which the wedding supper was served in the family dining room, where the beautiful bride cut the wedding cake with a pearl-handled knife, and her health was toasted in sparkling champagne. The bride barely touched her lips to the glass, for which she was highly commended by the temperance societies.

At the plate of each guest were superb favors, satin bags and boxes of bon-bons in every conceivable variety and shape. The wedding cake boxes, which the guests also carried away with them, formed elaborate souvenirs of the event. These boxes were about 6 inches long and 3 wide, and were covered within and without with pearl white satin. On the lid was a spray of flowers, hand painted, and the date, "June 2, 1886," in artistically shaded lettering. Under a bow of narrow satin ribbon tying the box was a small card bearing the autographs of both bride and bridegroom. Under a double fall of lace was a slice of wedding cake.

Bride Wears Gray Cloth.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland then went upstairs and changed into traveling clothes, the bride wearing a deep gray cloth costume, cut full and plain, over a simple gray cloth skirt. The corsage opened so as to reveal a double-breasted waistcoat, trimmed with velvet. The whole costume was completed by a gray hat lined with velvet and trimmed with picot ribbon and ostrich feathers. The good-bys were said and, followed by a shower of rice and old slippers, the President and his bride stepped out into the warm summer air onto the south balcony, where a closed carriage awaited them. They were driven from the White House grounds by an unusual route, to avoid the large crowds which had assembled outside, and, proceeding up Seventeenth street to K, went to First and K, where in the yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was the special train of two cars, one of them the private car of President Garrett, which had been placed at the disposal of the bridal party. In a few moments they were off on their honeymoon, which was spent at Deer Park.

In the marriage service, in asking the usual questions Dr. Sunderland used the name by which the bride is generally known, Frances, but in all the earlier accounts of her she was always referred to as Miss Frankie Folsom, and when, on August 1, 1886, Mrs. Cleveland was admitted to membership in Dr. Sunderland's church and took her first communion there, she gave her name, not as Frances, or even Frankie, but "Frank Folsom Cleveland." The President did not go to church with his young wife on this occasion, but in his absence Dr. Sunderland prayed for him long and earnestly.


Oak View, President Cleveland's remodeled country home as it appeared in 1886.

Welcomed by Crowd.

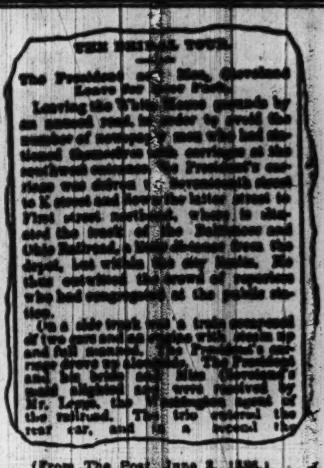
The President and Mrs. Cleveland and Col. and Mrs. Lamont, who accompanied them to Deer Park, returned to Washington on June 8 and were welcomed by a small crowd at the famous "Y," where the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in those days crossed K street. Ten days later, on the 18th, they made their first formal public appearance when they attended the schuetzenfest of the Washington Schuetzen Verein, and that evening they gave a public reception at the White House, when [illegible] people shook hands with the President and his wife.

On June 23, about three weeks after his marriage, President Cleveland, whose devotion to the piscatorial art is too well known to be commented upon at length, went on a pleasure cruise and fishing trip in Chesapeake Bay, on Representative William L. Scott's steam yacht, the Corsair, and as it was a "stag" party, Mrs. Cleveland was left at home.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland and Col. and Mrs. Lamont left Washington on August 16 for the Adirondacks for a vacation at Prospect House, Upper Saranac Lake, and on the 18th Mr. Cleveland caught his first fish, a trout weighing three-fourths of a pound; and there was a special dispatch published about it, just as is the case today when Mr. Coolidge performs the same feat; so in some respects customs have not greatly changed. Also, Mrs. Cleveland had a female Russian poodle, by the perversity of nomenclature named Hector, which also got into the headlines. She wore on her shoulders a "machette," a pretty live bug from Yucatan, in a golden harness, and fastened by a small gold chain. That, at least, is no longer the fashion. The party returned from their vacation on September 22.

On July 22 Mrs. Cleveland celebrated her twenty-second birthday, giving a small party at the White House, but although he had been married less than two months, the President was absent in Albany. On March 18, 1887, President Cleveland celebrated his fiftieth birthday, attending the play that evening at the National without his wife, who was in mourning for her grandmother.

Up until the time of his marriage, the President's sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, was the hostess of the White House, but following the wedding she gracefully withdrew and went to Chicago, where she became the editor of Literary Life.


The President and Mrs. Cleveland Leave for Deer Park.

(From The Post, June 3, 1886.)

CLEVELAND TOOK LEAD I AS FISHING PRESIDENT

Black Bass at Woodmont Lured Chief Executive From Capital Duties.

ARTHUR ALSO AN ANGLER

Grover Cleveland of all the Presidents, not even excepting Mr. Coolidge, was the most ardent disciple of Izaak Walton, and he had not been in the White House many weeks when he had learned all there was to know about the haunts of the finny tribes in the waters adjacent to Washington.

Doubtless he was thrilled by the capture at Glymont, on June 12, 1885, of a [illegible] pound salmon, a most rare fish in local waters, but it was not for such that he angled. He loved the black bass, and, during his first summer in Washington, made the acquaintance of that gamy fighter at Woodmont, the clubhouse of the Rod and Gun Club.

He liked especially to fish in a pleasant spot in the mountains beyond Harpers Ferry, near St. Johns Run, on the line between West Virginia and Maryland. President Arthur had also liked to go to Woodmont, for, like Cleveland, he was an ardent fisherman. On one occasion Mr. Arthur kept a railroad train waiting at Woodmont for a quarter of an hour while he landed a 4-pound bass in full sight of the delighted passengers.

In Cleveland's time the president of this club was Mr. Curtis J. Hillyer. Robley D. Evans, then commander in the Navy; S. H. Kauffmann, Crosby S. Noyes, William G. McIntyre, Thomas [illegible] and Levi Woodbury were among the leading members of this famous and exclusive club, whose house was furnished with all the modern conveniences.

It was not unusual for Mr. Cleveland to kill 25 good-sized bass in a day. He worked at fishing, and, moreover, he had the "know how."

New York, December 3, 1927.

Mr. Edward B. McLean, *President & Publisher*
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. McLean:

In congratulating you and the POST on its Golden Jubilee, may I not call your attention to the fact that at this time we are celebrating our twenty-fifth year of association with your fine newspaper.

That we extend our very best wishes to the POST for many more years to come, I need not state.

Very sincerely,

Paul Block

President, PAUL BLOCK, Inc.

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H. S. WOODMAN

WEDDING OF PRINCESS ALICE OUTSTANDING SOCIAL EVENT OF ERA

THOUSAND GUESTS TAXED EAST ROOM TO SEE CEREMONY

All Walks of Life Were at the Longworth-Roosevelt Nuptials in 1906.

BRIDE BORROWED SWORD TO CUT WEDDING CAKE

Gown Described as Magnificent Creation of Cream Satin, Princess in Style.

One of the most notable social events in the history of Washington during the last half century was the marriage on February 17, 1906, of Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt, daughter of the President of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mr. Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, now Speaker of the House of Representatives and then a member of the House from the First congressional district of Ohio.

Facilities of the historic East Room were taxed to their capacity by the throng of 1,000 guests invited to the ceremony. Typical of the democracy, the guests were from every walk of life, including members of the Cabinet, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in their varied and colorful garb, the social leaders of the day and those humble friends of the Roosevelts and Longworths whose early associations with the families merited and won admittance to the gala social event.

Married by Bishop.

The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Cotton Smith, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. John. Thomas Nelson Perkins, a college classmate of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Buckner A. Wallingford, of Cincinnati; Lars Anderson, of Washington; Francis R. Bangs, of Boston; Guy Norman, of Boston, and Viscount Charles de Chambrun, of Paris.

An amusing incident occurred when it came time to cut the wedding cake. The bride looked around for a knife and not seeing one at hand, turned to Maj. Joseph McCawley, of the White House staff, and said, "Major, let me have your sword." So it came about that the instrument of war was used by "Princess Alice" to cut her wedding cake.

Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Longworth succeeded in escaping from the White House unnoticed except by a vigilant news photographer who set out in pursuit of their automobile, but, as The Post of the following day related, the chauffeur cast speed laws and regulations aside and soon outdistanced the photographer. They went directly to Friendship, the estate of John R. McLean, for the first part of their honeymoon.

Miss Roosevelt's Bridal Dress.

The Post of February 18, 1906, described her dress as follows:

"The bridal gown was a magnificent creation of cream satin, princess in style, with heavy court train of silver brocade the yoke and elbow sleeves being of rare old lace. The tulle veil, worn off the face, was caught with a coronet of orange blossoms, while clusters of the same flowers nestled on the lace of the shoulders Her only ornaments included the gift of her husband, a magnificent necklace of diamonds, and that of her father, a diamond brooch.

"The slippers were fashioned from the same material as the gown, and instead of buckles, tulle bows were worn fashioned with tiny clusters of orange blossoms. In her left arm, and almost obscuring her slender person, was the bridal bouquet, composed of the rarest and most beautiful varieties of orchids The delicate blossoms were arranged in a cascade, the steams being tied with white chiffon satin ribbon, many loops and ends falling in a shower to the hem of her gown."

(From The Post, February 5, 1890.)

"A REALLY GOOD DAILY."

How The Post Supplies a Long-Felt Want in Washington.

New York Saturday Globe: Among newspaper men it has long been deemed an impossibility to conduct in the city of Washington a really good daily paper The situation and surroundings of the city are such as perhaps to make this difficult. It is almost entirely a political city; probably the most distinctly so of any in the world There is, in fact, none other in which so large a proportion of the population is dependent upon or connected with the Government in some capacity or other, or in which the development of business is so dependent upon the favor of Government. But all these drawbacks—and some of them are really serious—have been overcome by Mr Frank Hatton who has just concluded the first year of his editorship and part ownership of The Washington Post. Just before the inauguration of the present administration, Mr. Hatton, together with Mr Beriah Wilkins, than a Democratic Representative in Congress, from the State of Ohio, combined their forces and bought The Post. When Mr Hatton bought the paper, he made it nominally Republican; but it is, in truth, far more independent than a good many of the journals which make a particular claim for independence, and which, because of this, represent themselves as a little better than anybody else or anything else on earth. Mr Hatton has already demonstrated his ability to make a good paper, and that doing this, it can command support from the people of the District of Columbia and the surrounding country in Virginia and Maryland It is gratifying to be able thus to record Mr Hatton's success, which has been fully deserved

(From The Post, Dec. 29, 1889.)

Stand Up for Washington.

The Post has a note from a leading Washington merchant expressing his thanks to this paper for its persistent advice to Washington people to do their holiday trading at home. He says. "The Post's advice was taken, and the result was that Washington merchants had the best holiday business they have ever known."

The Post is certainly gratified to have this acknowledgment of its efforts in behalf of the Washington business man. That is what The Post is here for, to work for Washington and Washingtonians. That is what its present managers promised they would do when they took charge of it.

Washington is one of the best retail cities in the country Great advancement has been made by its business men during the past few years Improvement has been made in every branch of trade, not only in business structures, but in the stocks carried and there is no longer any excuse for our people to go away from home to supply their wants.

Stand up for and fight for Washington all the time.

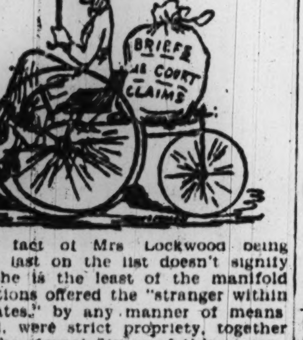
MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Who, as Miss Alice Roosevelt, became the bride of the Representative from Ohio, at a brilliant White House wedding.

(From The Post, March 5, 1882.)

FAMILIAR CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood and Her New Tricycle.

Among the objects of greatest interest to the visiting stranger and curiosity seeker in this beautiful metropolis may be mentioned the Capitol, the Washington Monument, Dr Mary Walker, Mt. Vernon, Gen Washington's breeches in the Patent Office, the Corcoran Art Gallery, Ford's Theater the scene of Lincoln's assassination; Guiteau, Franklin's printing press, Tucker Blake, the Long Bridge, The Post's electric light, the money vaults at the Treasury, the President, Potomac shad and Mrs Lawyer Lockwood.



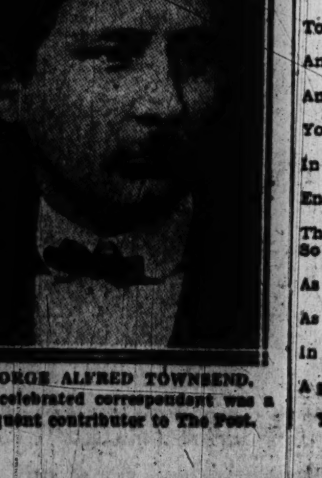
The fact of Mrs Lockwood being placed last on the list doesn't signify that she is the least of the manifold attractions offered the "stranger within our gates," by any manner of means Indeed, were strict propriety, together with the eternal fitness of things, consulted, her name would appear much higher in the list—say between the Washington Monument and Dr Mary Walker. And again, by way of explanation, it is necessary to state that by sandwiching the able lawyeress between two subjects so diametrically opposed it is not done as a suggestion that she is either unfinished or wears the—gentleman's dress Mrs Lockwood, on the contrary, is a finished scholar Neither is she at a standstill, but possessed of an activity unknown in the history of that great piece of masonry

On the other hand, neither does this lady of the bar affect a cane or the bifurcated garment peculiar to man But she nevertheless asserts her independence in battling the world unaided and alone and riding a tricycle in sunshine or in storm may her familiar form be seen flying up the Avenue on her three-footed nag, her cargo a bag of briefs for the Supreme Court or a batch of "original invalids" for the Pension Office.

Miss Anthony—the lady who has for so many generations past told how she has suffered at the hands of man yet loudly clamors for man's suffrage—assumes the role of biographer and gives us an insight into the life and career of Washington's noted female lawyer.

"Mrs. Lockwood," says she, "was born at Rochester, N. Y., October 24, 1830 Educated in a district school, she commenced teaching school at the age of fifteen, for $5 per month and 'boarded round.'" In "boarding round" it is inferred that she occasionally got a square meal, for she grew and prospered and at 18 was married The following year she lost her husband For a considerable length of time thereafter—just how long deponent saith not—she wrote for newspapers, magazines and wastebaskets, most of her best articles appearing in the latter Graduating at Genesee College, Lima, N Y., she again essayed to "teach the young idea how to shoot." Mrs. Lockwood, at this time says Miss Anthony, was 27 years of age—for which indiscretion Miss Anthony runs the imminent risk of having her subject take down the "History of the Early Settlement of America" and give to an anxious public her own exact age, by way of retaliation

Mrs. Lockwood, to resume, after graduating again taught school for eleven years In 1868 she was married to Dr E Lockwood Commencing the study of law, she received her parchment from the National University and commenced its practice in this city in 1873.



GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.
This celebrated correspondent was a frequent contributor to The Post.

(From The Post of March 7, 1882.)

BELVA MOUNTS HER PEGASUS

A Rhythmical Acknowledgment of the Wonderful Genius of The Post.

[Mrs. High Counselor Belva A Lockwood, desiring to acknowledge in some fitting manner the exceptional compliment paid to her by The Post's special artist, has called to her assistance the tuneful nine Blackstone's farewell to his muse is the only parallel production we can recall—Ed Post.]

Washington, D C., March 6, 1882

Dear "Nealy:"

I saw in yesterday's "Post"
What first I considered a witch or a ghost,
But closer inspection developed a woman.
Or something or other that seemed to be human,
Seated firmly upon a new fangled tricycle;
Rushing right on with the speed of a bicycle
Umbrella in hand to shield her fair face,
While her feet touched the pedals with infinite grace.
At first I exclaimed, "this artist is crazy,"
But on closer inspection pronounced him "a daisy,"
With the finest and nicest of artistic taste
Who could group so much beauty and leave nothing to waste
So I've looked through the gardens to find some expression
For the artist who made this wondrous digression.
And with a few strokes of his brush and his pen,
Has placed in the midst of most eminent men,
A simple home woman, who only had thought
To lighten the labors her business had wrought.
And make a machine serve the purpose of feet.
And at the same time keep her dress from the street.
You have made her historic and given a place
In your pious paper for her name and her face;
Enough in itself to send her name down
The cycle of ages with men of renown
So accept, my dear "Nealy" this token of flowers,
As a faint recognition of your artistic powers:—
As a simple expression of the pride that I feel
In the rising young artist whose talents reveal
A genius too great for time long to conceal.

Yours, truly, B. A. LOCKWOOD.

(From The Post, April 15, 1882.)

FROM WHITE HOUSE GARRET.

Sale of a Varied Collection at Auction Yesterday.

Twenty-four wagon loads of old furniture and junk from the White House were sent on Tuesday to the warerooms of Duncanson Brothers to be sold, and were auctioned yesterday This was the first sale of Executive Mansion effects since President Buchanan's term, and the curiosity of the citizens attending the sale was in direct ratio to the conglomerated character of the goods and chattels thus exposed As a rule the articles were much worn, some altogether worthless save as souvenirs, others again of fair value But the condition of the property was hardly responsible for the immense crowds that attended the sale Only curiosity and a desire to examine the housekeeping of Presidents could have drawn to Ninth and D streets fully 5,000 people and caused a realization from the auction of such goods of about $6,000 The bidding was very spirited, and the sale lasted from 11 A M. to 3 P M., when the last article was "knocked down" and the last bidder retired.

These effects consisted of the entire furniture of the East room, including chandeliers, carpets, lambrequins and lace curtains, chairs, sofas, etc Much of this furniture was worn and moth eaten, as was also the Green room furniture A part only of the Red parlor furnishings was vended, and this was in better condition The carpets from the private dining room and from the floor of the long corridor in front of the Red room were also "knocked down." These, with carpets from other portions of the building were of body Brussels, and Axminster textures, and bore evidence of rather hard usage The feet of the average office seeker are as rough on carpets as those of the diplomatic corps and temperance delegations.

Besides carpets and parlor sets there were sold hair mattresses, maps chandeliers, four marble mantels, bureaus, bedsteads, two high chairs for children, ordered by Mr. Hayes on the occasion of his wife's niece's wedding, marble-top tables, leather-covered sofas, ottomans and dining-room chairs a lot of white matting, a plaster chart of Santo Domingo, a lot of moth paper a lot of water coolers, supposed to have belonged to Mr Hayes' time; cuspidors lace curtains, lead piping, old iron stoves and a thousand and one other articles of presidential housekeeping It was remarked among the crowd as a rather singular circumstance that in the whole 24 wagonloads of stuff there wasn't a single demijohn, Bible or deck of cards to be found. There were no books, either, although it is not to be supposed from this fact that the occupants of the White House before President Arthur's term were illiterate. That some attention was paid to educational interests was attested by the presence of a good-sized geographical globe once belonging to Nellie Grant. This was eagerly looked upon and spiritedly bid for. It was purchased finally by a second-hand dealer, who at once mounted it in front of his place of business There was also a lot of rat traps, one of which is historical It is a rat trap in which was caught the rat that ate the suit of clothes of President Lincoln just before that memorable Good Friday. No sign of the rat or of the suit could be seen about the trap, which was finally "knocked down" at a fabulous price to a noted society belle.

Among the crowd, whose numbers were estimated at not less than 5,000 were prominent representatives of the Army, Navy, Congress, the upper classes of society, Government clerks, tradesmen, ladies, bootblacks, newsboys and staff officers. The bidding was as spirited on the part of prominent society people as it was by second-hand dealers and hotel keepers People from other cities were present, one of whom a Baltimore merchant, got the lace curtains of the parlors. A prominent hotel of this city and an equally famed restaurant obtained the lambrequin curtains of the same apartments.

IDEALS OF NATION'S FOUNDERS TRACED IN CITY'S GROWTH

Dr. William Tindall Relates History of Washington Development as Capital.

RECALLS EARLY EFFORTS FOR MUNICIPAL BEAUTY

Cites Public Buildings and Work for Park System by Patriotic Citizens.

Dr. William Tindall is chief of the Bureau of Information in the District Building. He is a noted authority on history of and laws relating to the District. He has been in the employ of the municipality since 1870. From 1878 to 1913, he was secretary to the Board of District Commissioners. He is the author of "Standard History of the City of Washington" and "Origin and Form of Government of the District of Columbia."

By DR. WILLIAM TINDALL.

The intimate relations of President Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Maj. Charles Pierre L'Enfant in devising the plan of the part of the seat of government known as the City of Washington are too familiar to general knowledge to need recounting, but as the entire District of Columbia has since been laid out for urban development substantially in accord with that plan, it is well to bear in mind the genius and public spirit that inspired the projectors of such an artistic civil conception.

The City of Washington developed in both its municipal and private aspects very slowly for many years after it had been created.

The interest of the various sections of the country at large was then too intensely concerned with their own local problems, and, with the national questions of vital import, such as slavery and the tariff, to give to the needs of the National Capital the consideration which its national significance and importance deserved.

Of course, many of the great minds in Congress realized that the African slavery agitation and the States' rights propaganda contained the possibility if not the probability that they would threaten the dissolution of the Union of the States, and in view of that precarious condition did not take much interest in furthering the municipal development of a National Capital that might soon be left without a Nation for it to represent.

Imposing Buildings Erected.

That many imposing national works and other structures, such as the Capitol, the Patent Office Building, the Naval Observatory the Navy Yard, the old Aqueduct Bridge, the Washington Aqueduct, and the Smithsonian Institution, and municipal structures such as the Courthouse and Franklin and Wallach School buildings were erected during that period Private enterprise was also creditably represented by the Corcoran Art Gallery, the old Arlington, Willard Metropolitan National and Winder hotels; the National Theater and many other imposing private buildings.

The City of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria with commendable enterprise, added to their earlier financial embarrassments by subscribing $1,250,000 toward the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, $1,000,000 of which was subscribed by the City of Washington and $125,000 by Georgetown, from which they were relieved by the assumption of the debt by the act of Congress approved May 20, 1836, through the eloquent and convincing appeal of Senator Samuel Southard of New Jersey

The administrations of the last City of Washington executives, Mayor Sayles J Bowen, by whom the first bituminous street pavement was laid here and Mayor Matthew G Emery, i e., from 1868 to 1871 evinced a commendable spirit of municipal enterprise, but it was not until 1871 that a comprehensive system of street improvement was inaugurated and effected by the Board of Public Works, represented by Alexander R Shepherd, its vice president. who was loyally supported by the leading newspapers of the city against the ultraconservative opposition of some of his most substantial fellow citizens who, although public spirited in impulse lacked the broader vision of those who engaged in the revolutionary civic progress of that period

Centennial Aided Capital.

The achievement of Gov Shepherd and his coadjutors effectively quieted the movement to change the location of the seat of government which had been the subject of a conspicuous propaganda But it was not until after 1876 that the attention of the country became intimately attracted to the Capital by visitors to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in that year who extended their trips to it and appreciating its exceptional advantages as a place of residence and a center of social and intellectual opportunity and climatic salubrity

Early in 1877 the effect of the favorable impressions so incurred, began to be manifested in the construction of homes in the Capital by visitors of wealth and leisure, who adopted it as a place of residence, and by the incidental development of private business enterprise after such expansion of its population involved

The first physical evidence of that impulse was the erection by Mr James B Edmonds, who afterwards became one of the District Commissioners of the greenstone residence on the north side of K street next to the fire engine house between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, recently made famous as the "little green house in K street."

The journalistic enterprise of the National Capital also received a stimulus, and one of the most conspicuous manifestations of that spirit was the transformation of the building numbered 914 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, formerly occupied by the Daily Morning Chronicle, into the office and place of publication of The Washington Post, whose first issue appeared on December 6, 1877, and whose subsequent issues are an essential part of the national and local history of this Capital

Commission Plan Adopted.

From July 3, 1874, until July 1, 1878 the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia were managed by a board of three temporary Commissioners who were making the experiment in civic administration which proved so satisfactory to Congress that the commission form of city government was established here as a permanent system by the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, with the officer of the Corps of Engineers of the Army a full member of the Board of Commissioners instead of being only in an advisory relation to it, as was the engineer officer under the act of 1874

The passage of the act of 1878 also further accelerated and expanded the progressive impetus by recognizing the duty of Congress to bear a standard part of the expense of improving the civic aspect and accessories of the Capital, as well as caring for the features of solely national accommodation and appearance.

It is a cause of regret that Congress has materially changed its view of the mutual relation of the Nation and the people of the District to that expense by adopting a standard lump sum apportionment as its contribution thereto, regardless of the amount for which it is equitably chargeable.

At that time the Mall, the Arsenal Grounds and the Soldiers' Home Park were the only parks where vehicles could be used The intermediate parks, such as Franklin Park, Lafayette Square and the Capitol Grounds, were fairly well kept but did not provide for the vehicular recreation that the growing use of wheeled conveyances for diversion and necessity required This need was afterward met by the creation of the larger parks, such as Rock Creek Park, Zoological Park, Potomac Park, Garfield Park, Meridian Hill Park, McMillan Park and Fort Davis and Fort Dupont aggregating approximately 3,000 acres A connecting park between Potomac Park and Zoological Park also is in process of acquirement.

Era of Improvement.

From 1901 to 1908 over $17,500,000 was expended in what were distinctively called "extraordinary projects of improvement," such as the sewage disposal system, the filtration plant, the Union Station and the elimination of grade crossings, the Connecticut Avenue Bridge, the Highway Bridge, the Anacostia, Piney Branch and Massachusetts Avenues bridges, the Municipal Building and the Tuberculosis Hospital

In 1877 the city was exposed to periodical floods from torrential rains in the upper Potomac region, which sometimes inundated Pennsylvania avenue at Sixth street so that rowboats were floated up to the south doorway of the National Hotel. That condition is now averted by the sewage disposal system which keeps the river water from backing up into the city through the sewers

The water supply in 1877 was in keeping with the defective sewage service, and after protracted rains in the upper Potomac region was often like liquid mud. That condition has been abated by the installation of our excellent filtration plant. Since that year the water supply distribution has been radically improved by the construction of the conduit to the reservoir near Howard University and in other ways and will be further bettered by the conduit now under construction beside the old one which carries the water from the Great Falls to the reservoir above Georgetown

In 1877 the only materials used in street lighting were gas and oil and the lamplighter was a conspicuous feature of our civic personnel Some few of our townsfolk can recall the nights when the law restricted the street illumination to hours when the moonlight was lacking, but when the "moonshine" was always within convenient reach

During 1878 the telephone was first installed in the District by the National Telephone Exchange, which was succeeded by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in 1883

Our street railroad cars generally were moved by horses until 1890 In 1888 an electric propulsion system was used on the Eckington and Soldiers Home Railway Company on New York avenue east of Seventh street via Fourth street east and Michigan avenue to the vicinity of Brookland The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, afterward the Capital Traction Company, began the installation of a cable system during 1889, but later abandoned it, and the present underground sliding-shoe system has since been the only method of streetcar propulsion used in the city and more populous suburbs The street railroad companies were required to use flat grooved rail by an act of April 6, 1889

Street Car Horses Belled.

Until July 14, 1887, the horses were equipped with bells, whose pleasant jingling was a cheerful influence in our civic experience, but as they disturbed the rest of one of the then Commissioners, who did not retire as early as the chickens, he had them abolished The same official having stumbled over one of the carriage steps then in vogue, while en route from his club in the early hours of the morning, insisted on their removal, also

No more notable improvement during the period under consideration has been made than in our bridge facilities, as shown by the Railroad Bridge, the Highway Bridge and the Key Bridge over the Potomac, and Benning, Pennsylvania avenue and Navy Yard bridges, over the Eastern Branch; the Connecticut Avenue Bridge, over Rock Creek, and the projected Memorial Bridge to Arlington.

The removal of the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, whose use as a waterway for canal boats was begun on July 4, 1843, and discontinued in November, 1880, has been provided for in a recent bill which has passed one of the houses of Congress.

At the time of the advent of The Post, the hotel accommodations were the subject of disparagement by visitors—a reproach that is now happily out of date

How sad the memory of the thirsty as they reflect on the fluent output at Chamberlin's, George Driver's, Hancock's and Shoomaker & Herzog (in the Cobbler and Duke), where comrades, regardless of rank and title, resorted to enjoy congenial companionship and spirituous saturation

We all miss the old Arlington Hotel, on Vermont avenue between H and I streets. The roadway of that avenue was the first highway in the District to be improved with an asphaltum pavement, and probably the first in the world where such a pavement was a success, the contractor and designer of which was Mr. George Scharff.

It would require more space than could be allowed for this comment to specify the vast number and value of especially conspicuous structures that have been erected within the period under discussion, such as the Library of Congress, the Free Public Library, the Senate and House Office Buildings and the many imposing business structures in the vicinity of the Treasury Department The Army and Navy Clubhouse at Seventeenth and I streets took the place of the quaint structure that was designed by Fenwick, the gifted architect of the brownstone building occupied by the Smithsonian Institution and of Trinity Church at the corner of Third and C streets northwest

Union Station Criticized.

Then we have the Union Station whose ugly and conspicuous roof suggests that the sole object of the elevation was to give it support, as the architect's perplexity as to what to do with the expansive blanks in its facade was so hopeless that it became necessary to cover those spaces with literature, much of which is worthy enough in sentiment to justify the awkward occasion for its use.

To those who remember the vista up Delaware avenue bounded by the beautiful forest which then adorned the horizon the frustration of that prospect by the intrusion of the Union Station, which might quite as conveniently have been located somewhere else, is an artistic calamity

We have also with us the District Building, whose most conspicuous distinction is a procession of figures around its top story which seem to have escaped from the ghostly array that disfigure the Union Station. If "beauty is its own excuse for being," they surely are beyond the reach of an esthetic pardon

One of the most commendable measures of Congress respecting the portion of the District of Columbia which is beyond the limit of the City of Washington was the act passed through the public-spirited influence of Senator John Sherman, which awakened the people of the District to the importance of adopting a system of street extension, and led to the enactment of the law under which the present highway extensions outside of Washington were projected

Some of our very younger oldest inhabitants will remember the "pump doctor," whose duty was to keep the pumps in order which were an ornament at almost every street corner outside of the most congested part of the city. It was a common spectacle he made as he placed the big log intended for the pump stock, upon the trestles and bored out the center its whole length for the accommodation of the valve. The bugaboo of potential sewage taint has played havoc with his occupation, but a system of arterial wells might again provide our summer thirst with the delectable fluid that was made available through his efforts.

The subject is like a trip up the mountains; the farther one goes the wider the vista and the more prolific appear the occasions for comment. But I can not close without alluding to the Act of Congress which was passed on February 11, 1895, and consolidated the City of Georgetown with the City of Washington, and designated the latter "The Federal Capital," thus leaving out of that Capital the thousands of our worthy citizens who reside outside of Florida avenue and the northern boundary of quondam Georgetown. This anomalous and grotesque condition should be rectified without delay.

Harris & Ewing.
DR. WILLIAM TINDALL.

NO THIRD TERM FOR HIM.

President Cleveland's Position Stated With Authority.

Under the headline above, The Post on Tuesday morning, July 30, 1885, stated in a first-page story with absolute finality, that President Cleveland, under no circumstances, would be a candidate to succeed himself. There had been much comment upon the subject of his possible renomination, and the subject continued to be of keen interest. The Post went so far as to declare that the President would not accept if nominated

"In addition to his desire to reenter private life," said The Post "the President is opposed to breaking the precedent set by Washington in regard to the sufficiency of two terms, a precedent which the action of the people in the case of President Grant shows to be in the direction of the popular voice."

On October 14, 1885 The Post published the views of more than 100 congressmen, of all parties. There was shown to be an overwhelming majority hostile to the "third term."

Two correspondents who supplied The Post readers with news from Alexandria for many years. Left—Charles C. Carlin (Harris and Ewing photo). Right—James F. Peyton.

Alexandria News Bureau Started 35 Years Ago

Six Correspondents in That Period, One Serving 25 Years—Another Was Elected to Congress.

The Post has always paid particular attention to Alexandria news. The Washington Post Bureau having been established there more than 35 years ago. In that time there have been six Alexandria correspondents, of whom one served for a quarter of a century, and the work is now being carried on by another member of the same family, making a record of more than 30 years for one family.

The first correspondent of whom there is a record was William B. Dobey, when The Post was under the management of Stilson Hutchins. Mr. Dobey was succeeded in 1890 by Charles C. Carlin, who later became prominent in Virginia politics, serving several terms as representative in Congress from the Eighth congressional district, and who now is senior member of the Washington law firm of Carlin, Carlin & Hall.

In 1892 Mr. Carlin was succeeded by the late James F. Peyton, who served for about three years, being succeeded in turn by Robert E. Knight, who also conducted the Alexandria circulation agency of The Post. Mr. Knight was succeeded by Frank M. Grimes.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Grimes, Mr. Peyton, in December, 1900, again took up the duties of correspondent and served continuously until his death, September 20, 1921, or approximately 24 years in all "Jim" Peyton, as he was affectionately known, devoted his time and energy to building up the Alexandria news column, and gained the implicit confidence of the Alexandria people, who learned to depend upon The Post for reliable local news

During Mr Peyton's last illness his work was performed by his brother-in-law, Charles M. Shepperson, a veteran of the World War and of the Spanish-American War, and upon the death of Mr. Peyton, Mr. Shepperson was appointed Alexandria correspondent, and has continued in that capacity since August 1, 1921.

The Post inaugurated an out-of-town Sunday social column in 1904, when Miss Lucy Clair Atkinson published a Richmond society column. In 1905, Harry Hunter, then managing editor, decided to make the experiment of an Alexandria social column in the Sunday Post and offered the position of correspondent to the sister of "Jim" Peyton, Miss Dolly Peyton, and on November 1, 1905, she published the first Alexandria society contribution. On November 1, 1927, as Mrs. Charles M. Shepperson, she celebrated her twenty-second anniversary as Alexandria society correspondent, and The Post expressed the hope that she might exceed the record of her distinguished brother by many years.

The Post has had only two Alexandria circulation managers since 1889, when the paper passed into the hands of the late Beriah Wilkins. The first was Robert E. Knight, who had been a printer on The Post for many years prior to this time, and who was started in business by Mr. Wilkins. Mr. Knight continued as Alexandria circulation manager until 1908, when he was succeeded by Richard L. Carne, who now handles the circulation. The Post in 1889, had only 200 subscribers in Alexandria, the circulation rapidly increasing when the Alexandria news column was established, and on one occasion Mr. Knight distributed 5,000 copies of one edition, using 42 newsboys and 2 wagons to make deliveries

(From The Post, September 26, 1881.)

POST SOUGHT NEW HOME FOR PRESIDENT IN 1881

Editorial Declared the White House Packed With Vermin and Demanded Reform.

TWICE REMODELED SINCE

As early as 1881 The Washington Post was agitating for the comfort and convenience of the President. On September 26 of that year the following editorial was printed. Since that time the White House has been twice renovated and remodeled.

A New Executive Mansion.

Among the many sensible and necessary things which the Forty-seventh Congress is expected to do, and which it can not omit without palpable neglect of a plain duty, is the adoption of steps requisite for the erection of a new Executive Mansion.

The old White House is unfit for longer use as a presidential residence. Indeed, it has not, for many years, been suitable for such occupancy. It is literally packed with vermin from cellar to garret. Defective plumbing and the influences of an unhealthy location have saturated it with the seeds of disease. It survived its usefulness as a residence long ago, and although it might be utilized for the business offices connected with the Presidency, it should be excused from further service as a home for Presidents and their families.

There are numerous localities where a proper site for an Executive Mansion can be obtained. The grounds should be ample, and the structure should be built to last for centuries. It should be plain, massive, substantial—with much for use and little for show, thus typifying our theory of government.

There are so many associations connected with the White House, it is, in itself, such a volume of history, that its demolition would be greatly regretted. Its use for executive business, after a very thorough overhauling, would be far more satisfactory to the people than its destruction to make room for a new building

Public sentiment will fully sustain Congress in taking up at once the work of providing a suitable residence for the President of the United States. It can not be large enough to admit all his constituents at one time, but it should be sufficiently spacious for a public reception without such crushing as is often seen in the White House.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TWO DAUGHTERS MARRIED IN EAST ROOM

FRANCIS B. SAYRE TOOK MISS JESSIE FOR BRIDE IN 1913

Gown Described as Being of White Satin With Real Point Lace.

MISS ELEANOR MARRIED TO W. G. M'ADOO IN 1914

Her Wedding Cake, Made by Fourteen Students, Was Cut With Sword.

Two of President Wilson's daughters were married in the East Room of the White House during the early part of his administration.

The first was the nuptials of Jessie Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Francis Bowes Sayre.

The wedding was solemnized November 25, 1913, by the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J., which the President formerly had attended.

Only 400 invitations were sent out for this wedding. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell was the best man.

Sister Catches Bouquet.

Margaret Wilson, sister of the bride, caught the bride's bouquet thrown by the bride from the landing halfway to the second floor, to the bridesmaids and ushers and also, rumor had it, drew the ring from the wedding cake, which unlike that of Mrs. Longworth, was cut with a regulation silver knife.

Less than six months later another daughter of President and Mrs. Wilson was married in the White House. Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, third daughter of the President, was married to William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, May 7, 1914.

The Rev. Sylvester W. Beach also performed this ceremony. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., was the best man. On that occasion the guest list included only 87 members of the official family.

While her older sister had "pledged her troth" in the marriage ceremony, Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson was married with the ritual which called upon her to promise to "obey" her husband.

The wedding cake was made by fourteen junior students at the National School of Domestic Arts and Sciences, whose offer soon after the engagement was announced to make the cake was accepted by Miss Wilson. In this case the cake was cut with Dr. Grayson's sword.

White House brides. The former Misses Jessie Wilson and Eleanor Randolph Wilson, daughters of the President and Mrs. Wilson, who became Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo.

Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo left immediately after the ceremony for their honeymoon at Harlakenden the summer White House near Cornish, N. H.

Describing another White House bride's gown, The Post of November 26, 1913, in reporting the wedding of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson and Francis Bowes Sayre, said:

"The bridal gown worn at the White House was of white satin, a soft weave, but of a light and very lustrous quality. Real point lace, orange blossoms and embroidery added elegance and beauty. The skirt was the modish draped one, the fullness showing most in the left front. The neck was cut out a little and the embroidery, of an orange blossom design, outlined the opening, and also extended down the side front of the bodice and the skirt. The sleeves were finished off with frills of the point lace.

Court Train Worn.

"The lace also appeared in the draped waist, and where the folds were caught it was with tiny clusters of orange blossoms. The bridal flower also held the draped folds on the skirt. The train was very long—long enough for regulation court use—and was cut square at the end.

"The tulle bridal veil fell almost the length of the train. It was held to the coiffure by a cap of point lace, similar to the lace trimming to the dress. The Dutch cap style of veil arrangement was exceedingly becoming to the bride, whose fair hair, very smoothly dressed in coils close to the head, gave just the right effect. Orange blossoms sprayed the lace and formed something of a wreath around the head."

The dress worn by Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson when she was married to Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo was reported in The Post of May 8, 1914, as follows:

"The wedding gown worn by Miss Eleanor R. Wilson is made of ivory-white satin and trimmed with real old point lace.

"The bodice is softly draped with satin, which crosses in front and is brought to a point below the shoulders, front and back. The V-shaped neck is finished with folds of soft tulle. The long mousquetaire sleeves are made of tulle. The real old point lace is gracefully draped over the right shoulder to the left side of the waist and is fastened with a spray of orange blossoms; the lace then continues as a border to the long transparent tunic of tulle, which graduates to the side of the skirt at the train. The long, sweeping train is 3½ yards in length.

"A cap-effect bridal wreath with orange blossoms and long draped veil was very effective."

(Editorial from The Post following the swearing in of President Arthur after Garfield's assassination.)

"The Government Still Lives."

Whatever attitude Mr. Arthur may have occupied in the councils of his party, as politically antagonistic to the interests that combined to secure for Mr. Garfield the presidential nomination and opposed in some degree to the policy of the late President, we are assured that he will bring with him to Washington no factious resentments, and that the Republican party, as a whole, will find in him a fair representative of its principles and a faithful conservator of its organization.

These are matters which, of course, concern the politicians much more than they do the people.

What the country cares for most—Democrats and Republicans alike—is that he shall be the President of the United States in the highest non-sectional sense that the term implies; that while he must necessarily subserve the interests of the party to which he owes his election, he shall at the same time be governed by just, conciliatory sentiments and suffer no unwise counselors to swerve him from the broad, national track in which it was universally believed the wheels of the Government, as directed by Mr. Garfield, were adjusted to run.

That this popular desire will be heartily and loyally responded to on the part of the new administration, there is every reason to believe.

The transition from the dead President to the living has already been made, without a perceptible jar to the good order or general welfare of the country. There will be no violent or sudden changes in the personnel of the Government. The murmur of commotion, the voice of sedition, is nowhere heard.

Amidst the terrible shock to which the tenderest sensibilities of the Nation have been subjected—in the midst of a great grief that stirs the sympathies of millions as they were never stirred before—the Government moves on with a massive serenity that excites the admiration of the world.

Never before was it so illustriously demonstrated that the foundations of the Republic rest upon the good sense and sterling patriotism of its citizens.

(From The Post, Oct. 10, 1886.)

WHITE HOUSE ECONOMY.

President Cleveland Spends Less of Contingent Fund Than Predecessors.

President Cleveland is more sparing than any of his predecessors were of the appropriation made by Congress for the contingent expenses of the White House. The contingent fund covers stationery, telegrams, books for library, purchase of new carpets and furniture, cost of keeping carriages and horses, etc. The appropriation for Grant's last Presidential year was only $6,000, and Grant spent every cent. Hayes, at the end of his first year in the White House had unexpended balance of 19 cents out of a contingent fund of $7,000. For his last year he had a contingent fund of $10,000, out of which he saved $39. Arthur managed to save only $6.86 out of the $10,000 contingent fund of his first year, and that was the largest balance he had on hand at the end of any year while he was the occupant of the White House. Mr. Cleveland saved $3,348.81 during his first year out of a contingent fund of $8,000

(From The Post, December 12, 1889.)

OUR INITIAL PRESIDENT

The Centenary of Washington's Inauguration Fitly Celebrated.

A DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLAGE

Foreign Diplomats and Delegates Add a Brilliant Feature to the Occasion—Nations of the World Participate in Event—Chief Justice Fuller's Oration.

The centenary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States was yesterday fittingly celebrated in the hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of a most distinguished gathering. The oration was made by Chief Justice Fuller.

On no ceremonial occasion has there ever assembled in this country so many people of distinction. It was not merely a national gathering, where the great public men of the United States were assembled to properly honor the Father of the Country but civilized nations of the earth, despotisms, monarchies and other republics were represented in the assemblage. This was the marked feature of the day.

It required nearly one-third of the space in the hall of the House to seat the foreign visitors. There were present the representatives of the nineteen American republics participating in the Pan-American Congress, 25 other nations were represented by the delegates to the Maritime Congress, and the world at large viewed the spectacle through the Diplomatic Corps. A more notable audience was never assembled under a single roof.

The preparations for the event, brief as was the time, were perfect. While there is always unavoidable confusion in handling a large mass of people, there was less discomfort yesterday than has ever been the case on occasions of a ceremonial character at the Capitol. The number of tickets was limited to the capacity of the House, and the usual spectacle of a half-suffocated mob jammed between the cloakrooms and the rear railings was agreeably absent. Even the galleries were not distressingly crowded, and the entire affair was simple, impressive and enjoyable.

The program announced 1 p. m. as the hour for beginning the ceremonies. At 12:30 the President and his Cabinet arrived at the Senate end of the Capitol and were received in the President's room. Meanwhile the Diplomatic Corps had assembled at the Capitol, and with them were the delegates to the Pan-American and Maritime Congresses.

The House, which had already convened with an unusual number of seats to spare, considering the rush for good places at the time of the organization ten days ago, took a recess on the motion of Maj McKinley in order that the floor might be cleaned up for the reception of the invited guests

First Child of President Born at White House

The stork paid an important visit to the White House on September 9, 1893, and left for Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland a baby daughter, their second, and the first child of a President ever born in the Executive Mansion, and the only one. She was named Esther.

Baby Ruth Cleveland, their first child, who was born October 3, 1891, was then 2 years old. Marion was born at Gray Gables. The Post of September 10, in reporting the birth of the White House baby, gave some interesting history.

"The first birth on record as having occurred within the Executive Mansion," it said, "dates back to the year 1842, when President Tyler was in office. To his son Robert and Elizabeth Cooper, his wife, daughter of Thomas Cooper, the tragedian, was born a daughter, christened Elizabeth Priscilla, after her mother. Again, on the 24th of January, 1842, the household rejoiced in the birth of a son born to Mary Tyler, eldest daughter of the President, and Henry Lightfoot Jones, of North Carolina, while upon a visit to the White House."

The Post added that it was Elizabeth Priscilla Tyler, the first child born in the White House, who was the first to raise the Confederate flag at Montgomery, Ala.

The eldest son of Col. Fred Grant was also born within the White House walls, as was Francis Sayre, grandson of President Wilson.

STAFF AT CAPITOL DOUBLES IN 50 YEARS

Frank I. Whitehead Covers Hill for 22 Years for Post.

During the Forty-fifth Congress, in 1877, when The Post first was issued, there were only 112 newspaper men in the press galleries of the Capitol. Many of these represented local papers and weekly journals. The amount of news sent out from Washington daily by wire was insignificant compared with the great volume of news matter now telegraphed every day in the year. Today there are 306 men credited to the Capitol press galleries, among them representatives of the press of Canada, South and Central America and the leading countries of Europe.

Of the men who have "covered" the doings of Congress for The Post during the past 50 years in point of continuous service, Frank Insco Whitehead, of the present Capitol staff, takes the lead, with 22 years to his credit. Henry L. West, at an earlier period, served 18 years without a break, and Ernest G Walker, 9.

Altogether, a total of 81 men have been employed on The Post's Capitol staff during the past half century

CENTENNIAL OF CAPITOL CELEBRATED WITH POMP

Crowd of 50,000 Viewed Parade That Marked Anniversary, Sept. 18, 1893.

PRESIDENT WAS SPEAKER

Washington passed an important milestone in its history on September 18, 1893, when with much pomp and ceremony it celebrated the centennial of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol. Fifty thousand people assembled in Pennsylvania avenue to witness the parade in honor of the occasion, and other thousands at the Capitol, where appropriate ceremonies were conducted.

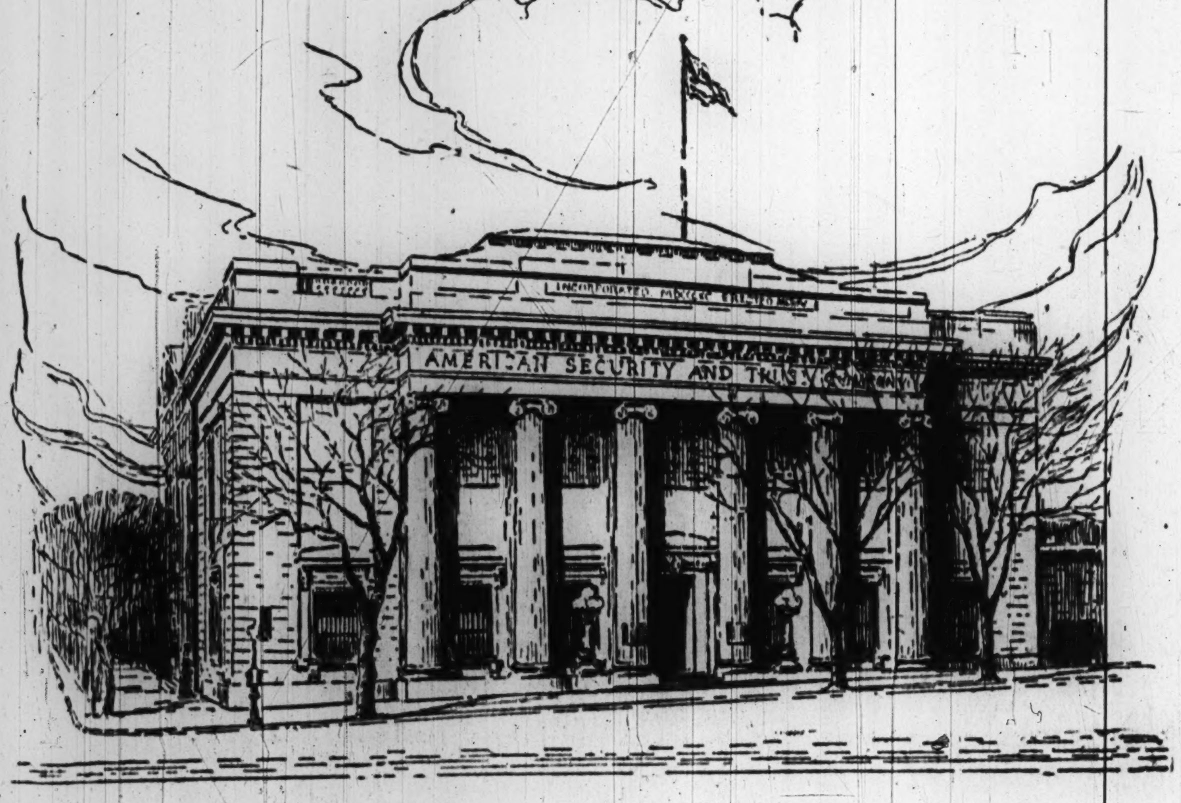
Thirteen bells, each named after one of the original States, were mounted on the west wall of the then unfinished Congressional Library Building, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the centennial chimes, as they were called, were rung, and thus the day began with patriotic airs. As the parade started from the White House at 1 p. m., another concert was given on the bells.

Escorted by Mr. Beriah Wilkins, of The Washington Post, President Cleveland rode to the Capitol in an open barouche. At 2 o'clock a vast concourse of people assembled in the east plaza of the Capitol, facing the stand where the President, Vice President, Supreme Court, both Houses of Congress and distinguished guests were seated. Bishop Paret offered the invocation, after which Mr. Lawrence Gardner, chairman of the citizens' committee, introduced the President of the United States.

Mr. Cleveland then delivered an address upon the historic spot where one hundred years before George Washington had laid the corner stone of what was to be the most important building in the whole world. At that time there was no city, but only two or three small settlements, including Georgetown, stretched along the river front. Grover Cleveland, an even century later, had ridden to the completed edifice through a city whose distances were already magnificent. It was as though a magician had waved a magic wand to bring to splendid realization the great dream of the Father of His Country.

At the conclusion of the President's address there was singing by the centennial chorus, under the direction of Prof. N. Du Shane Cloward. The orator of the day, then introduced by President Cleveland, was William Wirt Henry, of Virginia. There were also addresses by Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, Speaker Crisp, Justice Henry B. Brown, of the Supreme Court, and District Commissioner Myron M. Parker.

In the evening there was a great open-air concert at the Capitol, the closing event of a memorable day in the history of Washington, a fitting commemoration of the laying of the corner stone of the building which is itself the cornerstone of the republic.



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(From The Post, October 24, 1889.)

THE WAR ON THE RATS

Great Victory Won by Ferrets and Terrier.

ALL HOLES PLUGGED UP

The Rodents Originally Gained Entrance to White House Through the Air Ducts and the Gas and Water Pipes—Poison for the Ones That Return.

The White House is now about clear of rats. Two weeks ago no old barn was ever more infested with rats than the home of the President of the United States. During the night the gnawing of the rats in their effort to make new openings and their races between the walls and under floors, made sleep well-nigh impossible.

"There is not a rat in the upper portion of the house now," said Frank Hosmer, who has been employed to clear the White House of the pests. "I suppose we have killed 60 of them, though that does not represent the number that were here when the work began. Most of the rats have been driven out of the house into the garden by the ferrets and have burrowed in every direction to find hiding places."

Yesterday afternoon Hosmer was watching a ferret as it went down one hole after another that the rats had made. It occasionally chased out a rat that was soon dispatched by the long-haired terrier that was keeping guard on the outside. The work has gone on so long now that the catches are few and a chase of several hours does not reward the workers with more than one or two rats. The ferrets would themselves kill their prey, but they are prevented as far as possible. When they have once sucked the rat's blood they are of little use for three or four hours, as, during that time, they lie dormant wherever they happen to have had their feast, whether in a rat hole or in the open air.

Their active chase has, however, the incentive of a feast of rat's blood to urge them on. They are not fed until their day's work is done. They are trained, and have a scent equal to that of any hunting dog. They will maneuver about the tunnelings of the rats without a moment of rest for five or six hours, but at the end of that time their work for the day is done and they go on strike.

(From The Post February 3, 1881.)

WINE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Garfield Besought to Carry Out the Ridiculous Hypocrisy of Hayes.

From the New York Herald.

Cleveland, Feb. 1.—It is supposed very generally that Mr. Garfield has called in succession Fenton, Pierrepont, Cornell and Platt to Mentor, only to consult with them about New York politics. No doubt he has talked over such matters freely with them, but it is known here among those who have the most intimate relations with Mentor that another and quite different question has formed an earnest subject of discussion between Garfield and his eminent visitors.

The real source of unhappiness at Mentor is found in the problem, "Shall wine be banished from or allowed in the White House under the next Administration?" Do not laugh, for the question is more serious, or rather more troublesome, than you would suspect. Ridiculous as it may appear to you, there has been got up through the country a lively agitation of this question. Temperance people, as they call themselves, are making the most intemperate appeals to Gen. and Mrs. Garfield on the subject. Women of the masculine order write urgent appeals to the President-elect to follow the noble example of Mr. Hayes and refuse to have wine served at his state dinners. Make it a tradition, they urge, that the White House shall be the sanctuary of total abstinence.

All this gives a curious amount of trouble at Mentor. Gen. Garfield does not like to give offense to many good people who have total abstinence at heart or brain. But neither does he like to play the hypocrite. He is not a total abstinence man. He likes a glass of wine, and in Washington he has long been known, not only as a good diner out, a lover of a good dinner, but as one who at dinner could and did take his share of the wine, and liked it. He has never been a dinner-giver himself to any extent, because he has always been in narrow circumstances, but he feels that it would be rank hypocrisy in him to refuse wine to his guests at his own table on any pretense of principle.

But a good many of those who are making him unhappy about this ridiculous matter of wine at state dinners urge that what is wanted is an example.

They say that President Hayes is not a temperance man either, and this everybody who knows him in Ohio says is true. Mr. Hayes never, it seems, made any pretense of disliking a glass of wine until he became President, and he has been known to sit with friends in a German beer garden and take his share of a bottle or two of wine without hesitation. So they say hereabouts. Indeed, there are tales floating about in Ohio that even since he became President and ostentatiously refused wine to his guests at state dinners he has been known to take a glass or two of wine freely and joyfully at other tables than his own and in other places than the White House. But it seems he is the great exemplar of temperance because he has banished wine from state dinners, and poor Garfield is urged and besought and poor Mrs. Garfield is worried to follow the splendid moral example of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.

There are people in Cleveland who have been at a Hayes state dinner. They say that there was no wine, but that there was rum punch. It was frozen rum punch, to be sure, and some of Garfield's friends, who have heard about the rum punch, propose to advise him to make a strict bargain with the total abstinence bores—a sort of Treaty of Mentor, as it might be called. By this treaty they suggest Garfield shall secure to himself the right to drink unlimited champagne at other people's houses. He shall secure for himself the right to drink what he pleases in the White House—champagne, claret, German wine or Ohio whisky—so long as there is no state dinner, and he shall finally secure to himself the right to give unlimited rum punch at state dinners, but bind himself to serve no wine on such state occasions. In return for this the total abstinence bores are to give him a certificate that he is as great an example of temperance as Hayes, and that he is one of the noblest of his race.

But there are other people in Ohio who hope that Garfield will not allow himself to be bullied into a countenance of the ridiculous hypocrisy which has made the White House people a laughing stock in the last four years. These people say that the total abstinence cause is brought into contempt by such empty pretenses as have prevailed in the White House under Mr. Hayes; that the Hayes plan of refusing wine to his guests and drinking it when he is a guest of others is to be [illegible], not to regard for the total abstinence cause, but to long fixed habits of a somewhat too rigid economy, and that if Garfield wants to set a real example of total abstinence his true course will be to refuse to drink wine or spirituous liquors, even rum punch, at all times himself, whether in his own house or elsewhere, but to observe the common customs and decencies of society by enabling his guests, especially on occasions of state dinners, to follow their own rules or habits.

Three Great Statesmen Die Within Few Days

Three distinguished statesmen died in Washington only a few days apart, early in the year 1893.

At 4:30 o'clock in the morning, on January 11, The Post issued an extra announcing the death at 1:30 a. m. of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler at his residence in New Jersey avenue, just south of the Capitol, and thus was the first paper to give this news to the city. The same morning at 3 o'clock there occurred the death of Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, at his residence, 130 B street northeast.

On January 27, James G. Blaine's eventful career was ended by death at his historic home on Madison place, where the Belasco Theater now stands. He had been a member of the House, Speaker, Senator, Secretary of State in the cabinets of Presidents Garfield and Harrison and unsuccessful Republican candidate for President against Grover Cleveland in 1884. The Post devoted the entire first page to his death, in addition to many other columns inside, and an elaborate article by George Alfred Townsend, five columns long.

During the time he was Speaker Mr. Blaine lived at 821 Fifteenth street northwest, in the house that was later part of John Chamberlin's famous club. He still resided there when he became Secretary of State in Garfield's Cabinet. He then moved to the magnificent new residence he had built at Twentieth street, Massachusetts avenue and P street. He then occupied the Windom residence, at Scott Circle, and afterward the Munn house. He then moved to the Scott Townsend house in Jackson place, where he finished his "Twenty Years in Congress." After a brief sojourn at the Hotel Normandie, he removed to the historic Seward house in Madison place.

(From The Post, Sept. 6, 1886.)

WHO WILL CLAIM THEM?

Valuables in the Treasury Awaiting Ownership.

Jewelry, Silverware, Portraits, Watches and Other Articles Captured During the War Ready for the Claimants—Some Handsome Ornaments.

The Treasury officials have considered an inventory of the articles of jewelry, silverware, portraits, watches, &c., which were captured by the United States Army during the Civil War and deposited in the Treasury. They are all packed in two large wooden boxes, the first of, which, as has already been stated in The Post, contains about 500 watches and a number of knives, pocketbooks and two drafts. None of the watches are very valuable, having been taken from prisoners of war who died in hospital. The other box is, however, full of very valuable jewelry, &c. The gold is all of the best quality, and the stones with which a number of the articles are set are very beautiful. An exceedingly handsome set, most of the pieces of which bear the name of N. V. McRa, to whom they were a Christmas present in 1859, consists of most exquisitely-cut cameos, surrounded by valuable pearls and set in pure native gold. It consists of a bracelet, brooch and earring, and must have cost considerable when bought.

A pasteboard box marked "Miss McRa, from M. Dias," is filled with a number of articles of jewelry, consisting of pins of all kinds, some set with precious stones and some delicately chased; valuable rings and a gold buckle for the waist. Another box of much the same size contained rings, fob chains, gold pencils and some gold pins, while a third, in the condition of its contents, nearly all of which were broken, gives evidence of the great haste with which the things had been gathered together after a sudden alarm. There are also some seals beautifully graven with heraldic devices, and one of the most curious things in the collection is an old-fashioned English bull's-eye gold watch with its crystal about one-quarter of an inch thick. "P. McRa" is scratched on the back of this chronometer, while the monogram "C A S." is engraved on the outside of the case. The name "McRa" appears also on a number of lockets and rings, and it is believed that when the McRa family have put in their claim and taken out all that belongs to them, there will be but one-tenth of the articles left. A wooden box containing several strings of coral beads and other things evidently belongs to Anna C. Hayward.

A number of the rings and brooches contain hair. Among the portraits are several daguerreotypes and one ambrotype. One of these pictures represents a severe old gentleman in continental uniform. Of the stones, except the diamonds, probably the finest is a large yellow topaz of beautiful color and as clear as crystal.

(From The Post, April 5, 1889.)

THE PIGS IN CLOVER PUZZLE

Mr. Crandall, of Building Blocks Fame, Invented It.

"I have come to Washington," said Mr. Moses Lyman, of Waverly, N. Y., to a Post reporter yesterday, "to take some action against the fraudulent imitators of my 'pigs in clover' puzzle. I find that street venders are selling 'greased pigs,' 'pigs in the pen,' 'pigs running wild' and other imitations, and that others have a perfect fac-simile of the genuine. I have had one vender of these frauds arrested in New York, and I shall do the same here."

"Who invented the puzzle?"

"It was invented by Charles M. Crandall, the well-known inventor and manufacturer of toy building blocks. Having lost the fortune he once made, he is now managing my shops. He was at work on something else when this puzzle suggested itself. How many have we sold? Well, we have sold about 600,000, and are now making them at the rate of 50,000 a day. Counting the fraudulent ones, I suppose over a million have been sold."

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

WILLIAM GREEN

President of the American Federation of Labor.

From the address delivered before the National Electric Light Association at Atlantic City, June 8, 1927.

The Relation of the Electric Light and Power Industry to Labor.

"American Labor welcomes the extended use and development of electric power and electric service. We wish to be helpful in promoting the success of this great industry. Labor offers its service, its skill and its constructive effort in building up and in extending the industry which you may represent so that the human race may enjoy, in full measure, the advantages and opportunities of our modern civilization.

"The initiative of those who ventured in the field of industry has been rewarded by the success of their endeavors. They have been permitted to carry on their business in a land which guaranteed to them the right to own and possess property and to enjoy all the benefits which come from private undertaking and private enterprise.

"Both employers and employes have been free from the domination of autocratic control and governmental dictation such as prevails in some of the other lands. This condition creates a feeling of security and assurance and encourages private initiative and private enterprise. It inspires a feeling of independence and satisfaction among the millions of working people who make up such a large part of our citizenship. They prize freedom, liberty and justice very highly.

"Industrial freedom is as essential to human happiness and human welfare as political freedom. LET US HOPE THAT OUR NATION WILL ALWAYS REMAIN FREE FROM GOVERNMENTAL, AUTOCRATIC AND DICTATORIAL CONTROL OF ITS INDUSTRIES AND ITS WORKERS. The workers prize these blessings and benefits very highly because they mean more to them than to other classes of our citizenship. They cherish them as priceless rights and they are determined to transmit them as a heritage to their children and to succeeding generations."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

From an Editorial in the Chicago Tribune under date of May 8, 1927.

SUPERPOWER

"THE TRIBUNE this morning adds a new plank to the platform for America at the head of this page. We call for an 'unrestricted flow of electric power through the nation.' UNRESTRICTED, FOR THIS PURPOSE, MEANS UNRESTRICTED BY POLITICS. WE ARE AGAINST LAWS OR REGULATIONS OF STATE OR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS WHICH WOULD HINDER THE PROMPT LINKING UP OF THE NATION'S GREAT POWER GENERATORS, BOTH WATER AND STEAM, INTO A UNIFIED SUPERPOWER SYSTEM.

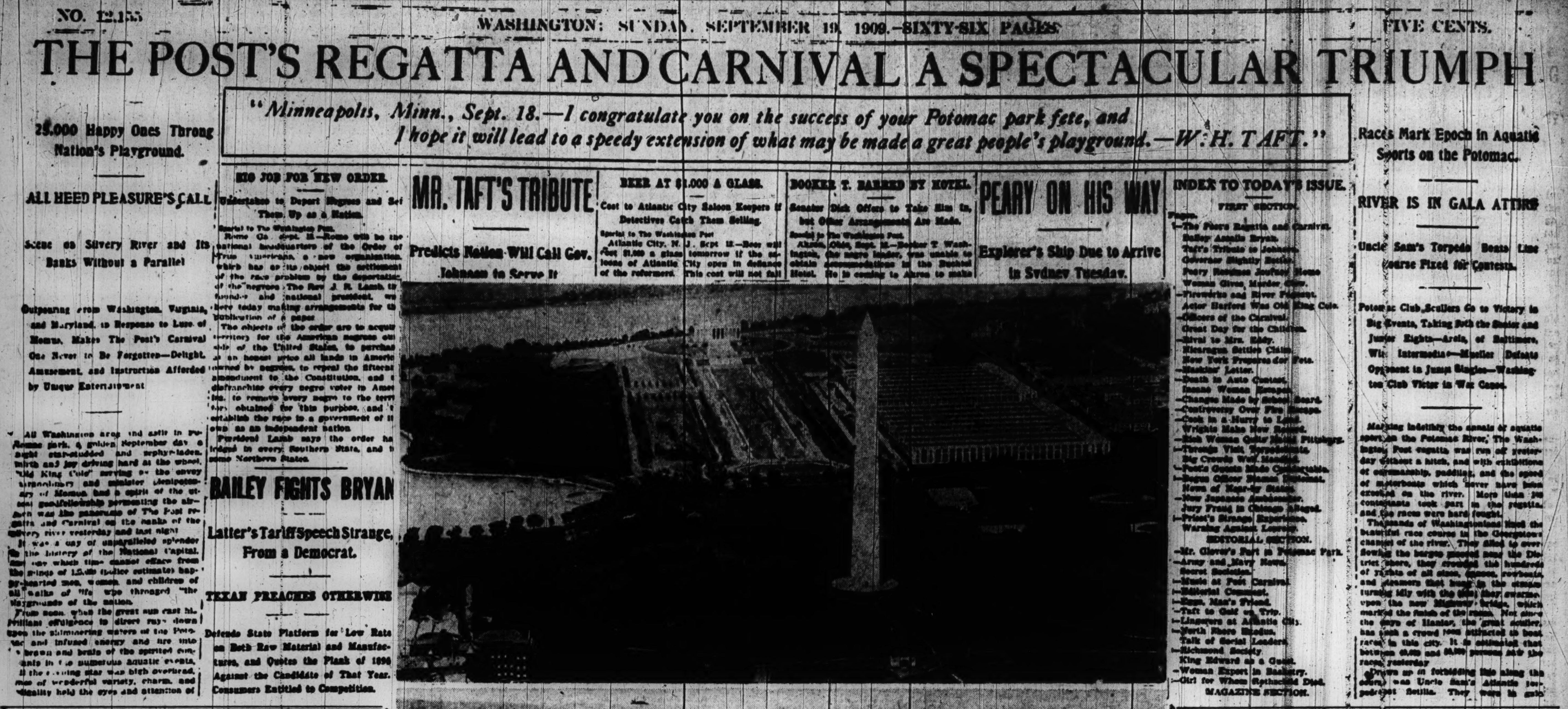
"The key to American prosperity is abundant mechanical power. The output of work per capita in America is almost twice that in Britain, twelve times that of the Russians and thirty times that of the Chinese. Our standard of wages and living is proportionately higher. China has four times our population, but we do ten times as much work. If mechanical power in this country were no further developed than it is in China, we should have to have forty times our population to do what we now accomplish, and our lives would be spent in miserable drudgery. Mechanical power has made our country rich. It has enabled us to surround ourselves with comforts on a scale hitherto unknown anywhere. It has given us leisure to do what we please as we please. We must still earn our bread in the sweat of our brows, but no people at any time has earned so much with so little sweat. Mechanical power has set contemporary American civilization apart from all others, past and present. Certainly one of the contributions, and perhaps the only one that this generation in America has to make to the story of mankind, is the development and use of power. If we do not show what that can lead to we are not likely to show anything at all. We are the pioneers of superpower."

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

The Washington Post.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

C WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927. Third Section



NO. 12,155 WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1909.—SIXTY-SIX PAGES. FIVE CENTS.

THE POST'S REGATTA AND CARNIVAL A SPECTACULAR TRIUMPH

"Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 18.—I congratulate you on the success of your Potomac park fete, and I hope it will lead to a speedy extension of what may be made a great people's playground.—W. H. TAFT."

25,000 Happy Ones Throng Nation's Playground.

ALL HEED PLEASURE'S CALL

Scene on Silvery River and Its Banks Without a Parallel

Outpouring from Washington, Virginia, and Maryland, in Response to Lure of Momus, Makes The Post's Carnival One Never to Be Forgotten—Delight, Amusement, and Instruction Afforded by Unique Entertainment

All Washington arose and sallied to Potomac park, a golden September day, a night star-studded and zephyr-laden, mirth and joy driving hard at the wheel, "Old King Cole" serving as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Momus, and a spirit of the utmost goodfellowship permeating the air—such was the panorama of The Post regatta and Carnival on the banks of the silvery river yesterday and last night.

It was a day of unparalleled splendor in the history of the National Capital, and one which time cannot efface from the minds of [illegible] (police estimate) happy-hearted men, women, and children of all walks of life who thronged the playgrounds of the nation.

From noon, when the great sun cast his brilliant effulgence in direct rays down upon the shimmering waters of the Potomac and infused energy and fire into the brawn and brain of the spirited contestants in the numerous aquatic events, till the evening star was high overhead, [illegible] of wonderful variety, charm, and originality held the eyes and attention of

BIG JOB FOR NEW ORDER.

Undertakes to Deport Negroes and Set Them Up as a Nation.

Special to The Washington Post.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 18.—Rome will be the national headquarters of the Order of True Americans, a new organization, which has as its object the settlement of the race problem by the deportation of the negroes. The Rev. J. R. Lamb, its founder and national president, was here today making arrangements for the publication of a paper.

The objects of the order are to acquire territory for the American negroes outside of the United States, to purchase at an honest price all lands in America owned by negroes, to repeal the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, and to disfranchise every negro voter in America, to remove every negro to the territory obtained for this purpose, and to establish the race in a government of its own as an independent nation.

President Lamb says the order has lodges in every Southern State, and in some Northern States.

BAILEY FIGHTS BRYAN

Latter's Tariff Speech Strange, From a Democrat.

TEXAN PREACHES OTHERWISE

Defends State Platform for Low Rate on Both Raw Material and Manufactures, and Quotes the Plank of 1896 Against the Candidate of That Year. Consumers Entitled to Competition.

MR. TAFT'S TRIBUTE

Predicts Nation Will Call Gov. Johnson to Serve It

BEER AT $1,000 A GLASS.

Cost to Atlantic City Saloon Keepers if Detectives Catch Them Selling.

Special to The Washington Post.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 18.—Beer will cost $1,000 a glass tomorrow if the saloons of Atlantic City open in defiance of the reformers. This cost will not fall

BOOKER T. BARRED BY HOTEL.

Senator Dick Offers to Take Him In, but Other Arrangements Are Made.

Special to The Washington Post.

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Booker T. Washington, the negro leader, was unable to obtain accommodations in the Buchtel Hotel. He is coming to Akron to make

PEARY ON HIS WAY

Explorer's Ship Due to Arrive in Sydney Tuesday.

INDEX TO TODAY'S ISSUE.

FIRST SECTION.

Pages.
1—The Post's Regatta and Carnival.
Bailey Assails Bryan.
Taft's Tribute to Johnson.
Governor Slightly Better.
Peary Resumes Journey Home.
Woman Gives Murder Clew.
—Fireworks and River Pageant.
Actor Harford Was Old King Cole.
—Officers of the Carnival.
Great Day for the Children.
—Rival to Mrs. Eddy.
Nicaragua Settles Claim.
New York Prepares for Fete.
—Haskins' Letter.
—Death in Auto Contest.
Insane Woman Escapes.
—Changes Made by School Board.
—Controversy Over Fire Escape.
—Cook in a Hurry to Land.
Wrights Make New Record.
—Rich Woman Quits Hotel Pittsburg.
—Throngs Visit Torpedoboats.
Big Crowds Well Handled.
—Post's Guests Made Comfortable.
—Rogue Officer Blames Diplomat.
News of Near-by States.
—New Japanese Ambassador.
Jury Fraud in Chicago Alleged.
—Priest's Strange Experience.
Warning Against Lottery.
EDITORIAL SECTION.
—Mr. Glover's Part in Potomac Park.
—Army and Navy News.
Secret Societies.
—Music at Post Carnival.
—Editorial Comment.
—Eggs, Man's Friend.
—Taft to Golf on Trip.
—Lingerers at Atlantic City.
—North Shore Exodus.
Talk of Social Leaders.
—Richmond Society.
King Edward as a Guest.
—Woman Expert in Basketry.
—Girl for Whom Rothschild Died.
MAGAZINE SECTION.

Races Mark Epoch in Aquatic Sports on the Potomac.

RIVER IS IN GALA ATTIRE

Uncle Sam's Torpedo Boats Line Course Fixed for Contests.

Potomac Club Scullers Go to Victory in Big Events, Taking Both the Senior and Junior Eights—Arels, of Baltimore, Wins Intermediate—Mueller Defeats Opponent in Jump Singles—Washington Club Victor in War Canoe.

Marking indelibly the annals of aquatic sport on the Potomac River, The Washington Post regatta was run off yesterday without a hitch, and with exhibitions of oarsmanship, paddling, and the speed of motorboats which never have been excelled on the river. More than [illegible] contestants took part in the regatta, and the races were hard fought.

Thousands of Washingtonians lined the beautiful race course in the Georgetown channel of the river. They filled to overflowing the barges moored near the District shore, they crowded the hundreds of yachts of all sizes, canoes, rowboats, and steamers that hung in the stream turning idly with the tide; they swarmed upon the new Highway bridge, which marked the finish of the races. Not since the days of Hanlan, the great sculler, has such a crowd been attracted to boat races in this city. It is estimated that between [illegible] and [illegible] persons saw the races yesterday.

Drawn up in forbidding line along the course was Uncle Sam's Atlantic torpedoboat flotilla. They were in gala

The Post, advocate of reclamation of the flats from its first issue, celebrates the realization of its dream with a great carnival opening to the public West Potomac Park, September 18, 1909. Above—The Post's story on September 19, showing President Taft's telegram of congratulation. In the center, upper and lower, are contrasting views. Note, in the lower, the lake north of the partly finished Monument, just to the right of the old Agricultural Department.

POST'S 50 YEARS GIVEN IN SERVICE FOR WHOLE CITY

No Prejudices of Race or Creed Have Ever Turned Newspaper From Its Policy of Constructive Good for All the People.

RELIEF FOR POOR IN BITTER WINTER OF 1880-81 STARTED BY JOURNAL

Earlier, in 1879, Attention of Capital Was Directed to Wretched Plight of Many Thousands of Colored Residents in Washington.

PAPER INSISTED ON RECLAMATION OF RIVER FLATS

Disastrous Flood of 1881 Stimulated Demand That Congress Take Action to Save City From Overflows and Malaria Centers.

POST REVEALED FAILURE OF LYDECKER TUNNEL, WHICH BURST AT OPENING

Lead Taken in Demanding That Plans Be Made Early for an Adequate Inaugural for President Cleveland in 1884.

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An ideal newspaper is not merely a carrier of information, nor has its mission been fulfilled when it has brought the seller and the buyer together in mutual advantage. It is a guide, a counselor, a friend—the big brother of the whole community which it serves.

The gathering and printing of knowledge for the enlightenment of its readers is, of course, its chief function. This is the cornerstone of daily newspaper publishing. Its editorial page is a public forum, dedicated to intellectual integrity and guarding the interests of all without fear or favoritism. Here it assumes that moral leadership without which the press is futile.

But the modern newspaper, resting as it does upon the firm foundation of service, carries its helpfulness into fields undreamed of by the founders of American journalism. It is the watchdog of the public's rights, their champion against any who would trespass upon them.

This conception of its relationship to the public of the Capital was early made manifest by The Washington Post, and thus its history from the beginning to the present time is rich in the record of enlightened leadership in the manifold activities of the people touching their welfare.

The People's Champion.

The Post at the beginning took up the struggle for the people's rights in Congress. It fought for legislation that would benefit them and vigorously opposed that which would work them injury. It organized charity in time of public need and extended its benevolence beyond the confines of the District of Columbia, so that it embraced the whole country, the yellow fever sufferers of New Orleans, the victims of the Johnstown and Dayton floods and the Jacksonville fire, no less than the poor and sick at its own door. This work of The Post began early in its career and the record is as creditable as it is interesting.

As to its independence, The Post on August 20, 1878, in an editorial thus outlined its position:

"The Post does not need nor does its publisher solicit any assistance to keep it alive, other than that which comes to it in a legitimate business way. Neither are there jobs at the disposal of the Democratic Congress to make it an organ. It will probably be continued by its founder and present publisher for the best of all reasons—the steadily growing demand for an independent Democratic journal at the National Capital, able to fairly represent the aims, as well as the acts of the dominant party, and defend it from misrepresentation."

This was the answer to comment on The Post's proposal at the previous session of Congress to print the Congressional Record at a reduction in cost of 40 per cent below the cost of publication at the Government Printing Office.

First to Display Returns.

An early evidence of the enterprise of The Post in serving the people of the city occurred on the occasion of the elections of October 8, 1878, when The Post was the only institution of any kind in Washington to display the returns.

Three thousand people assembled in front of the old Post Building. As the bulletins came in they were thrown on the screen by calcium light and during the intermissions music was furnished. Thus was inaugurated by this paper the custom of supplying election returns to the people of Washington, a service steadily improved from year to year, and always a feature of The Post's news service, until now, from a small, single stereopticon sheet has come the radio and the amplifier.

No prejudices of race, creed, or color have ever influenced The Post, which has always stood not for a group, but for all the people of the city. In an editorial April 17, 1879, it called attention to the wretched condition of many thousands of colored people in Washington.

"The case is one of extreme urgency," it said. "It is a question of life and death to a considerable proportion of these people, whether they are here in their enforced idleness and consequent suffering, or sent to other localities where they can have a chance to earn their bread. Month after month for years the reports of the police officials have furnished indisputable evidence that the colored people of Washington are dying off at a rate which, if extended over the entire country, would in a comparatively brief period extinguish the race on this continent. The records of the District charitable and criminal institutions show that pitiful poverty fills our almshouses, hospitals, and jails, no less than the graveyards, with these miserable victims. We know that there are many of our colored citizens who are thrifty and prosperous, but they are in the minority.

"More than half of the colored people in this District have but a precarious, wretched existence. There is no hope of relief except in sending this surplus labor where it may find employment. Work will not come to this idle, waiting muscle. Is there no way of taking the muscle to the work? Will the National Immigration Aid Society give its attention to the field of labor that lies at its feet?"

Started Relief for Poor.

The winter of 1880-81 was unusually severe all over the country and Washington experienced cold weather of intensity, with deep snows, sleighing on the Avenue, a "white Christmas," with the old-fashioned herdics stalled and train service dislocated, and the Potomac frozen from shore to shore. The temperature dropped to 7 degrees below zero on December 30, the coldest weather in many years. Naturally the suffering among the poor, white and colored, was heart-breaking.

On Thursday morning, December 30, 1880, The Post in a news story reported "a terrible destitution among the poor—an amount of suffering of which comparatively few persons have any knowledge."

There was no fund to relieve the distress, an appropriation of $10,000 by Congress from the market house rent fund having been exhausted. The Commissioners appropriated only $200. "The state of the District finances," reported The Post, "will hardly allow any additional sum for this purpose." Congress had been asked for $15,000 for charitable work, but had not acted.

Commissioners Roused to Action.

Heart-rending scenes in Police Court were an every-day occurrence. The poor people of the city, and especially the poor colored people, were starving to death. The Post's disclosure of these conditions shocked the conscience of the community. The Commissioners were roused to action and issued an immediate call for a mass meeting of citizens to be held on the night of December 31. The Commissioners said of The Post's article:

"It having been brought to our knowledge that great distress exists among the poor of this District which the Commissioners are powerless to relieve, they respectfully and earnestly invite the citizens of the District to meet them at Willard's Hall, corner of Fourteenth and F streets, on Friday evening, December 31, at 7:30 o'clock, to confer as to measures best calculated to meet the emergency."

The Post gave its editorial indorsement to this call for charitable relief.

The weather of December 31, 1880, rendered the situation tragic. The temperature dropped to 10 degrees below zero. On that day The Post opened a 25-cent relief fund and raised nearly $1,000 before the close of the day. At the mass meeting at Willard's Hall $3,409.50 was subscribed, a very generous sum for those days. Three hundred persons were present and after Commissioner Dent had called the meeting to order, Judge Hagner was invited to take the chair and C. C. Glover was made treasurer. W. W. Corcoran headed the list of subscribers to The Post's fund with $500.

Police and Post Praised.

John Whiteford, "missionary to the poor," wrote to the editor of The Post on January 17: "From every quarter of the city I hear the poor crying: 'God bless The Post and the police.'

"I know to a certainty," he added, "that many families would have perished if the relief had not come as soon as it did."

The ice on the river at this time was 18 inches thick, and while the poor and needy suffered for lack of food and fuel, those in more prosperous circumstances had one of the gayest winter carnivals in the whole history of the city, with skating on the river by day and by moonlight at night.

On February 11, 1881, a flood burst upon Washington virtually without warning. The Post, day after day and month after month, from the day it was founded, had been urging upon Congress the necessity of reclaiming the Potomac Flats and improving the water front. Now the Capital was to suffer the consequences of neglect. The story of the flood is told in another place. The Post said editorially:

"The people of this District are utterly at the mercy of Congress. The Constitution places this community in the hands of Congress. There is not one thing that our citizens can do to help themselves in this or any other matter requiring legislation. Is it not time for those who have this responsibility to take hold of their obvious and imperative duties? Must we be bathed in sewage, flooded with Potomac overflows, and killed by malaria through lack of interest on the part of our lawmakers in the welfare of the Capital and its people?"

Demanded Reclamation of Flats.

The Post continued to demand the reclamation of the Flats and contemplates with justifiable pride today the vast improvements on the water front, which have done so much to lower the death rate and enhance the beauty of Washington. As early as November 28, 1880, it said editorially:

"There is no other city on the Continent where public works are so urgently needed as here. The improvement of our river frontage is not only necessary, but absolutely indispensable. It is not one of those things that are merely desirable—it is a thing that must be done.

"Large tracts of public grounds are in a disgraceful condition. They are not only unsightly, but are fruitful sources of disease and death. There is also need of additional public buildings, and a general effort to make the city what it ought to be as the capital of a nation of 75,000,000 inhabitants—a nation better able than any other to beautify its capital.

"If our citizens will forget that they have conflicting interests and cordially unite in trying to secure liberal treatment, we may hope that the next four years will be an era of prosperity to Washington."

Aided by Mr. Glover.

In its campaign for the improvement of the flats, The Post was working in close cooperation with that indefatigable champion of the District of Columbia, Mr. C. C. Glover, the distinguished banker and philanthropist, who has come to take in the life and history of the Capital the place once held by his friend and mentor, W. W. Corcoran.

George M. Robeson had retired as Secretary of the Navy, and returning to New Jersey had been elected to Congress, and became a leader of the House of Representatives. Mr. Glover enlisted his aid in behalf of two projects, the carrying out of which has done more for Washington than anything else in recent years. These were the reclamation of the flats and the improvement of the water supply.

Both improvements were initiated in 1882, when Congress appropriated $400,000 to begin the reclamation of the flats, and $1,000,000 for the extension of the water supply. It was not realized then that the malarial mosquito was keeping the death rate of Washington very high, and it is interesting to recall in this connection that it was a Washington physician, Dr. A. F. A. King, who first enunciated this theory. Both projects were carried through Congress in consequence of the strong representations made by Mr. Glover, backed by the editorial page of The Post.

First Tunnel Proved Failure.

It was contemplated that the extension of the water supply would cost $1,500,000. The so-called Lydecker tunnel was built, but the water being turned on, it burst through in numerous places, and then the discovery was made that through negligence the tunnel had been so built as to be useless for the purpose intended. An additional million had to be appropriated and spent in lining the tunnel, and it was finally made fit for use, and is in use today. The part The Post played in revealing the failure of the original tunnel will be told later on in its place.

In the agitation for suffrage in the District the old residents generally ranged themselves against it, and The Post early in the Eighties also took a stand in opposition.

"It is not true," said The Post on July 15, 1883, "that the people of this District are unrepresented in the body that makes the laws. * * * This is the country's Capital and every citizen of the United States is interested in its government. Every member of Congress and every senator is the representative of this District.

"All the property taxed here was acquired with the full knowledge on the part of the person acquiring it that local self-government was not guaranteed here, while it was guaranteed to all communities in all the States. He has, therefore, no cause of complaint against the Congress or the people. If he has any grievance, it is with the Constitution.

"It would be folly to imagine that the country would permit Congress to pay half or any other part of any indefinite sum that might be voted by officers elected by the people of Washington. If the local government is ever reestablished here it will be on condition that those who dance must pay the fiddler. What kind of bills will be rendered for that music we know by sad experience. We now have a debt inherited from suffrage which is a mortgage equal to 20 per cent of the value of our real estate."

Exposed Sunday Liquor Sales.

On November 5, 1883, The Post published a story exposing the widespread selling of liquor in Washington saloons on Sunday, in violation of the law, a Post reporter visiting many places, finding crowded barrooms filled with people drinking without restraint on the Sabbath.

An attempt was made in retaliation to hurt The Post and its circulation, and advertisements appeared in which it was asserted that The Post was unfair to labor. On November 23, Mr. Stilson Hutchins made a column reply to these charges, setting forth why they were made, including a complete repudiation of the charges of unfairness to labor, signed and sworn to by the composing room force of The Post.

"The Post has always maintained the rights and interests of working men," said Mr. Hutchins, "and has been their staunch and acknowledged advocate. It has steadily supported the eight-hour law, the payment of fair wages, the protection of laboring men in all their rights."

New subscriptions flowed into the office and the immediate reaction to these attacks was an increase in the circulation of the paper.

After the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884, The Post began November 14, to make a survey of the city with the view of [illegible]

POST CHAMPIONED 50-50 PLAN FOR DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS

FROM 1878 PAPER HAS DEMANDED FAIR DIVISION OF BURDEN

At Same Time Journal Began Fighting for Adequate School Facilities.

LED WAY IN MOVEMENT FOR HALF HOLIDAYS

Opened Campaigns in 1884 for New District Building and Library of Congress.

how the inaugural guests could be cared for. Even at that early date it found the hotels and real estate people besieged with requests for accommodations. The Post estimated that at least 150,000 strangers would attend the inauguration. As the year drew to a close it took the lead in demanding that plans be made early for an adequate inaugural.

Mr. Cleveland was the first Democrat to have been elected since the Civil War, but in spite of the fact that Democracy was jubilant there were numerous Democrats who clamored for a return to Jeffersonian simplicity. If they could have had their way Mr. Cleveland would have ridden to the Capitol on horseback and taken the oath in the presence of the Supreme Court and a couple of Capitol guides.

Washington thus would have been deprived of an opportunity to fill the city with strangers, to the mutual benefit of the business of Washington and of the city itself in thus making known through personal contact to the people of the land its especial needs and desires in the way of legislation. The extreme Jeffersonian stood aghast at the idea of a military parade. To this view The Post was vigorously opposed.

Elaborate Inaugural Planned.

"If Washington was a hamlet of 15,000 people," it said, "as difficult of access as at the beginning of the century, it would be proper for Grover Cleveland to walk or ride as Thomas Jefferson did to the appointed place and subscribe the oath of office. But to attempt to do so now would be an exhibition of mock humility which would excite ridicule and reproach."

This same view prevailed and plans were made for a fitting inaugural. On December 10, W. H. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and A. P. Gorman, chairman of the executive committee, announced the joint inaugural committee of 50 which had been appointed to take charge of the arrangements. Col. James G. Berret was chairman and Stilson Hutchins, publisher of The Washington Post, was a member.

Began Agitation for Schools.

As early as 1878 The Post had begun an agitation to open the public schools, the closing of which was threatened by lack of appropriation. Washington then had 12,667 white and 6,717 colored pupils—a total of 19,384 in all the schools; and there were 372 teachers in all, receiving a monthly payment of $27,000. It was a small sum then compared to what the schools receive today, but the value of The Post's service in preventing this threatened impairment of the schools was none the less timely and valuable.

It was in this period also that The Post vigorously championed the people of the District of Columbia in their relations with the Federal Government. The old Territorial form of government was passing—a new regime, the present system, was coming as The Post was born. It took up the cudgels for the people of Washington and its editorial influence was exerted in Congress in behalf of fair dealing for the citizens of the Nation's Capital.

Finally, on May 7, 1878, a bill was passed by the House providing for the election of a board of Commissioners by the Senate and House and for a city council. The Post said editorially on May 9: "At last the District is in a fair way to have a form of government. But that is of little consequence in comparison with the 50 per cent clause in the new bill. That gives the taxpayers relief and makes life in the District worth while."

Championed 50-50 Plan.

Thus did The Post champion that honest principle of the 50 per cent support for the National Capital by the National Government while the fight was going on in Congress.

The Senate finally acted on the measure on May 27 and amended the bill which went to conference. It was this conference bill which finally became the Act of Congress of June 11, 1878, our organic law, under whose honest 50 per cent fiscal ratio Washington has grown to greatness. The Post played a conspicuous part in bringing about this beneficial change, which established the relationship between the national and local governments upon an honest basis, a basis most unfortunately altered later on, contributing to great injustice to Washington.

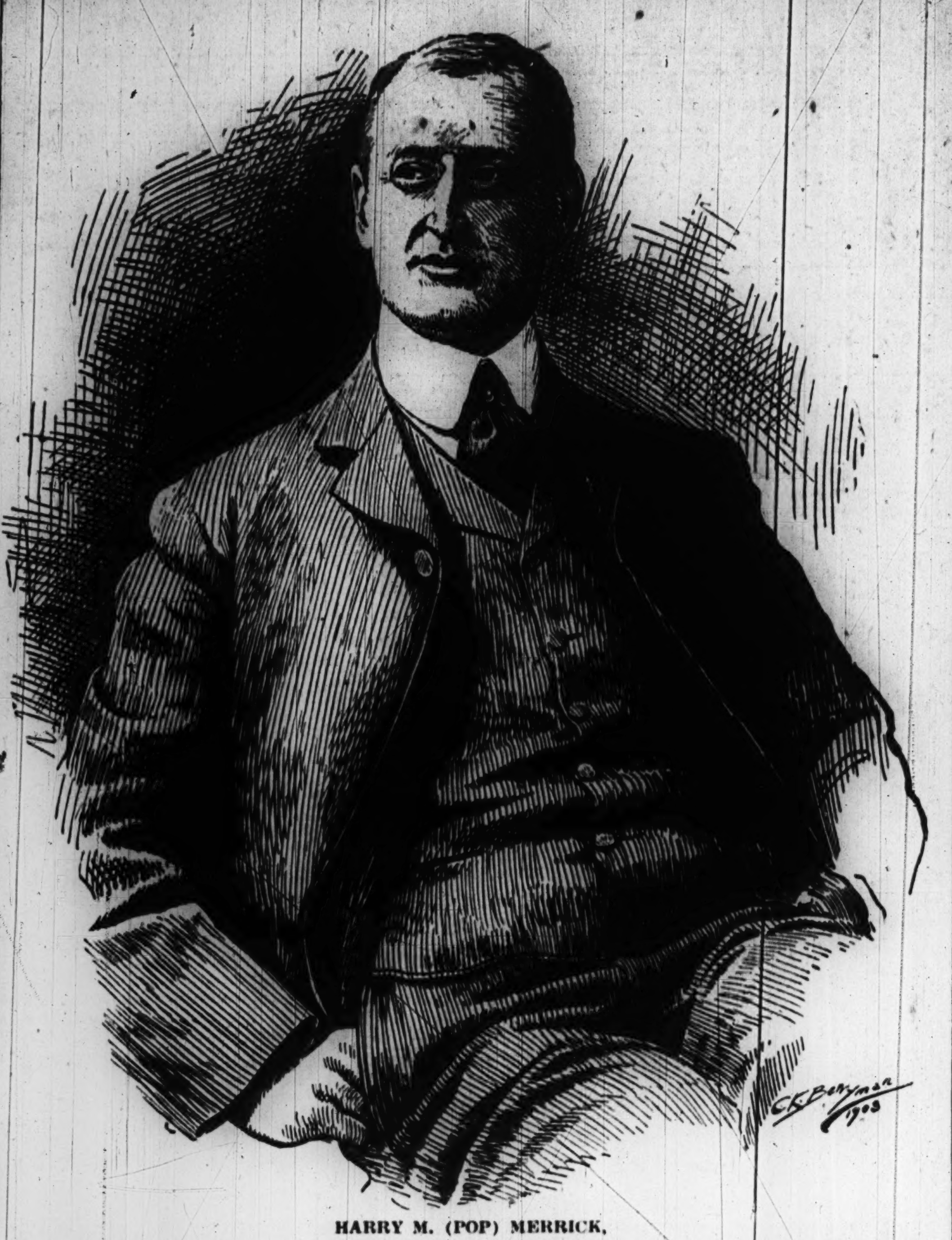
The Post again discussed the statute editorially, saying in part, June 19:

"The cardinal feature of the bill is the assumption under it by Congress of the 50 per cent proportion of District expenses. This provision is clear and emphatic. After the Secretary of the Treasury has considered the estimates necessary to defray the expenses of the District, Congress agrees, to the extent it shall approve said estimates, to appropriate 50 per centum, and the remaining 50 per centum will be assessed upon the taxable property of District property holders; hence, while the burden of taxpayers must be much lighter in the future than it has been, they still have an equal interest with the Government in keeping the expenses down as low as possible. . . The bill is not a partisan measure. Congress, without distinction of party, has united to do the best possible thing for the District, without any thought or arrangement for 'spoils' for either party, and the least Mr. Hayes can do, in making his two selections for civil Commissioners, is to preserve the same spirit."

Mr. Hayes appointed as the two civil Commissioners Josiah Dent and Commodore S. L. Phelps, the latter a member of the old board. "Mr. Dent," said The Post, "is a man of good methods, fair ability, and Democratic predilections. Commodore Phelps was appointed by Grant as a Democrat, also, and has given pretty general satisfaction. The Post has declined to advise the de facto what he should do or refrain from doing in the matter of these appointments, for one reason among others, that The Post does not believe he has the legal right to appoint anybody, and for the still more potent reason that Mr. Hayes does us the distinguished honor of utterly disregarding our wishes as the only refuge he has from our contempt."

Urged Erection of District Building.

As early as 1884 The Post began urging the erection of a building for the District government, to be owned



HARRY M. (POP) MERRICK,
The Post's famous paragrapher.

by the government, in the interest of economy. It continued to demand this improvement steadily until it was finally attained many years after, as is described elsewhere. It also began urging in 1884 the erection of a new building for the Library of Congress and vigorously opposed all the various projects advanced for locating that building in one of the picturesque parks or reservations. The Post having steadily stood throughout its history for the preservation of the open spaces owned by the Government for the use of the masses of the people

In 1886 there was a suggestion to put the proposed new Postoffice Department building in a park, and on April 30 The Post expressed the opinion that this building should go to the block fronting on Pennsylvania avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. "Let the parks alone," said The Post. The postoffice did not spoil a park, and it did go in the block immediately east of the one The Post suggested.

Attacked Civil Service Body.

In the late summer of 1885 The Post began agitating the question of civil service reform, and on September 11 it attacked the existing Civil Service Commission on the ground of the political activity of some of its members, and demanded its reorganization. The Post continued hammer away. Finally, on September 23 Mr. D. B. Eaton, chairman of the commission, admitted for the first time that he had resigned his office and that the President had accepted it. The Post immediately demanded the removal of Commissioners Gregory and Thoman at once.

It wanted their places filled by "respectable and conscientious Democrats." Some of The Post's criticisms of the existing commission were savage. On November 4, 1885, President Cleveland reorganized the Civil Service Commission, this being up to that time the most serious problem of his administration.

Led the Movement for Half Holidays.

In the early summer of 1885 The Post led the way in a movement for the closing of stores a half day on Saturday during the heated term. It enlisted the support of many, but not all, merchants.

This beginning has had far-reaching consequences, so that today the workers of the city and the clerks of the Government departments have a half holiday on Saturdays through the summer months so that they are able to seek pleasure and recreation in healthful sports and amusements to the great benefit of their health and the promotion of their happiness. Now many of the stores have carried this idea further and remain closed all day on Saturdays. Thus it is to The Washington Post that the people of Washington owe the week-end now such an attractive institution.

Post Claimed Credit For Pension Increases

The Post in an editorial on June 17, 1878, paid itself the following modest compliment:

"The Post claims credit for putting through the Republican Senate the bill giving increased pensions to soldiers who have suffered double amputation, or lost the use of both eyes. If it hadn't been for Gen. Rice, in the House, Senator Kernan, in the Senate, and The Post, poor crippled soldiers would have had a hard time to get along this summer."

On August 31, 1886, Washington was shaken by the worst earthquake in its history.

It brought consternation to the city and created the wildest excitement. There was a panic in Albaugh's Theater, where a summer opera company was singing "The Mascot" before a large audience. There was a break for the door, but Mr. Sevellon Brown, chief clerk of the State Department, arose in his box and in a loud voice told the audience to keep their seats. This prevented a disaster. Richmond was shaken by the temblor, New York and Chicago also feeling it; in fact, it was the most extreme earthquake ever experienced in the eastern part of the continent.

At first the city which has given its name to this earthquake did not figure in the news—it had been hit too hard. There were no dispatches from Charleston, S. C.; that city was cut off. The next day the terrible extent of the tragedy there became known, and on September 3, The Post said editorially: "Let's help Charleston!" and it made a plea for "instant and superlative" relief.

Following The Post's lead, the District Commissioners that afternoon issued a formal and official appeal for the sufferers of Charleston, which had meanwhile sustained another shock. The city was in ruins and the distress pathetic. The Post once again assumed the position of leadership in the matter of relief work, which it was to do many times thereafter down to the present day.

The movement for the organization of citizens' associations occurred in the spring of 1887, The Post lending its support to this project. Reginald Fendall was one of the prime movers in this enterprise, from which has grown the splendid and useful citizens' associations of today, through the medium of which the people of the various localities of the city have devised a forum for acquiring mutual advantages.

Launched Relief for Epidemic.

In the summer of 1888 an appalling epidemic of yellow fever raged at Jacksonville, and finally The Post again took the lead in launching a relief movement in Washington, announcing on September 7 that it would receive funds and forward them to the proper authorities. It had called on the Commissioners on August 8 to organize the movement. There was immediate response. On the 9th, Jacksonville appealed to the Red Cross.

Miss Clara Barton established headquarters in the stricken city and appointed a committee to raise funds, headed by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. The District Commissioners also acted on The Post's suggestion and issued an appeal for aid, and there was a meeting of citizens on September 17, at the Riggs House, with Mr. E. Francis Riggs presiding.

Once more the people of Washington organized, and once more they contributed liberally from their wealth to their fellow citizens less fortunate than themselves, who had been overwhelmed by a public calamity, as at an earlier time, also under the encouragement of The Post, they had done the same for the yellow fever victims of the New Orleans epidemic, and as they were to do many times in the future when various parts of the country were stricken by fire, floods, and fevers.

It was also in this year, 1888, that The Post advanced the idea of a Columbian Exposition to be held in Washington in 1892 in commemoration of the discovery of America, and during the Eighties it continued to urge that this project be adopted by Congress, and set forth liberally all the arguments in favor of having the exposition at the National Capital, where, indeed, it should have been.

Fought for Exposition Here.

On December 4, 1888, one of the largest banquets ever held in this city took place at Willard's Hotel in the interest of the project, but in the end, although The Post continued to wage a valiant fight, Washington lost for political reasons and Chicago won the exposition. It was one of the few fights that The Post has started in which it did not score a victory.

The following year The Post played a conspicuous part in bringing about the establishment of Rock Creek Park, a project which had been talked of since 1867.

The credit for the park belongs very largely to Mr. Charles C. Glover and other public-spirited citizens of Washington, who steadily adhered to the purpose of establishing this great park in the beautiful Rock Creek Valley. To them the people of Washington now owe the preservation of this natural beauty spot for all time to come as a place of recreation and amusement.

Aided in Bringing G. A. R. Here.

In 1891 The Post led aggressively in the movement of the business men of Washington to obtain the G. A. R. Encampment of 1892 for this city, which it successfully accomplished. A citizens committee went to Detroit to extend the Capital's invitation, The Post with great enterprise publishing special editions of The Post in Detroit August 4, 1891, through the courtesy of the Detroit Tribune. In this paper all the arguments in favor of Washington were liberally set forth.

The Post took a whole page in each of the Detroit papers and created something of a sensation for those days. This enterprise on the part of The Post turned the scale and brought to Washington the greatest encampment it has ever known, for the city won by the very close vote of 366 to 339, Lincoln, Nebr., having been chiefly favored until The Post's special editions were brought directly to the attention of the encampment then meeting in Detroit. The committee returned from Detroit August 9 and were met at the Pennsylvania depot, where they were hailed as conquering heroes. There was a grand military parade, fireworks speechmaking. The Post urged that generous appropriations be made by Congress for the entertainment of the G. A. R.

The editorial was printed on April 8, 1892, and on that day the Senate finally passed the bill making a large appropriation for the purpose.

Conditions at G. P. O. Cited.

In April, 1892, The Post in its news and editorial columns, called attention to the disgraceful conditions under which men were obliged to work in the old Government Printing Office. The Post's investigator declared that the building was a fire-trap and a menace to the lives of the Government employes working there, and it demanded that these conditions be remedied and that Congress should provide a new and modern building. This reform eventually was accomplished and it is with pride that The Post recalls that in many other instances it has led the way in demanding better housing for the Government clerks and the improvement of the Capital by the erection of public buildings commensurate with the wealth and dignity of the Nation.

The record of The Post in its services to the community and the country has been established in accordance with the early traditions of the paper. One of the most important public services rendered was in connection with disclosures it made respecting the construction of the so-called Lydecker Tunnel. Startling revelations of its worthlessness were made by The Post on September 26, 1888. The Post said, in an editorial on the following day:

The Aqueduct Tunnel.

The revelations made in The Post yesterday of the results of the inspection, on Tuesday, of the work on the Aqueduct Tunnel, were quite sufficient to show that gross fraud has been perpetrated by persons connected with the construction of that tunnel. Inasmuch as the whole of a tunnel is no stronger than its weakest part, the substitution of loose stones for solid masonry, even in a few places, would be productive of serious consequences, neccessitating the outlay of a great deal of time and money in locating and repairing the defective parts. Whether the fraud has been carried to a great or a limited extent is not now known nor can it be known until a thorough investigation has been made.

In giving publicity to well-supported charges against the quality of the work performed, and demanding an investigation, The Post discharged an imperative and important duty. When, on Tuesday afternoon, the first test applied produced proof of the truth of the charges, the necessity and value of the exposure that had been made by The Post were amply demonstrated. It was but natural that such disclosures should arouse much feeling on the part of the people of this city, for they are deeply interested in the question of additional water supply.

We do not think the prevailing excitment will be allayed by the announcement which we have to make this morning that all press reporters were excluded from the tunnel yesterday by the engineer officer in charge, Lieut. Townsend, who stated that he deemed it inexpedient to have the public mind stirred up by daily reports of the inspection in which he is engaged.

The Lydecker Tunnel was built by Maj. G. J. Lydecker and ran from the reservoir west of Georgetown to a point near Howard University. It was five miles long and had an average depth beneath the surface of 150 feet.

Congress Ordered Inquiry.

There was an immediate inquiry, and on February 26, the joint congressional committee which investigated the building of the tunnel made its report to the Senate. The Post said on February 27, 1889:

The joint congressional committee which has been engaged for the last five months in investigating the fraudulent construction of the aqueduct tunnel made its report to the Senate yesterday. The charges of fraudulent work are fully sustained, the defect in the lining and brick work being so great that the committee recommend an entire abandonment of the plan. The completion of the work, the committee state, would necessitate an additional expenditure of $900,000, and even then the work would not be perfectly safe.

Maj. Lydecker and Lieut. Townsend are arraigned for gross negligence of duty, but not of corrupt practice. Recommendations are submitted for amendments to the deficiency bill appropriating $10,000 for survey of a route for a surface gravity conduit, which the committee thinks is the best plan for securing a permanent supply of water, and $575,000 for the laying of a 48-inch main to provide for the present exigency.

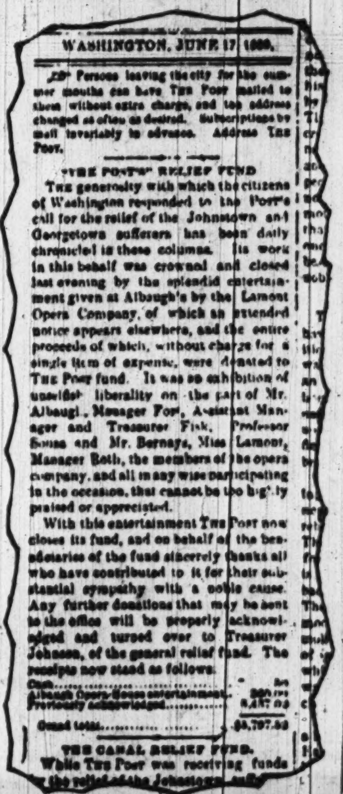
The committee before submitting the report paid a personal visit to the tunnel yesterday, or rather some of the committee, paid the visit.

"It contains caverns and caverns," said Mr. McMillen. "People who

A Word of Appreciation

The Washington Post wishes to express its grateful appreciation of the efforts of its many friends who have aided in the compilation of its Fiftieth Anniversary Number, those who have assisted in the research that has been necessary to obtain the many historic facts here recorded, as well as those who have contributed the special articles written for this edition.

It is deeply sensible of its obligation to the Library of Congress and to the other Government institutions which have so kindly given their friendly help. To those also who have generously loaned their collections of photographs, and the many others who have cooperated in various ways, we wish to say, we thank you.



WASHINGTON, JUNE 17, 1889.

Persons leaving the city for the summer months can have THE POST mailed to them without extra charge, and the address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions by mail invariably in advance. Address THE POST.

THE POST'S RELIEF FUND

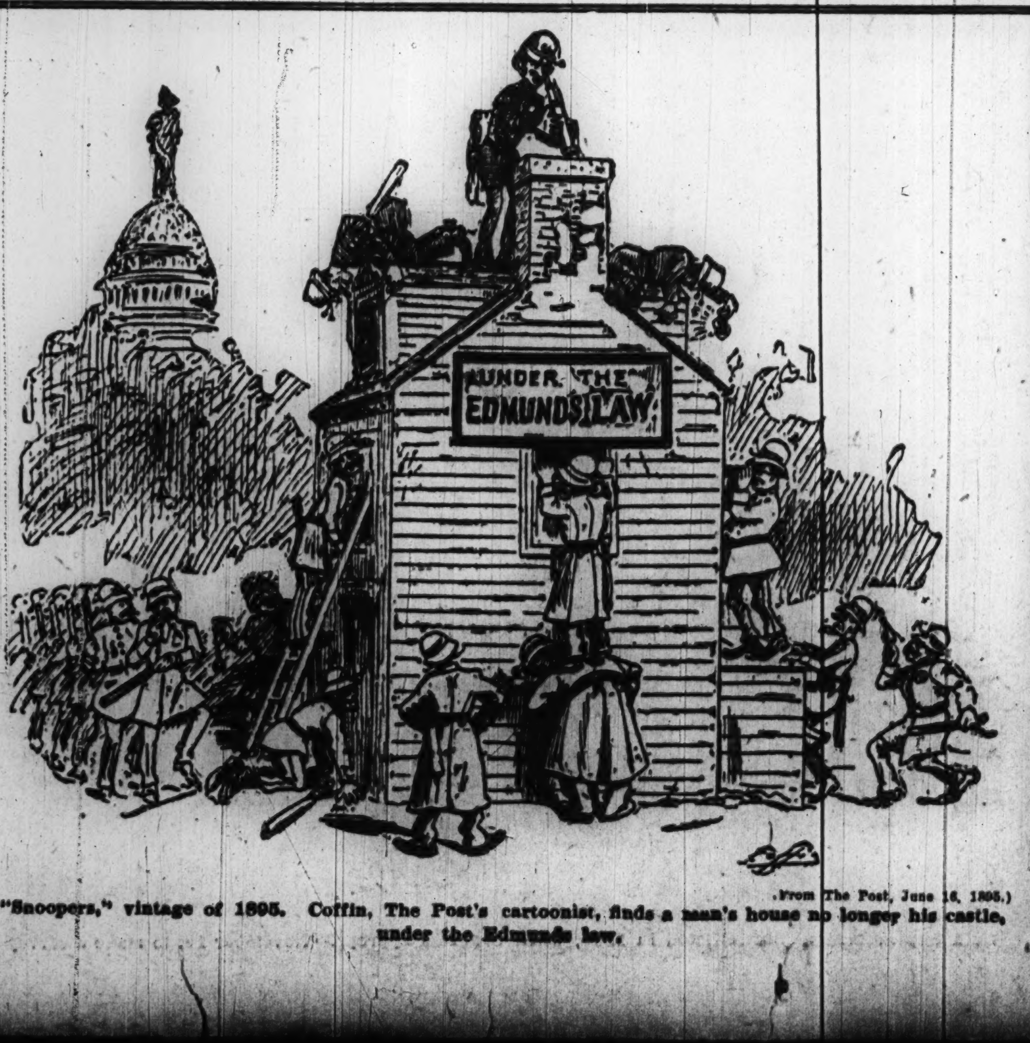
THE generosity with which the citizens of Washington responded to the POST's call for the relief of the Johnstown and Georgetown sufferers has been daily chronicled in these columns. Its work in this behalf was crowned and closed last evening by the splendid entertainment given at Albaugh's by the Lamont Opera Company, of which an extended notice appears elsewhere, and the entire proceeds of which, without charge for a single item of expense, were donated to THE POST fund. It was an exhibition of unselfish liberality on the part of Mr. Albaugh, Manager Ford, Assistant Manager and Treasurer Fisk, Professor Sousa and Mr. Bernays, Miss Lamont, Manager Roth, the members of the opera company, and all in any wise participating in the occasion, that cannot be too highly praised or appreciated.

With this entertainment THE POST now closes its fund, and on behalf of the beneficiaries of the fund sincerely thanks all who have contributed to it for their substantial sympathy with a noble cause. Any further donations that may be sent to the office will be properly acknowledged and turned over to Treasurer Johnson, of the general relief fund. The receipts now stand as follows:

Cash	[illegible]
Albaugh Opera-House entertainment	[illegible]
Previously acknowledged	[illegible]
Grand total	$3,797.53

THE CANAL RELIEF FUND.

While THE POST was receiving funds for the relief of the Johnstown suffe



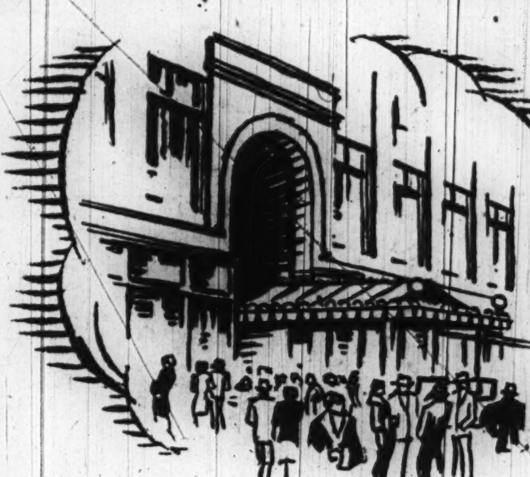
(From The Post, June 16, 1895.)

"Snoopers," vintage of 1895. Coffin, The Post's cartoonist, finds a man's house no longer his castle, under the Edmunds law.

TRINITY COLLEGE
Washington, D. C.

An Institution for the Higher Education of Women. Incorporated in 1897 under the laws of the District of Columbia with full powers to confer Collegiate Degrees, and registered by the University of the State of New York. Ranked in the first class by the United States Commissioner of Education. Affiliated to the Catholic University of America, and has professors from that University. Conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur.

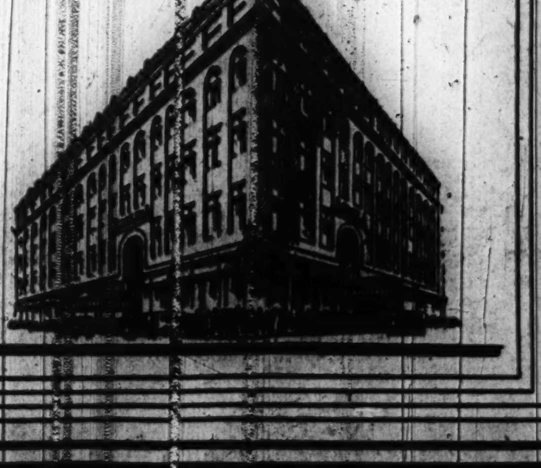
For particulars, address the Secretary of the College.



SERVING WASHINGTON 50 YEARS

We Send Our Heartiest Congratulations to The Post

THIS is our Golden Jubilee year, too—so it is that The Palais Royal has seen the growth and development of your splendid paper, THE POST. Through fifty years we have watched your expansion, and it is with the sincerest good wishes for an equally brilliant future that we bid you "Heartiest Congratulations."



The
PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH

POST HELD BIG FETE TO CELEBRATE WINNING OF POTOMAC PARK

NEWSPAPER FOUGHT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

Funds Raised to Aid Relief of Blizzard and Flood Sufferers.

CZECHOSLOVAK FREEDOM WAS ASSISTED BY EDITOR

Nation's Representative Advised to Seek Independence, Not Autonomy.

have not visited the tunnel have little idea of the extent of the fraud that was practiced."

The contractors are under no bond for the faithful performance of the work. The Government owes them, however, about $64,000, which is all it will be able to save."

The Post's charges and revelations culminated March 25, 1889, when Maj. Lydecker, engineer of the tunnel, was tried by general court-martial, which met in the State, War and Navy Department Building.

The charge against Maj. Lydecker was "neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." Maj. Lydecker had been assigned to the charge of the Washington Aqueduct and its extension on August 11, 1882. The sentence of the court-martial was that he should forfeit $100 a month for nine months and be reprimanded in orders. The President approved the sentence on May 3, 1889.

The year 1893 was ushered in with an extremely cold spell of weather, and early in January The Post started another relief fund for the poor, for there had been an unusually heavy fall of snow, the temperature was low, and there was widespread suffering and distress. The Post reported that there were 16,000 needy people in the city.

This was the period of "hard times," which even to this day can be recalled by the people of Washington only with a shudder and a prayer that never again may they be brought into contact with the grim wolf of want as so many of them were at this time.

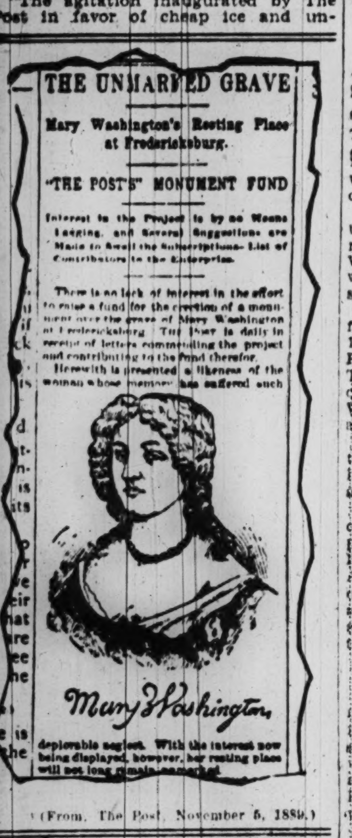
Met Generous Response.

There was the usual generous response on the part of the well-to-do, and money poured into The Post's counting room, to be converted into flour, meal, coal and wood, and thus distributed to those who were lacking the basic necessities of life.

In the same month, on January 29, 1893, when it published a dispatch announcing that a revolution had broken out in Hawaii, resulting in the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani, with prophetic vision it editorially demanded the annexation by the United States of this "key to the Pacific," a project subsequently carried out, and one which at all times enlisted the support and encouragement of The Post, which has steadily maintained a strong policy with respect of all foreign relations. The Post has believed in the manifest destiny of the American people. That destiny they have attained.

On April 13, 1893, the paper said editorially:

"The agitation inaugurated by The Post in favor of cheap ice and unadulterated milk goes right along, and it will not be the fault of this paper if there is any let-up to it until the people, in whose behalf the war is waged, obtain relief."



THE UNMARKED GRAVE

Mary Washington's Resting Place at Fredericksburg.

"THE POST'S" MONUMENT FUND

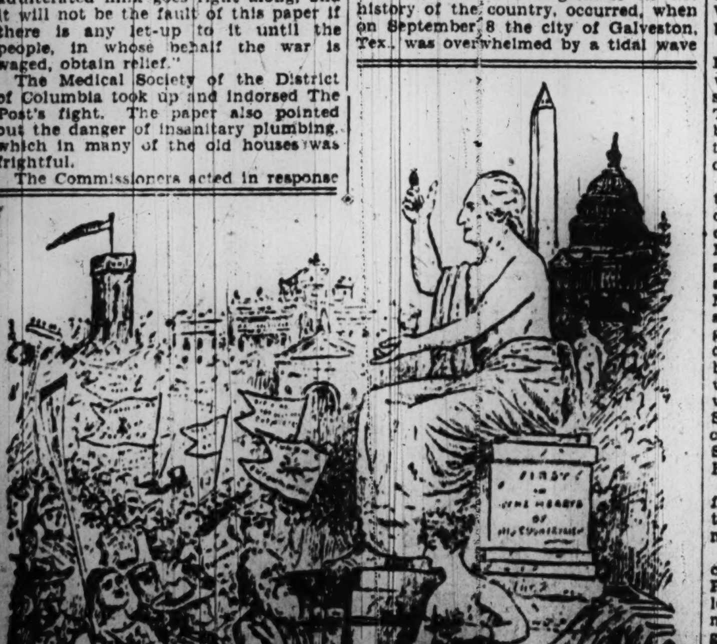
Interest in the Project is by no Means Lagging, and Several Suggestions are Made to Swell the Subscriptions List of Contributors to the Enterprise.

There is no lack of interest in the effort to raise a fund for the erection of a monument over the grave of Mary Washington at Fredericksburg. The Post is daily in receipt of letters commending the project and contributing to the fund therefor.

Herewith is presented a likeness of the woman whose memory has suffered such deplorable neglect. With the interest now being displayed, however, her resting place will not long remain unmarked.

(From The Post, November 5, 1889.)

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia took up and indorsed The Post's fight. The paper also pointed out the danger of insanitary plumbing, which in many of the old houses was frightful.



(From The Post, August 23, 1891.)

Coffin illustrates the part taken by The Post in making Washington the Nation's foremost convention city.

Post in 1903 Published History of Washington

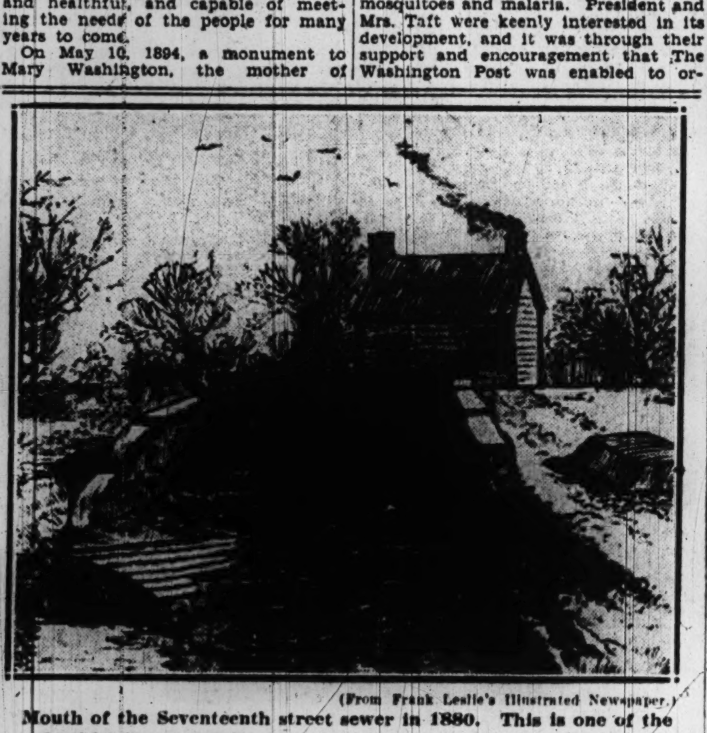
Early in 1903 The Washington Post published in book form an elaborately illustrated history of the City of Washington, its citizens and institutions. It was edited by Allan B. Slauson, of the Libary of Congress.

The volume was printed on especially heavy paper, and it was bound in leather. In addition to an excellent history of the city and of the various institutions of Government, the book contains biographical sketches of many of the leading business men of that period, so that it constitutes today a valuable work of reference, the importance of which will increase with each passing year.

The Commissioners acted in response to this exposure of The Post's, and more stringent regulations were adopted, which did much to bring about the introduction of new and modern sanitary plumbing in the city, which has been one of the chief and most beneficial improvements during the past 50 years. The old-fashioned insanitary copper tub, and germ-breeding closed plumbing, has given away to open plumbing, porcelain and marble.

In 1900 there was a serious epidemic of typhoid fever in the city. Dr. George M. Kober made a searching study and The Post, starting an investigation, traced the disease to the Potomac River water. It then began a campaign for the improvement of the water supply system of the city and this reform also has been accomplished, so that today Washington has as fine a water supply as any city in the world, pure and healthful, and capable of meeting the needs of the people for many years to come.

On May 10, 1894, a monument to Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington, was dedicated at Fredericksburg, Va., and the part that The Post played in this patriotic undertaking is most interesting.



(From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.)

Mouth of the Seventeenth street sewer in 1880. This is one of the unhealthful spots eradicated by the development of Potomac Park.

Aided Fund for Monument.

The idea of having the women of America build such a memorial originated with Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, who suggested it to Mr. Frank Hatton, of The Post, on May 5, 1889. The Post took up the project, aided it in every way, and carried it to a successful conclusion.

The National Mary Washington Monument Association was chartered February 22, 1890, and Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, widow of Chief Justice Waite, was elected president, and Mrs. Hetzel, secretary.

Aided by The Post, the necessary funds were obtained, and on May 10, 1894, the monument was dedicated. President Cleveland and Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall of Virginia, delivering addresses. The guests included Laurence Washington, Vice President Stevenson and many prominent men and women.

The same year The Post got behind the movement to raise funds for a new home for the Y. M. C. A. and this also was successfully carried out.

In 1895 The Post urged the Board of Trade to do everything it could to prevent the removal of the Southern Railway offices from Washington to Atlanta, and it might be said in this connection that The Post has aided and encouraged all forms of business activity in Washington, too numerous to mention in detail.

Blizzard Brought Suffering.

Many Washington people will remember the "great blizzard" of February 13 and 14, 1899, one of the severest in the history of the city. There was terrible suffering among the poor and once again The Post started a relief fund and quickly raised $10,000 which it distributed to the needy.

In 1900 the outstanding national disaster, one of the greatest in the history of the country, occurred, when on September 8 the city of Galveston, Tex., was overwhelmed by a tidal wave with an appalling loss of life. The Post immediately opened a relief fund and called upon all citizens to contribute. On Wednesday, September 19, "Galveston Day" was commemorated, all of the theaters giving benefit performances.

In this year The Post demanded an investigation of the postal situation in Cuba, as information of serious scandals was brought to light.

Continued to Serve Public.

In later years The Post has continued to serve the public interest. It was largely responsible for the building of the magnificent new Government Printing Office. It led in the movement for the organization of relief for the Galveston sufferers in 1900, and at the time of the Dayton flood it sent a special train to Ohio in charge of Mr. Arthur D. Marks, carrying food and supplies for the flood sufferers. On Sunday, February 7, 1904, occurred the great Baltimore fire, which continued to burn until 10:30 o'clock Monday night, nearly 36 hours.

Recalling its own loss by fire, The Post invited two of the Baltimore newspapers to make use of its plant, and for some time both of these papers were set on the Post's machines and printed on The Post's presses, the composing room at that time handling with perfect ease three daily newspapers.

During the Spanish War The Post took part in the movements to expand the hospital service. It sent its own correspondent to Cuba with the District regiment to keep the folks at home thoroughly informed as to the welfare of the boys at the front. It was The Post which suggested and carried out the great public reception and demonstration accorded to the regiment when it returned from Santiago.

Mr. Taft Interested.

West Potomac Park, one of the greatest playgrounds in the world, was developed in the Taft administration. It was originally low and swampy ground bordering the Potomac from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street, the haunt of mosquitoes and malaria. President and Mrs. Taft were keenly interested in its development, and it was through their support and encouragement that The Washington Post was enabled to organize the carnival of September 18, 1909, which marked the first use of the park as a playground on a grand scale.

Mr. John R. McLean, proprietor of The Post, was then inducting his son, Edward B. McLean, into the management of The Post. The younger McLean originated the idea of popularizing Potomac Park, and was the moving spirit in organizing The Post's famous carnival. Obtaining the hearty cooperation of President Taft, and through him the assistance of Government departments and agencies, The Post proceeded for many weeks with plans which culminated on September 18, 1909, in a national regatta and an evening carnival of such unique beauty and splendor that it has never yet been equaled.

The population of Washington was then under 400,000, and more than 25 per cent of the entire population visited Potomac Park. Chief of Police, Maj. Richard Sylvester, reported to The Post at midnight that night that the police estimated the carnival crowd at 125,000, and there were no arrests and no accidents.

Old King Cole, impersonated by Charles B. Hanford, was the master of ceremonies, and mirth and merriment had full sway under his beneficent role. He was driven down the Avenue and to the park in a royal chariot, drawn by four magnificent bays.

Five hundred playground children, in the costumes of the nations, "tripped the light fantastic," and there were all sorts of amusements for young and old.

A splendid pageantry of pleasure craft was stretched along the river for nearly a mile, while the Navy Department ordered a flotilla of torpedo boats to Washington especially for the occasion.

All the Government boats were ablaze at the night festivities, and the old Potomac has never witnessed a more splendid spectacle. In the river contests those who served as judges and awarded the handsome cups and prizes, presented by The Post, were Commissioner Macfarland, Commissioner West, W. F. Gude, Cuno H. Rudolph, J. Claude Keiper and Percy S. Foster.

The fireworks were set off on the Basin, and thus the reflection from the water intensified the brilliance and splendor of the pyrotechnical display. The regatta was one of the largest and best ever held on the Potomac, and attracted oarsmen from all over this country and Canada.

The Post's committee in charge of the gala affair was composed of some of the most distinguished men in the city. Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate District committee, was chairman, and the members were Commissioners Macfarland, West and Judson, Representative Samuel W. Smith, of Michigan, chairman of the House District committee; Beekman Winthrop, Ormsby McHarg, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, W. F. Gude, Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police; J. H. Small, jr., Capt. Worth C. Ross, Corcoran Thom, Cuno H. Rudolph, Percy S. Foster and Brig. Gen. George H. Harries.

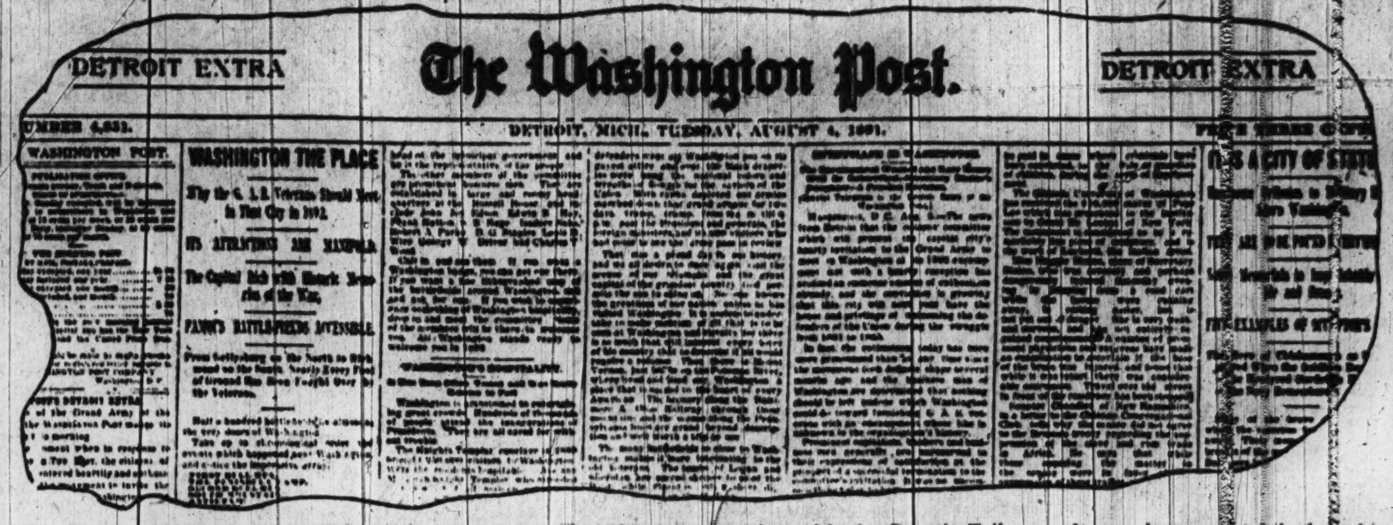
President Taft was at Minneapolis, from which city on the night of September 18, he telegraphed the following message to The Washington Post:

"Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 18, 1909: I congratulate you on the success of your Potomac Park fete, and I hope it will lead to a speedy extension of what may be made a great people's playground. (Signed) W. H. Taft."

And thus was the Potomac Park, for which The Post had worked so long, formally dedicated to the American people at their Capital City.

Minimizing what it had done itself, The Post in a long article on September 19 gave to Mr. Charles C. Glover, the father of this and many more Washington parks, the credit for converting 700 acres of swamp and morass into a lovely playground.

During the World War The Post aided the Government in floating the great Liberty and Victory War Loans, devoting its columns to the stimulation of the public interest in the tremendous undertaking of financing the war. It aided the Red Cross in taking the enormous subscriptions which were necessary to enable that organization to carry on its work of mercy.



DETROIT EXTRA

The Washington Post.

DETROIT EXTRA

DETROIT, MICH., TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1891.

WASHINGTON THE PLACE

Why the G. A. R. Veterans Should Meet in That City in 1892.

ITS ATTRACTIONS ARE MANIFOLD.

The Capital Rich with Historic Memories of the War.

FAMOUS BATTLEFIELDS ACCESSIBLE.

The Post publishes a special edition in Detroit, August 4, 1891, in connection with the Detroit Tribune. It was instrumental in bringing the G. A. R. encampment of 1892 to Washington. This extra had a circulation of 100,000 copies.

One of the developments of the war which enlisted the earnest support of The Washington Post was the effort of subjugated nations to free themselves from the yoke of the Hapsburg dynasty. Americans, as a rule, were indifferent to this development, and even the United States Government was slow to lend its aid to struggling peoples. The declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was delayed, and after war was declared the United States was dilatory in action. Attention was concentrated upon the western front to the neglect of opportunities for demoralizing Austria-Hungary by flank attacks.

The Post repeatedly urged action against Austria-Hungary through cooperation with Italian forces in the Adriatic. This was proposed again and again by representatives of the Czechs, Roumanians, Croats and other nations whose sons were forcibly impressed into the Austro-Hungarian armies.

Anabasis of Czechs.

These editorials, written by Mr. Bennett, attracted the attention of Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, who had come to Washington to work for the liberation of his people. Prof. Masaryk had been the driving force in organizing a Czech army within Russia, made up of thousands of Czechs who had deserted from the Austrian army. The "Anabasis" of this small Czech army, in making its way around the world, via Japan and Panama to the western front, was one of the most picturesque and inspiring chapters of the World War. But before it could make this journey its aims were baffled by failure of the allied powers to extend assistance.

Throughout the summer of 1918 Prof Masaryk labored in Washington, seeking the aid of the United States. He found a stalwart friend in The Washington Post, which urged immediate recognition of the Czech nation and all other nations seeking to extricate themselves from the Hapsburg overlordship.

Ira Bennett Consulted.

Prof. Masaryk at first had no thought of obtaining absolute independence for Czechoslovakia. His greatest hope was to secure autonomy for his people, within the Hapsburg empire. It did not seem to occur to him that the Hapsburg empire was doomed when the United States went to war against it. He was justified in his doubts, perhaps, by the leisurely and indifferent manner in which the United States dealt with that enemy. A pro-Austrian element in the United States succeeded only too well in paralyzing effective action.

After the organization of the provisional government of Czechoslovakia at Paris, in October, 1918, Emperor Charles of Autria-Hungary renewed his overtures for an armistice, and intimated that he was willing to grant autonomy to the Austrian part of his empire. The allies waited for President Wilson to give the decisive reply. Mr. Wilson delayed this reply, greatly to the distress of Prof. Masaryk. At that time Prof. Masaryk constantly consulted Mr. Bennett, of The Washington Post, and other friends in Washington. He exhibited to Mr. Bennett at luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel one day a draft of a proposed declaration of autonomy on the part of the Czechoslovak nation.

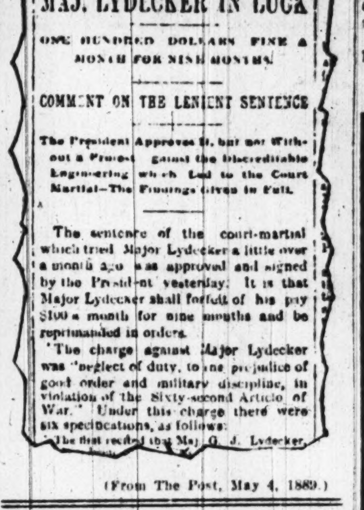
The declaration was exceedingly long reciting in detail the history of the relations between Bohemia and the Hapsburg kings and the many broken pledges which were followed by increased oppressions. Mr. Bennett urged Prof. Masaryk to recast the document entirely, and to make it a declaration of independence instead of a declaration of autonomy.

Editor Urges Freedom.

"When the United States went to war with Austria-Hungary," said Mr. Bennett, "the doom of one of these powers was sealed. The United States and the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg empires can not survive this war together. If you believe that the United States will lose, then issue your declaration of autonomy. But if you believe that the Hapsburg will lose, issue a declaration of independence. Do not go half way in taking a stand alongside the United States. This is our cause as well as yours, and your cause is our own. If we win, your country will be free, not autonomous. There will be no Hapsburg to dictate to you."

Prof Masaryk was making notes in a small black notebook, in the microscopic handwriting that has since become famous. "Go on, go on," he said, with suppressed excitement. His pale cheeks took on the flush of enthusiasm.

"Cut out the long and complicated recital of ancient history," continued Mr. Bennett. "Declare your independence as a matter of national right. Your time has come. Make your declaration simple, and in language that Americans can understand. We have been through the same experience. Read the American Declaration of Independence, and repeat its truths. When you take the stand that was taken by the Americans of 1776 you will have all Americans on your side. President Wilson and all other Americans will understand you and will stand with you."



MAJ. LYDECKER IN LUCK

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FINE A MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS.

COMMENT ON THE LENIENT SENTENCE

The President Approves It, but not Without a Protest against the Discreditable Engineering which Led to the Court Martial—The Findings Given in Full.

The sentence of the court-martial which tried Major Lydecker a little over a month ago was approved and signed by the President yesterday. It is that Major Lydecker shall forfeit of his pay $100 a month for nine months and be reprimanded in orders.

The charge against Major Lydecker was "neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the Sixty-second Article of War." Under this charge there were six specifications, as follows:

The first recited that Maj. G. J. Lydecker,

(From The Post, May 4, 1889.)

Masaryk Takes Advice.

Prof Masaryk acted upon this advice. He changed his declaration of autonomy to a brief declaration of independence, and conveyed its contents to President Wilson. It struck a sympathetic chord in his breast and greatly strengthened his resolve to deliver a crushing blow to Austria-Hungary in his reply to its overture for peace. This reply, delivered October 18, 1918, rejected the suggestion of the autonomy of subject nations as the basis of peace. From that moment it was evident that the empire of the Hapsburgs was doomed.

In his book, "The Making of a State," Prof. Masaryk tells of this issuance of the Czechoslovak declaration of independence. On page 293 he says:

"People in Vienna believed that Austria-Hungary could gain President Wilson's good will by appearing submissive. They had failed to understand his curt rejection of their peace offer in September; and since America left the offer of November 5 so long unanswered, the greatest excitement prevailed in Vienna and in pro-Austrian circles generally. Inquiries into the reason for the delay were even made in Washington through indirect channels. When the answer came at last it was a surprise.

"Simultaneously I heard that the Emperor Charles was preparing a manifesto in which he would promise to transform Austria—not Hungary—into a federal state. He was a drowning man clutching at a straw. Nevertheless his idea was dangerous, and it was necessary to forestall the effect which the manifesto might have in quarters that still retained considerable sympathy with Austria. Therefore I issued at that moment the declaration of independence which I had long had in mind. Logically, the declaration was a consequence of the establishment of our provisional government which had been notified to the allies on October 14; and it was cast in a form calculated to remind the Americans of their own Declaration of Independence. It had also a tactical value; for by the time the Emperor Charles' manifesto was published, the colors of the free Czechoslovak state were already flying from the house where I lived as president of our provisional government.

Tells of The Post's Aid.

"In the Declaration of Independence I rejected the Emperor Charles' belated effort to transform Austria into a sham federation, and outlined the fundamental principles on which the provisional government would build our new state. I submitted the first draft of it to a number of friends, among them Judge Brandeis and Mr. Ira Bennett, the editor of The Washington Post, whose criticisms of substance and form were reviewed by a small committee which put the finishing legal and formal touches to it. Of this committee Mr. Calffee, the well-known legal authority, was a member. It was a good instance of harmonious cooperation and, at the same time, the first act of state on a grand scale to be accomplished under my leadership.

"I handed an advance copy of the Declaration to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, so as to secure the approval of the American Government and also in order to remind President Wilson of our standpoint on the eve of his reply to Austria-Hungary. This had the desired effect. The declaration was a great success not only in the press and with public opinion but in government circles and especially at the White House. President Wilson wrote me that the declaration had moved him deeply, as we should see from his reply to Austria-Hungary. Indeed, his reply was in harmony with our declaration of the same dates."

I. R. B.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL ROBBERY.

A List of the Jewels Stolen from Ex-Minister Christiancy.

(From The Post of November 13, 1881.)

The following is a complete list of the valuables stolen from ex-Senator Christiancy last September: One gold buckle, twelve paste stones, small necklace, bird agate seal, Leontine chain and pin (rubies), chatelaine attachment, diamond open locket, eight pearl ornaments, a twenty-two rose diamond locket, an eight pearl ornament, a twenty-two rose diamond locket, a thirteen pearl ornament, one seventeen diamond hair ornament, one malachite, ball pin, a six diamond bird and flower hair ornament, gold toothpick, gold set pin and earrings, bead and garnet, five stone pearl and garnet pin, gold locket, marked "M. C. N.," gold locket (small and broken), gold vest chain, small cross, gold thimble, silver thimble, agate and glass rosary, seven diamond rings, an onyx seal ring, one memorial ring for hair, pair carbuncle earrings, small cross key, gold guard chain, diamond slide, pair emerald earrings, two pearl and garnet ornaments, one pair diamond earrings, long cluster, ten malachite vest buttons, gold chatelaine chain, ear-spoon in case, gold sword charm, silver cross, gold and carbuncle pin, gold cross pin, four pins, paste cross, gold ring mountings, pearl and diamond breastpin, long and heavy pearls, one pair double stone diamond earrings, diamond heart locket, three pearl necklaces, pair pearl earrings and diamond, double pair pearl pendants, three odd pearls, gold and topaz pin and earrings, gold and garnet pin, pair mosaic pearl and diamond earrings, pear shaped double diamond earrings, pair rose diamond cluster earrings, bow-knot and pin, pearl pin of twenty pearls, sandalwood ball chain, gold enameled watch, three broken earrings, three paste shoe buckles, green enameled and pearl bracelet, mosaic opal and diamond bracelet, one cameo bracelet, topaz and amethyst bracelet, agate pin, amethyst and topaz bracelet, cameo pin, black enameled and diamond bracelet, black enameled breast pin, pearls and diamonds, cameo breast pin, topaz necklace, cameo pin (Christ), link bracelet, fancy necklace, Madonna locket, stone Madonna, old cameo earrings, cameo pin, mosaic bracelet, mosaic pin and earrings, medal, odd earrings, three pieces onyx chain.

CONGRATULATIONS
And Best Wishes to
The Washington Post
on its
Fiftieth Anniversary

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PRESENT BUILDING PROGRAM TO WIPE OUT DINGINESS OF MALL

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About 1880 Ellipse Was Created From "Desert of Tomato Cans."

TWO FAMOUS DRINKS INVENTED IN E STREET

Erection of District Building Ended Hideous Blot on Downtown Area.

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For many years the heart of Washington has been its greatest eyesore and principal hindrance in the march of civic progress.

The whole region lying between Second and Fifteenth streets northwest, and bounded on the north by Pennsylvania avenue, and on the south by the Mall, has been the most backward of any in the city, largely but not wholly, because the virtual certainty that some day the government would take over this property has discouraged private improvement. But if it now seems that a long-cherished dream is to be realized, and that these dingy squares are to be filled with magnificent public buildings, the present is not the first time that we have seen this much-needed development virtually within our grasp.

Within the confines of what has come to be known as the Mall Triangle there existed for many years one of the most notorious "red light" districts in America, whose low groggeries and brothels were hotbeds of crime and wickedness.

Parts of the district had borne an unenviable reputation from the earliest times, and it has been only in recent years, since organized prostitution was put under the ban of the law and the house of ill-fame closed, that this neighborhood has become wholly respectable. In the old days a part of it was foul, low, and degraded. Through it ran the old Tiber Creek canal, along the line of what is now B street northwest, which emptied its filth into what has since become the Tidal Basin, in those days the mouth of the creek.

Notorious Murder Bay.

In Civil War times what is now the White Lot, and the Ellipse, were corrals for horses and mules, and the creek was navigable as far as Center Market. At about Tenth street was a large basin. The fish wharf was at about Fifteenth and B streets.

Between the canal and what is now Ohio avenue, on both sides of what is Fifteenth street, was a region known as "Murder Bay," notorious even in Washington, which in the early days boasted "Hell's Bottom," "Louse Alley" and a dozen other neighborhoods as tough as any New York or Chicago has ever known.

Murder Bay was a wretched settlement, consisting mostly of hovels and shanties occupied chiefly by contraband negroes, who flocked into the Capital as they were liberated by the Union armies and who were generally miserable and poverty-stricken, without money or employment.

A house known as the "Bull's Head" stood where afterward were located the Ebbitt House stables, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Ohio avenue, and this was the northeastern boundary of Murder Bay. It was the resort of thieves and criminals of both sexes and all colors.

From the Bull's Head Murder Bay extended westward into what is now the Monument Grounds, where there was another settlement known as Brientown. Through these two places, dividing what was then called "the reservation," now the grounds of the Agricultural Department, ran the fetid canal, a stench in the nostrils of the people and a menace to health.

Murder Bay had been in existence some years before the Civil War, but that conflict brought to Washington all sorts of characters, crooks, thieves and sharpers, the most degraded of men and women, and during the war many of them drifted into this notorious locality, and it came to bear a terrible reputation. Not until then did Murder Bay really live up to its name.

Moses Bronson's "Rangers."

Dingy saloons sprang up, the lowest of dramshops and gin mills, which became the resorts of the depraved. Drunken soldiers, deserters and renegades flocked there. Men went into Murder Bay and were never seen or heard of again. The small police force was powerless.

On Fourteenth street, just above the canal, was a negro church—"Brother Wilks' Church"—a great meeting place for the colored people, and where the beautiful white marble Municipal Building now stands, on the site of Washington and Allison Nailors' stables, was the engine house of one of the volunteer fire companies, the favorite stamping ground of Moses Bronson's gang, called the "Rangers."

One day as Bronson lounged in front of the engine house a lady passed by, weeping, and when he asked her what the matter might be she said that her husband was spending all his time and money in a disreputable house in Brientown.

Now, the old-time volunteer fireman was something of a self-constituted regulator of public morals. Half an hour later the "Rangers" were in Brientown, and Brientown was in flames which nobody tried to put out. It had become an evil place, and everybody was glad to see it go up in smoke.

Murder Bay itself disappeared from the nomenclature of the town about 1873, and in its stead we had another name long of sinister significance. During the war when Washington was full of troops a part of Hooker's Division was quartered in this general neighborhood, and gave its name to one of the most notorious "red light" districts in the world, "The Division," by which title it became nationally infamous. A female inmate of a house of ill-fame in the Division was known as a "hooker," and thus these two words, so glorious in the military annals of America, "Hooker's Division," passed into the jargon of the international underworld.

"Red Lights" and "Rum."

Although after the close of the war the western part of the "Mall Triangle" began to fill up with machine shops, and lumber yards, and similar industrial plants, the Division, with its prostitutes and saloons, its red-curtained houses and furtive inhabitants and visitors, remained intrenched as far east as Eleventh street and as far west as nearly to Fifteenth street. Its thoroughfares at night were filled with drunken men and maudlin women, the air was discordant with shouts and curses, ribald songs and raucous laughter, above all of which rose the din of "rag-time" played on a hundred pianos. There was no place quite like it in America.

Naturally these intolerable conditions did not fail to arouse the people. There were numerous efforts to clean up the "red light" district. On May 17, 1887, The Post said:

"Lieut. Amiss has been directed by the Commissioners to have all disreputable houses on Twelfth street below the Avenue vacated within 30 days, so as to leave one street through which people may pass to and from South Washington without coming into contact with the barefaced iniquity of the 'Division.' Already notices have been served on several of the proprietors of houses of ill-fame and others will be issued immediately."

Conditions were somewhat improved, but they were bad enough. On July 20, 1895, the Central Union Mission opened a branch at 1319 D street, in the heart of the "Division," called "The Open Door," and endeavored to exert a good influence.

In 1896 the Antisaloon League launched an active campaign against the "Division," and on March 2 the Commissioners informed the organization that if they wanted to stop drinking there they must make their own cases, as the police had no right to enter the houses. Finally the police did issue an order against the sale of liquor, but it was quickly resumed, and conditions in the locality remained very bad down until February 7, 1914, when an Act of Congress abolished the "red light" district, and made respectable a neighborhood long given over to commercialized vice.

Ellipse Once a Dump.

About 1880 the White Lot was filled in and graded, and the present Ellipse was created from what had been a common dump, "a desert of tomato cans and discarded hoopskirts," as it was described at the time.

There was, up to this time, a row of low buildings on the west side of Fifteenth street, in what is now the Monument Grounds and White House Grounds, which faced east and were used as machine shops for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. About where the Sherman statue now stands was a building used as a photographic plant by the Treasury. There was a grove of trees in the southwest corner, which was cut down in 1880. Gradually this unsightly place was beautified until it has become the garden spot that we of today know. But east of Fifteenth street conditions long remained intolerable.

Of the many saloons in the Division one of the most famous was the Ram's Head, at Thirteenth and C streets, for 27 years, up to 1891, conducted by an Englishman whose name was John Roney, one of the best-known sporting characters of old Washington. He was the backer and second of numerous prize fights, and was himself a clever boxer. He was known to the sporting fraternity all over the world.

A Pugilist in Congress.

John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain were visitors at his place, and farther back Roney entertained Aaron Jones, the first champion of the world to visit Washington. Another distinguished visitor at this celebrated sporting place was John Morrissey, a Tipperary lad from New York, who was the famous proprietor of noted gambling houses in New York City and Saratoga. He was a pugilist and the only champion who has been a member of the House of Representatives, in which he served as a Democrat in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses.

Outside of the Division, but in the Mall Triangle, were a number of establishments patronized by the bon vivants and the hard-drinking generations of Washingtonians of the prohibition era, and many of these also enjoyed national reputations. But as a general proposition there is little of historic interest in the whole Triangle, the old Baltimore & Potomac depot at Sixth street, being perhaps the most distinguished in this respect. It is chiefly associated with the assassination of President James A. Garfield.

At the southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, opposite the Treasury, stands a building now doomed to obliteration, which was the headquarters of the Quartermaster Department during the Civil War, and for many years after, through the Eighties. This old structure was later remodeled and used for hotel purposes. As the Regent, a quarter of a century ago, it enjoyed its best days, and was largely patronized by theatrical people. It had a good bar distinguished for the excellence of its whisky, and when the present lobby of the Grand Opera House was cut through, to give the theater, now known as Poli's an Avenue entrance, a door from the lobby led into the saloon.

Of the theater itself a complete account is given in another section of this paper. In the Sixties and even into the Seventies the south side of the Avenue from Fifteenth to Fourteenth was a prominent residential neighborhood, and the quaint old-fashioned red brick houses, some of which still stand, were occupied by some old families.

G. A. R. Hall Dedicated.

There has been but one notable improvement on the Avenue side of this square since the Civil War era. On May 10, 1887, occurred the formal dedication of Grand Army Hall, which occupied the upper floors of the G. G. Cornwall Building, which had just been completed, at No. 1412. The ground floor was occupied by Cornwall's grocery store.

The American party held its national convention in this hall, August 15, 1888, and nominated James L. Curtis, of New York, for President.

There were several celebrated drinking places on Fourteenth street, between E street and the Avenue, both corners being saloons up to the time of the introduction of prohibition in Washington, shortly before national prohibition came in.

The best known of these, one of the most famous in the country, was at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and E streets. It was originally Peter Keenan's saloon, but was best known for many years as "Dennis'," after its distinguished proprietor, the late Dennis Mullany. Born in County Tipperary in 1846, and educated at the Monastic Institute of Christian Brothers, at Thurles, and intended for the draper business, his activities as a Fenian made it necessary for him to fly from his native land to save his life, and shortly after the close of the Civil War he came to Washington and opened a little tavern at Thirteen-and-a-Half and D streets. In the early Nineties he moved around the corner to Peter Keenan's old antebellum place, then conducted by Adolph Laupp, a German.

For nearly twenty years this little place was elevated quite out of its character and surroundings by the sheer force of the personality of this scholarly Irishman. His quaint establishment became the rendezvous for the leading statesmen, writers, artists and prominent citizens of the time. It was a small, two-story frame building, with a little bar in front and a smaller room in the rear. At this bar, and around the table in the tiny back apartment, gathered some of the best minds in the land. Great issues were debated and settled there by public men and gifted newspaper correspondents.

Mullany's Famous Icebox.

From the famous icebox at the end of the bar, a favorite seat, since it was the only one in the front room, Maurice Splain, then the correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, nominated Woodrow Wilson to be the next Democratic candidate for President, on the night of the defeat of Alton B. Parker by Theodore Roosevelt. Not ten men in the place then knew who Wilson was or had heard his name, but Mr. Splain had been a student of his writings and picked him with a sure political instinct.

This was long before Mr. Wilson dreamed of entering politics. Mr. Splain began writing about Woodrow Wilson, steadily and persistently, and his articles were the beginning of the movement which led to the eventual elevation of the head of Princeton University to the governorship of New Jersey and the Presidency. Mr. Wilson long after appointed Mr. Splain to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, a post which he held for eight years. Thus was this little drinking place identified with momentous political events.

The Boer War was fought in Mullany's, for Dennis was an ardent champion of "Oom Paul" and a good hater of the British. He was a writer of frequent letters to the editor of The Post on the subject. Finally there appeared one night on the bulletin board above a huge barrel of excellent whisky—of the brand for which the place was noted, Gibson's—a poem long after identified as the work of a well-known writer:

Faith he's the laddybuck that makes
  the bloody Saxon yell,
And thumps the A. P. A.'s until they
  wish they were in hell.
Whin Dennis takes his pin in hand,
  get ready for a roast,
Ye can schmell the sizzling British
  fat—in the columns of The Post.
Arrah, Dennis the divil wid his history
  and Writ,
To say nothin' of his eloquence and
  native Irish wit.
Dennis!—Mullany!—stand up and drink
  the toast—
Some day he'll free auld Ireland—
  Wid a letter in The Post.

Introducing "Mamie Taylor."

Of the two famous drinks invented in Washington, the "rickey," named after Col. Joe Rickey, was born at Shoomaker's, on E street, where the Munsey Building now stands; the other, the "Mamie Taylor," was born at Mullany's and first introduced to a parched world one broiling summer day in 1903. Soon it was being called for all over the country, and columns were written about it.

Power House Is Burned.

Around the corner from Mullany's, on E street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, is a thoroughfare which has been much run down of recent years, but in the era just after the Civil War this was a good residential street, despite its proximity to the unsavory neighborhood on the south. Here was the attractive residence of Mrs. Thompson Nailor, and here for some years the late Sam Ward, the "King of the Lobby," and the most lavish entertainer Washington perhaps has ever known, made his home.

The square east of Mullany's, bounded by Thirteen-and-a-Half and Fourteenth, and D and E streets, where the Municipal Building stands, was in the Seventies and Eighties occupied by the brick livery stables of Washington and Allison Nailor. These made way in 1892 for the grim-looking and ugly red brick power house of the Washington & Georgetown Street Railway, when it changed from horses to cable. This building, supposed to be impregnable, was destroyed by one of the most memorable fires in the history of the city, September 29, 1897, the only part left standing being a portion of the northeast wall which bore the ironical sign: "Absolutely Fireproof."

For many years thereafter this square remained a hideous blot on the landscape of downtown Washington, a pile of blackened brick and debris, broken by yawning excavations.

The square was finally purchased by the Government for $550,000, and on June 17, 1904, work was begun on the present magnificent Municipal Building, which was erected at a cost of $1,950,000, Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia, being the architects, and James Parsons, of Washington, the builder. It was partially occupied in May, 1908, and formally dedicated July 4 of that year. Thus, four years were spent in its construction, whereas the National Press Building, by way of contrast, was completed in twenty months.

Advent of the Southern Railway.

The block next east of the Municipal Building, occupied by the handsome office of the Southern Railway, has been much improved by this structure. In 1871 W. J. Murtagh caused to be erected at the northeast corner of this square—the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and the Avenue—a very ornate building as the home of the National Republican, then at the height of its prosperity. It was one of the things which contributed to the decline of that paper, which later on moved out and had quarters in The Post's building, then at Tenth and D streets.

The Republican Building at Thirteenth and the Avenue was then leased by the Government and was used as the Census office. In December, 1882, The Post reported that Fitch, Fox & Brown had sold the building for H. D. Cooke, jr., to Mrs. Gen. Dunn (Gen. G. W. McKee Dunn) for $200,000. On May 18, 1886, the same firm sold the property for Gen. Dunn to the Richmond & Danville Railroad, through F. W. Huidekoper, the first vice president of the road.

Having at about that time leased the Virginia Midland Railway, the Richmond & Danville found it necessary to have its general offices in Washington. The Southern Railway Co. was organized at Richmond, June 18, 1894, the successor to the Richmond & Danville, Samuel Spencer being president. The offices of Francis L. Stetson, third vice president, were established at 1300 Pennsylvania avenue, and later the general offices of the Southern were removed here, and the company greatly improved the square by the erection of its spacious office building. The extension removed a row of small houses which were generally occupied by saloons.

The original building on the old Republican corner was Apollo Hall, where the Church of the Epiphany held its first services. Here also in the early days of Washington was Mrs. Blake's dancing school.

The block between Twelfth and Thirteenth in the Mall Triangle, fronting the Avenue, sheltered a great many drinking places in the old days, the most celebrated one being Hancock's at 1234 Pennsylvania avenue.

Cocktails and Fried Chicken.

This caravansary, which had a nation-wide reputation among connoisseurs of wines and liquors and the most delectable dishes known to the gourmet, was established about 1835 by Andrew H. Hancock, a native of Alexandria. His place was patronized by Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, and by virtually every prominent statesman, for many years. It was filled with priceless relics and souvenirs.

Andrew Hancock retired from business in 1863. He died March 12, 1881, at the age of 76 years 11 months. He was succeeded at the time of his retirement by his son, John Hancock, also a native of Alexandria, who died November 3, 1888, aged 49 years. He, in turn, was succeeded by Andrew W. Hancock. Hancock's was noted particularly for two things—its cocktails and its fried chicken. It was originally known as "The Old Curiosity Shop."

Below Hancock's to the east was Ben Hensey's place of similar character, whose proprietor had conducted in the old days the "Metropolitan Museum," upstairs over Adam Young's cigar store, 1106 D street, where the Postoffice Department Building now stands. It was known as a "free and easy," until the police, in the Seventies, put it out of business. Later it was Barton & Logan's, as described in the story of the stage in Washington.

George W. Driver succeeded to Hensey's saloon in the 1200 block. It was called the "Oyster Bay," and ran clear through the block to D street, the edge of the Division. The square now occupied by the Postoffice Department long remained one of the most rundown and neglected in the city.

On May 24, 1890, the Senate and House committees finally decided on the square bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, or D street, and C street, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, as the site for the proposed new Postoffice Department Building, thus ending a long controversy as to its location. The assessed value of the property was $117,633 for the ground and $46,000 for the improvements, a total value of $163,633.

Exit the Globe Theater.

The corner of Eleventh and the Avenue, where at an earlier day had been the Star, and Droop's music store, was at this time the place of business of Thomas Dowling. It was owned by the Stone estate. Next to this was the old Globe Theater, and adjoining this a four-story brick owned by William Jones, the lower floor of which was Menikheim's saloon. Next was George L. Sheriff's wood and coal office, and then there were two small stores between Sheriff's and the Independent Ice Co. at the Twelfth street corner.

Other property owners in the square were A. La Prue, 319 Twelfth; Louis Schmid and Sons, the Morgan estate, John Cohen, Theodore Routh, Catherine Conners, John Walker, George Mantz and Alice Guinter. The block was honeycombed with saloons.

The Postoffice bill was passed by Congress June 25, 1890; the land was to be acquired at a price not to exceed $10.50 per square foot, and the commission was given power to condemn. Deeds for the first lots acquired in the square were filed July 20, 1891. At 12:30 p. m. December 3 of the same year the old Globe Theater, by that time a "ten-twent-thirt" house, the "toughest" in town, in which no color line or any other line was drawn, was torn down in the presence of its last audience, a crowd of 1,500 who assembled to see it go.

Center Market was established in the Mall, on Market Square, and was first opened December 15, 1801. The only other buildings in the Mall Triangle, so called, of any especial historical importance, is the Ford theater building, at Ninth and C streets, and the old Baltimore & Potomac Depot, at the southwest corner of Sixth and B streets, where for many years the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad monopolized Armory Square. Here, on the morning of July 2, 1881, President Garfield was shot.

Union Station Completed.

By the act of February 28, 1903, providing for the elimination of grade crossings in the District and the erection of the present Union Station, the railroad was required to relinquish and surrender to the United States the old building and its right to occupy the Government property it had so long occupied. The Union Station was completed and first used by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on October 23, 1907, and by the Pennsylvania lines November 17 of the same year.

It represented an immense engineering undertaking. The old Baltimore & Ohio Depot was at the northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and C street. About where the western end of the Union Station stands were the B. & O. freight houses and offices, and the whole region was covered with a network of railroad tracks in a hollow much below the present grade of the station plaza.

Work on the new station was begun in 1903, so that it was nearly four years in building. Entrance into the depot from the South was given through an immense subway 793 feet long and two enormous tubes 4,113 feet long each, the whole tunnel running from the station to New Jersey avenue and D street southeast by way of First street, between the Capitol and Library of Congress, being 4,008 feet long. The total cost of the entire project in round figures was $21,000,000.

Early in 1908 the old Baltimore & Potomac depot was formally turned over to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and it was hoped that the historic station might be converted into an armory for the National Guard of the District of Columbia, but President Roosevelt, with a view to the general improvement of the Mall, ordered the building torn down, which was done the same year while Congress was in recess. It created quite an uproar. Since then, and until the present time, the corner has remained in a far more unsightly state than would have been the case if the depot had been retained, and devoted to armory purposes. The incompleted concrete foundation of the proposed Washington Memorial has long been an eyesore.

Railroad Tracks Torn Up.

For many years the railroads had lain over a great part of South Washington, much to the detriment of that section and the Mall. Their tracks occupied valuable streets and public reservations. Their grade-crossings were death traps and a hindrance to business. In the Eighties, from the Long Bridge to the Pennsylvania, and Richmond & Danville freight yards south of the Capitol, stretched four lines of railroad tracks. The freight office was at Ninth street and Maryland avenue. The Pennsylvania bought the canal bed between Alexandria and the south end of the "Free Bridge"—the old Aqueduct Bridge—and also purchased from the Government the old corral on the west side of Fourteenth street, on the river. This is now a part of the park system. What a calamity if this had been permitted to become a railroad yard.

The Union Station act completed the work of ridding the city of most of the railroad encroachment, which had been begun by Alexander R. Shepherd.

As late as 1872 the tracks of the Alexandria & Washington Railroad ran from the Long Bridge down Maryland avenue, and north on First street, crossing Pennsylvania avenue where the Peace Monument now stands. In that year the Board of Public Works ordered them removed, and when the railroad company ignored the order the board sent a gang of men to tear them up. But even, so through the Eighties and Nineties the railroad crossing problem was a serious one in various parts of the city. The construction of the Union Station represents one of the greatest improvements Washington has enjoyed in the last half century.

Originally Southwest Washington was regarded as a highly desirable residential section, and there lived many of the proud old families who are included among the early proprietors of the land upon which the Capital has been built. But there were several factors which operated against its development as the tide of expansion turned to the Northwest. The old Tiber Creek Canal and the James Creek Canal cut it off from the city, so that for many years this section was known as "The Island."

Floods Long a Menace.

Another detrimental factor was its low altitude above sea level. South Washington and the Mall area were constantly menaced in the days before the reclamation of the flats by disastrous floods which from time to time swept the lower portion of the city and made a lake of Pennsylvania avenue itself.

In the early days an arm of the Tiber extended up what is now Fourteenth street to where the Municipal Building stands. In 1891 the engineers boring down 40 feet found no solid ground on this site, and the power house and the present Municipal Building, which succeeded it, were erected on vast numbers of piles, some 30,000. The Peace Monument, the old Baltimore & Potomac depot and the Postoffice Department were also built on piles.

It was from fear of floods that the Postoffice Department Building and the Municipal Building are elevated a considerable height above the street level, their main floors being reached by flights of steps.

There were a great many floods in the era preceding the founding of The Post in 1877, and two in the Eighties which did an immense amount of damage. The earlier of these disasters occurred on February 12, 1881, when, as The Post said, "the Potomac River flowed into the city." An enormous ice gorge above Georgetown broke at 12:30 o'clock p. m. and began moving down the river.

The ice then piled up against the Long Bridge, which cracked under the strain, and 300 feet of it was swept away, cutting the city off from the South. The Post of the 13th reported, "The ice gorged up against the Long Bridge across the whole channel and

Flour Mill Stood At Fourteenth and B

At the northeast corner of Fourteenth and B streets northwest there stood in [illegible] an old flour mill which shipped its product by the canal which ran along the line of the present B street. There was a bridge which crossed the canal at Fourteenth street.

The records show that the original old flat bridge was torn down in 1837, and a new bridge with a high arch was erected. The grade was so steep that the horses hauling the corner stone of the Washington Monument couldn't make it.

In 1850 the machine shop of William McKinstry was at the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and Ohio avenue.

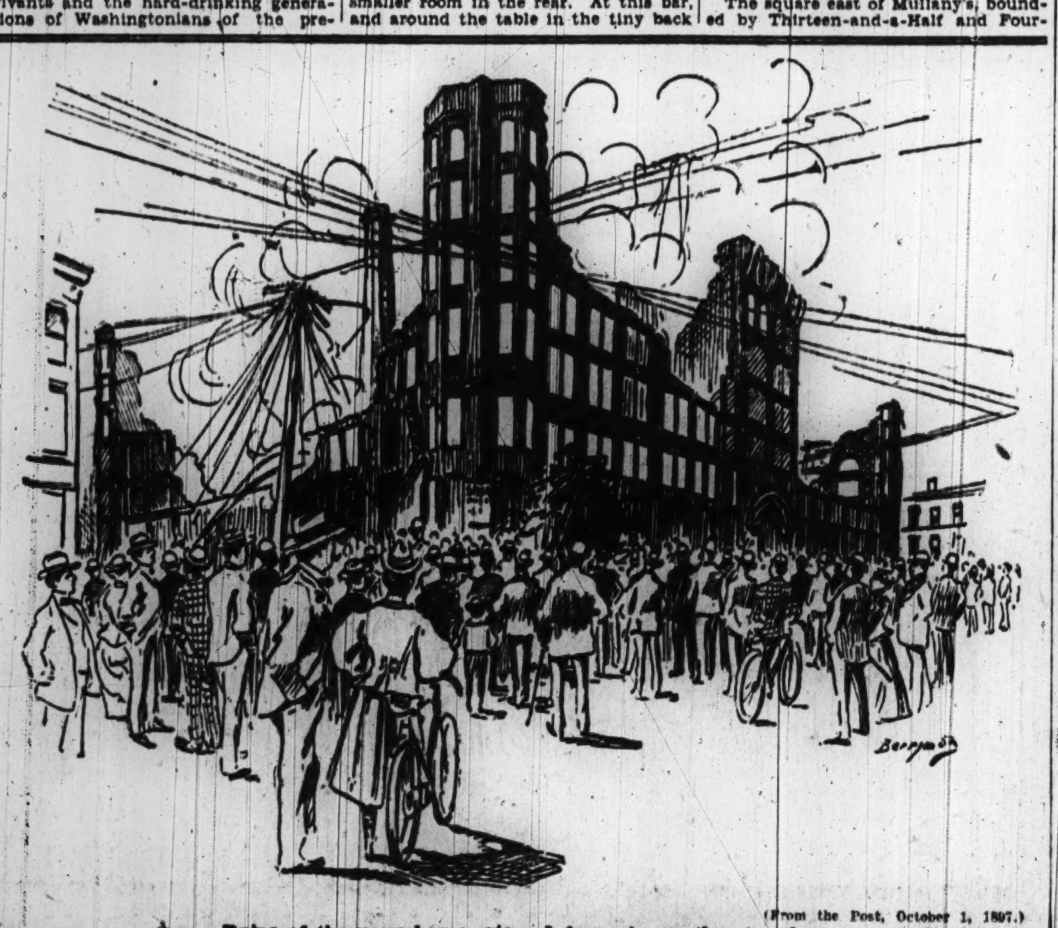
George T. Rapp, who was employed in engineering work at the Capitol in 1835, in the late Forties built a house at the corner of Fifteenth and C streets northwest. At that time, as a record he has left discloses, what is now the Monument Lot, and the southern part of the White House grounds, was a lake, which in season was covered with flocks of geese and ducks.

(From an original print, collection of G. R. Brown.)

The old Alexandria & Washington Railroad. These tracks in front of the west approach to the Capitol, where the Peace Monument now stands, were torn up by Alexander R. Shepherd in 1872.

(Brady Photo.)

Southeast corner Thirteen-and-a-half and E streets northwest, site of the present Southern Railway building.



Ruins of the power house, viewed from the northeast end. (From the Post, October 1, 1897.)

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FLOODS IN EIGHTIES CAUSED GREAT AMOUNT OF DAMAGE TO CITY

ICE GORGE CRASHED INTO LONG BRIDGE CARRYING IT AWAY

Muddy Water Submerged Large Part of Capital in February, 1881.

BOATS WERE NEEDED ON PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

Flood of 1889 Devastated Southern Section of Washington.

formed an immense dam. The seething, muddy water swelling every minute, naturally sought an outlet. The only low land was the long, level stretch between the Observatory and the northwestern end of the Monument Lot. Over this the water poured. The first intimation that it had taken this course was a telephone dispatch from the watchman at the carp ponds, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, stating that his house was being surrounded by water. The flood followed the course of the old canal, coming along B street northwest, which, by 8 o'clock, was submerged.

"The fact that the water was coming into the city was immediately made known to the merchants on Louisiana avenue, in the market house and on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, and some of them were fortunate enough to secure some of their property by removing it from the cellars. No one, however, expected anything more serious than had happened in former years. About 10 o'clock there came a sudden rise in the river, and by 1 o'clock the submerged district embraced all that part of the city bounded on the south by B street, to Sixth street, and extending halfway down on the intervening streets; easterly, along Missouri avenue, to the Botanic Garden, at the foot of the Capitol, which were almost completely covered; northerly, to Pennsylvania avenue, to halfway between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Avenue a Pond.

"Between the latter street and Ninth street there was no water on the Avenue. Between Ninth and Tenth streets, however, the depression in the Avenue caused the water to cover it and it presented the appearance of a great pond. The water reached over the curb on the north side for several hundred yards. The space thus flooded included the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad depot, the Center Market, the large wholesale business houses, the lumber yards and other valuable property."

The Post also published the following official report of the disaster:

FRESHET STATISTICS.

Interesting Facts Compiled by Lieut. Greene—The Long Bridge.

The following report has been submitted by Lieut. F. V. Greene to Engineer Commissioner Twining, to be placed among the records of the office: "1. The time of highest water was about 7 p. m., Saturday, February 12, 1881. 2. The area of the flooded district at that time was 253,810 acres. The greatest depth of water (at Fifteenth and B streets) was 4.9 feet. 3. The height of the water at its highest tide was as follows, with reference to mean high tide: At Seventeenth and B streets, 11.60 feet; Thirteenth and C streets, 11.62 do.; Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, 11.26 do.; Third street and Pennsylvania avenue, 10.90 do.; Third street, below Maryland avenue, 10.83 do.; First street and Virginia avenue, 9.12 do. The average height for the district west of Seventh street may be taken at 11½ feet, and for the area east of Seventh street at 10¾ feet. 4. The highest point reached by the water at the mouth of the sewer was 3.23, or over 8 feet below the flooded district near Seventh street. The traps emptying into the sewer carried off the water to the extent of their capacity, and for this reason the water did not cross Virginia avenue (lowest point 9.2 feet) or cover the low ground south of it (6 to 8 feet). 5. The line of the flood was along the line of the former canal, and the low water in the James Creek Canal proves conclusively that the flood was due to the obstruction of the Long Bridge. This bridge gave way at the Washington Channel, about 9 p. m. February 12, and the water quickly left the city. At the time of high tide, the next morning, no part of the city was submerged." With this report was sent a map showing the submerged district.

In another news story The Post disclosed how disastrous the flood proved to be to business property in the Mall and on the Avenue. It said, February 13:

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Submerged from the Capitol to Tenth Street.

Boats were used yesterday as a means of conveyance on Pennsylvania avenue. The water was particularly deep between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, but also flooded the Avenue to a considerable extent between Ninth and Tenth streets, where the water reached over the north curbs. The novel scene attracted thousands of spectators, and business was almost suspended. A detailed account of the damage is as follows:

Stott & Cromwell, druggists, 480 Pennsylvania avenue, estimate their loss at $1,000. As The Post's boat was rowed up to their store one of the members of the firm asked, "What enterprising paper do you represent?" "The Post," answered our representative modestly. Whereupon the gentleman took off his hat in compliment.

Mr. C. Christiani, druggist, 484 Pennsylvania avenue, loses about $1,000. His place was closed up and conversation was carried on with the people in the second-story window.

Beal & Baker, grocers, 490 Pennsylvania avenue, were damaged by the flood to the extent of $5,000. The water was 2 feet deep in their store.

Campbell & Kennedy, 606 Pennsylvania avenue, lose $1,500, all their iron, tin plates and other hardware being submerged.

Bryan Bros., 608 Pennsylvania avenue, estimate their loss at $1,500. They had 25 barrels of fish, several hogsheads of molasses, &c., in their cellar, which were completely damaged.

Browning & Middleton, grocers, adjoining the above, lost little or nothing. All their goods likely to be damaged were removed upstairs in time.

S. R. Gittings, No. 612, lost only slightly. They moved all the nails, iron, &c., upstairs in time.

The United States Tea Co. lost considerably by water in their cellars.

Between Ninth and Tenth streets every cellar filled, but in the majority of cases, but little damage was done. In Metzerott's cellar was stored some musical instruments. His loss was $200 or $300. Boteler & Bro. had some goods stored in the cellar. To guard against any further damage they moved everything off the lower shelves and moved a large quantity of goods upstairs.

On the south side of the Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, the damage was very great. The Chesapeake saloon was flooded, the proprietors estimating their damage at $400. All of the stores on that side were also flooded, there being none of magnitude the injury was comparatively light.

The Marble Saloon, at the corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, situated in the basement, was, of course, completely filled with water. Mr. Callahan, the proprietor, thinks he loses everything.

James Guild, 936 Pennsylvania avenue, loses about $200 through damage to furniture in his cellar.

Z. D. Gilman, 627 Pennsylvania avenue, is injured to the extent of $200, and if the water should rise any higher his loss would be fully $2,000.

Frank Hume, 454 Pennsylvania avenue, is damaged $200 worth.

Harvey's restaurant, corner Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, was last night illuminated with tallow dips and student lamps. The ladies' saloon at their establishment was closed on account of a failure to get any gas through their meter. Their loss in this direction will foot up $200.

Barber & Ross, on the Avenue, near Eleventh street, lose $500 through damage to their moldings, doors, &c.

Johnstown Flood of 1889.

The Mall was again menaced on February 13, 1886, when an ice gorge at the Chain Bridge broke with a roar as of a battery of artillery going into action, and fears were entertained for the safety of the Long Bridge, which had been repaired after the flood of 1881, but the damage proved to be slight. Three years later, however, a terrible disaster befell the southern part of the city.

On Saturday, June 1, 1889, The Post reported in a dispatch from Pittsburgh dated May 31, and headed "Hundreds Lost," that "two-thirds of Johnstown is said to be under water." There were heavy rains generally in the East, and Washington had experienced an unusual downfall for a day and a half. Still, the people did not realize what a calamity was impending. It broke with fury.

At 6 a. m. on June 2 The Post issued an "extra," reporting a terrible loss of life at Johnstown. By this time the Potomac was on one of its famous rampages, and Washington again was engulfed.

Pennsylvania avenue once more became a navigable stream, Woodley Lane bridge over Rock Creek was carried away, Center Market and the Baltimore & Potomac depot were flooded, the wharves were submerged, and above the "Free Bridge" was "one scene of wild devastation along the river front."

This was Sunday, and there had been no train to go south since the preceding Friday night. The Long Bridge was holding, but threatening to go any minute. The Analostan Boat Club was swept away with a loss of $25,000. The Post said of this loss:

Boat Club Hard Hit.

"Fiercely the swollen waters of the Potomac had beaten all Friday night and all yesterday against the boathouse of the Analostan Club, at the foot of New Hampshire avenue, and, after having withstood the terrific pressure for so many hours, its foundations were finally undermined, and at 7:30 o'clock the piers gave way and it came crashing down.

"In its fall were carried the hopes and ambitions of the members of the club. The boathouse was built in July, 1876, and cost the club $8,500. It was afterward very handsomely furnished by the lady friends of the members at a cost of between $1,000 and $2,000. In the clubhouse were about 25 or 30 pleasure boats belonging to individual members of the club, and ranging in value from $100 upward.

"The club barge, which was purchased at an original cost of $450, has recently been repaired and was only placed in the boathouse on the 28th. The cost for repairing the barge was $150, making its total cost $600. There were also five four-oared shells, one six-oared, and one four-oared gig in the house, all of which were a total loss. Besides these the Analostans had in their boathouse the barge Falcon, which is said to be the first boat of its class ever launched on the waters of the Potomac.

"It was used as a dispatch boat during the Civil War, and has carried many merry parties over to old Custis Mansion at Arlington. The boat was about 54 years old, and was very highly prized by the members of the club. Another historic boat which was lost was the shell Analostan, which was the first paper shell ever brought to this city."

The wharves of the river steamers, W. W. Corcoran, Mattano, Mary Washington and Pilot Boy, were submerged. The "new wharf back of the stables at the arsenal" was submerged, and the Light Battery stables flooded. A considerable portion of the arsenal grounds, now the War College, was under water. Of the damage in the heart of the city, The Post said June 2, 1889:

South Washington Cut Off.

"It looked like ante bellum days on B street, from Twelfth to the Baltimore and Potomac depot yesterday afternoon, but instead of a sluggish, ill-smelling canal, as in the Sixties, there was a rapid stream, coming down toward the armory lot, thereby cutting off communication with South Washington. Nearly all the merchants in the threatened district profited by the warnings of yesterday morning and removed the wares stored in cellars to the upper floors of their warehouses out of reach of danger.

"Boiling whirlpools at the street corners were the only reminders of sewer openings, and the crowds attracted by the novel spectacle of a flood in the center of the Capital thought something must be defective in the draining system. This theory, however, was upset by an old river man, who gave it as his opinion that the water in the streets was merely seeking its level, and the height reached on the cobblestones and asphalt pavements indicated the position of the Potomac on the Virginia shore. The sewers had no outlet for the volume of water deposited in them, and it was the backing up of the water that caused the flood in the section of the city through which the old canal used to run.

"One of the last cellars flooded on the south side of the Avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets was that of James S. Barbour, the basement being kept clear all day by the constant use of the pump that supplies the power for the elevator."

Naturally property in the Mall subjected to such disasters as these was seriously handicapped, although the reclamation of the flats which was to correct the conditions was a project already under way. And since it was generally believed that eventually the Government would take over the Mall Triangle for public purposes, owners of realty were slow to make improvements. Moreover, much of the property in the disreputable section was highly profitable without being improved.

Mall Triangle Values.

It must not be imagined that the present is the first time that Congress has undertaken to acquire the Mall Triangle and erect there the administration buildings so badly needed for years for the work of the Government departments.

Early in 1887 Representative Milliken, of Maine, introduced in the House a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the purchase of all the Mall property lying between Fifteenth and Ninth streets and Pennsylvania avenue and B streets northwest. The Post on January 12 of the same year published in full the names of the owners and the assessed value of this land. It showed that the land, estimated at a value of $5,000,000 in the Milliken bill, stood on the assessor's books at only $2,393,257, as follows:

Square.	Value.	Square.	Value.
226.......	$265,800	293.......	$146,401
227.......	78,647	294.......	47,838
228.......	41,019	295.......	39,041
229.......	47,226	323.......	129,940
230.......	76,339	324.......	60,435
255.......	58,350	349.......	148,295
256.......	157,854	350.......	67,062
257.......	59,528	380.......	196,326
258.......	83,732	381.......	151,205
259.......	53,532	382.......	304,987
260.......	42,487		
292.......	117,213	Total...	$2,393,257

On October 13, 1887, The Post said:

"The project advanced some time ago to sweep the disreputable locality immediately south of the Avenue out of existence is now being considered by the Commissioners, who will probably advocate the purchase by Congress of all that property lying between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall and between Fifteenth and Ninth streets. The property thus secured will be used as a reservation on which to build all the Government buildings in the future. It is also proposed to locate here the Permanent Exhibition if it is established.

Improvements Are Retarded.

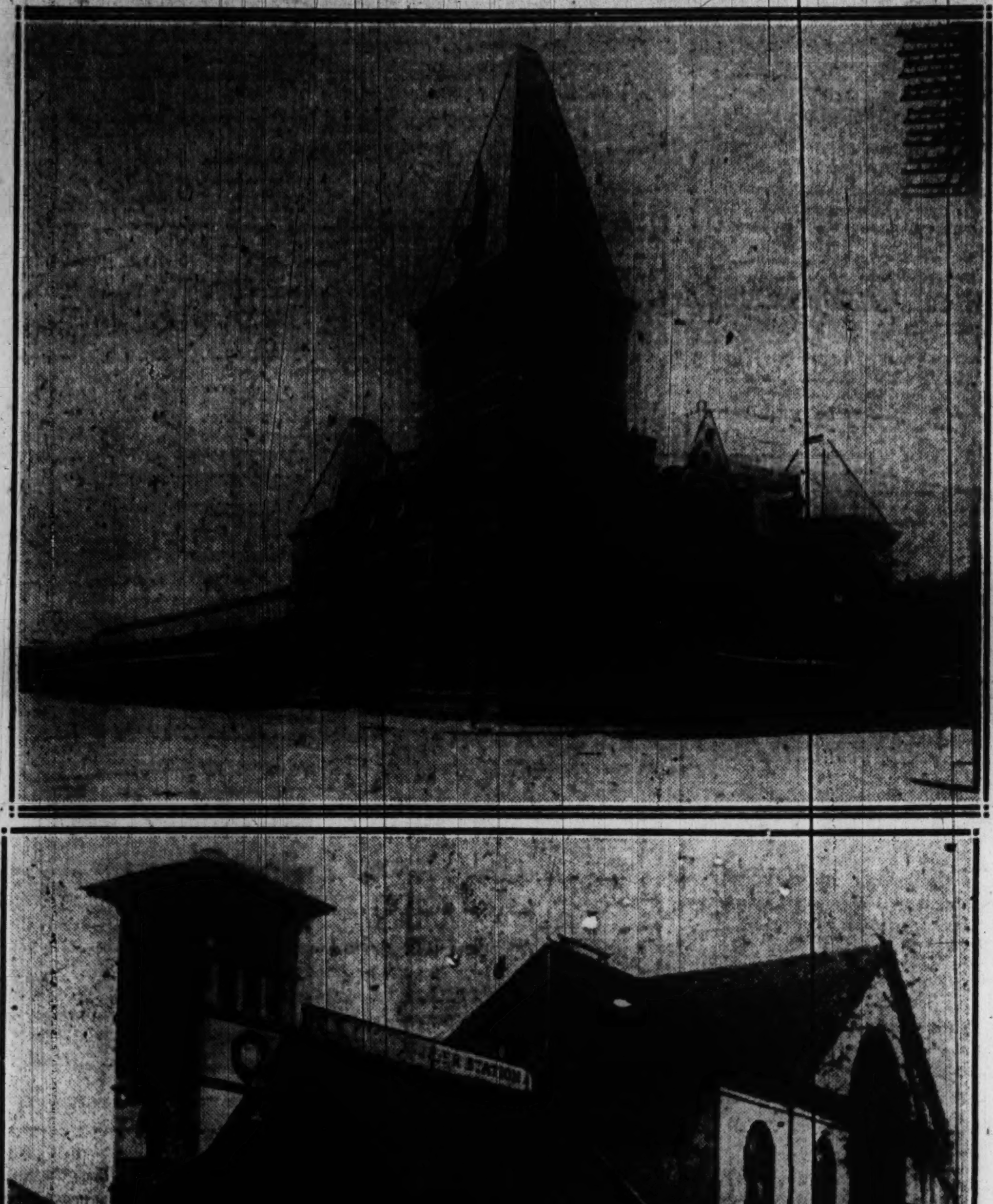
"Mr. R. A. Fish, assessor of the District, has prepared a statement of the assessed value of the property to be condemned for this purpose. The condemnation will embrace 25 squares, having an area of 1,250,400 square feet and a value of $1,348,743 for the ground, the improvements being valued at $1,138,800. Including streets, alleys, &c., the total number of square feet in this section is 2,767,425, and the total value of property, $2,487,543.

"All the property is taxable except the engine house on D street near Twelfth, whose total assessed value is $5,070, the Twelfth street station house, $15,966, and the night lodging house, $4,750.

"Some of the buildings in this section are newly erected and of great importance. Among them are Albaugh's Opera House, the Richmond & Danville Railroad Building, at Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, the new Grand Army Hall, Panorama Building, quartermaster general's office, and Harris' Bijou Theater.

"Several important plans for improvement that have been meditated in this section will probably receive a check from this announcement, notably the proposition to erect a hotel at the corner of Fifteenth street and the Avenue, now occupied by the quartermaster general's office."

These tables and statements should form an interesting basis of comparison when the Government actually undertakes the acquisition of this property, and it is disclosed how much more it will cost if Congress had not postponed until 1927 a project it should have completed in 1887, but did not. G. R. B.

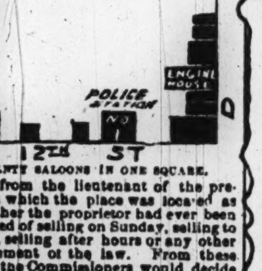


Upper—The old Baltimore & Potomac depot, Sixth and B streets northwest. Lower—The old Baltimore & Ohio depot, northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and C street northwest.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

The Number of Saloons in a Square to be Taken Into Consideration.

The difficulties of obtaining liquor licenses will probably be greater than ever this year, as the Commissioners intend to require a stricter compliance with the law granting licenses than heretofore. Under the old rule the names of a majority of the property-owners and housekeepers were required, together with a



TWENTY SALOONS IN ONE SQUARE.

report from the lieutenant of the precinct in which the place was located as to whether the proprietor had ever been convicted of selling on Sunday, selling to minors, selling after hours or any other infringement of the law. From these reports the Commissioners would decide on the feasibility of granting a license.

The new regulations will require a fuller report from the police as to the character of the place and the number of saloons in the square. In a conference with the Commissioners yesterday Maj. Moore called their attention to the fact that there is one square with no less than twenty saloons in it. This square is N

From The Post, October 14, 1887.

Carusi's saloon, used as the city postoffice from 1841 until 1843, and afterwards the Lyceum Theater, Eleventh and C streets northwest.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The great flood of 1889. Upper—Row boats at the foot of Capitol Hill. Lower—Sixth street at the Baltimore & Potomac depot.

BAN PUT ON NEWSPAPER MEN.

Post Approved Policy Announced for Cleveland's Second Term.

It became known after Mr. Cleveland's second inauguration that the President proposed to give no patronage to newspaper men, and The Post approved this policy.

"The rule ought to work well, and the press will have no reason to complain," it said, "but abundant reason to be grateful that Mr. Cleveland thus recognizes its independent worth. An administration without an organ will be something of a rarity, but it will be a good thing for the administration and a good thing for American journalism."

As it turned out, it wasn't a very good thing for John G. Slater's Evening News, which had been started some little time before. This paper's hopes of becoming a Democratic organ went glimmering—so did the paper.

In spite of what Mr. Cleveland had said, the first batch of nominations sent to the Senate by him contained the name of Samuel E. Morss, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, to be Consul General at Paris. It was Mr. Morss who at the Chicago convention had helped to swing the Indiana delegation to Cleveland.

YACHT DESPATCH WRECKED.

Craft Used by President Arthur Foundered on Shoals.

The old presidential yacht, the U. S. S. Despatch, so often used by President Arthur, went ashore October 9, 1891, on the Assateague Shoal, off the Virginia coast, 60 miles north of Cape Charles. The crew was saved. It was then in command of Lieut. W. E. Cowles. The ship was a complete wreck.

In President Cleveland's time he frequently went on fishing trips in the lower river and bay on the lighthouse tender Maple. President Taft sometime used the Sylph. President McKinley was the first President to use the Mayflower, which had been Ogden Goelet's yacht, bought by the Government at the time of the Spanish War. This vessel has been used subsequently by the other Presidents.

OVERRIDING OF VETO AIDED RECLAMATION

Maj. Peter C. Hains Drew Plans for Beautifying Water Front.

Although President Grant took a great interest in the development and beautification of Washington, President Arthur almost prevented a start being made on the reclamation on the Potomac Flats. He vetoed the rivers and harbors appropriation bill of 1882, which contained a generous provision for this work, but Congress passed it over the veto.

It was after the passage of this act that Maj. Peter C. Hains, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, after whom Hains Point is named, was designated to undertake the reclamation of the flats. How splendidly he completed the task the evidence to be seen on every side in Potomac Park today bears witness.

The plans were those formulated by Maj. Hains, which were approved by the Secretary of War, September 21, 1882.

From The Post, May 17, 1886.

A DISCOVERY OF OIL.

Mr. Carlisle Finds a "Pocket" on His F Street Property.

An old colored man employed in the excavation being made for the new Carlisle Buildings on F street, near the corner of Eleventh, noticed a remarkable smell of oil yesterday arising from the ground in which he was digging. He called the attention of Mr. Dorr, the contractor, to the matter, and the application of a match to the clay immediately caused a flame. A small hole was dug, and into this the oil gradually gathered until about a gallon and a half had collected. Some of this was placed in bottles and was taken away. It has the appearance of refined petroleum and burns quite readily. As it was found 10 feet below the surface it is believed to come from a natural vein.

About a thousand people visited the excavation during the day and were fully satisfied as to the quality and character of the oil, though it is not believed that it will develop into anything, as a large quantity could hardly exist there without having been observed in former excavations. It is considered very remarkable, however, and has occasioned a great deal of interest. Mr. Carlisle, the owner of the property, and also of the adjoining lots, will continue the building which he is about to erect, and have the find thoroughly tested on the adjoining lot. If it proves to be a vein of any great extent he will procure the required apparatus and work it for all it is worth.

BIG RELIGIOUS GATHERING.

2,000 Delegates Attended Evangelical Alliance Sessions in 1887.

One of the greatest religious gatherings ever held in Washington and greatest up to that time, was the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance here beginning December 7, 1887. Sessions were held at Congregational Church. Nonsectarian, its object the awakening of evangelical interest throughout the country, it brought together the leading Protestant clergymen of the United States. Mrs. Cleveland attended many of the sessions.

The 2,000 delegates were tendered a reception at the White House on Friday afternoon, December 9. The sessions were concluded the following day.

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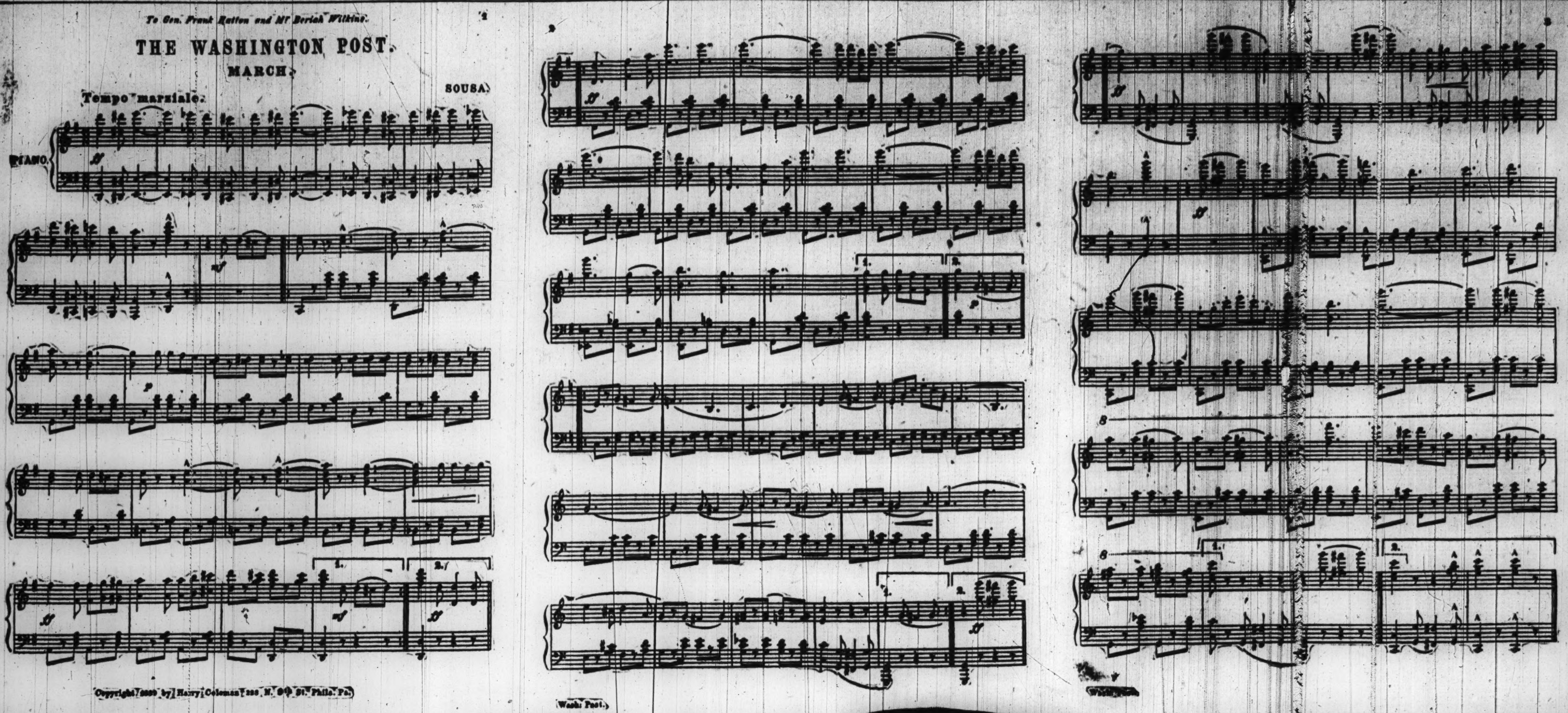
SOUSA WROTE "WASHINGTON POST MARCH" FOR LITERARY AWARDS


To Gen. Frank Hatton and Mr Beriah Wilkins.
THE WASHINGTON POST.
MARCH.
SOUSA.
Tempo marziale.
PIANO.
Copyright 1889 by Harry Coleman 228 N. 9th St. Phila. Pa.
Wash. Post.

Newspaper Gave Awards To Pupils at Big Ceremony

Band Leader's Composition for Occasion Was Immediate Hit—Exercises on Lawn Witnessed By 25,000.

(Copyright, 1927, by The Washington Post Co.)

Around the world and back again the name of The Washington Post has been carried to the rhythmic beat of countless millions of marching men. The rolling drum has awakened the silences of the remotest corners of the earth with the echoes of its fame.

From the great plaza of the Nation's Capitol to the historic square beneath St. Marc's in Venice, from Broadway to the Champs Elysees, from San Juan Hill to the Marne, from Porto Rico to the Philippines, from Symphony Hall in Boston to Sitka, wherever bands and orchestras have entertained the populace in summer evenings, or America's fighting men have carried the flag to the field of battle, The Washington Post has found its place in the hearts of mankind through the medium of the greatest march ever written by the world's foremost master of marching music.

That never-dying contribution of genius to the musical literature of the United States, "The Washington Post March," was written for The Post and dedicated to The Post by one of Washington's most famous and talented of native sons, a man who is in many respects the most distinguished living native Washingtonian, for, after all, what has been the contribution to our culture of our distinguished bankers and philanthropists, our public men and editors, our artists and dramatists, compared with that of John Philip Sousa, whose universal reputation has brought to him and us an international glory?

Author Born in the Capital.

John Philip Sousa was born here, and in this city he composed all those early marches and songs and operas which first raised him above the common run of men. He went as a boy from a small house on G street between Sixth and Seventh streets southeast, where he was born November 6, 1854, the son of Elizabeth and Antonio Sousa, also long a member of the Marine Band, to riches and reputation in New York, but he has never lost the flavor of his early days in the old Washington that has passed away, and his novel, "Pipetown Sandy," for he is as gifted with the pen in writing as in composing, is one of the notable contributions to the literature of the city of his nativity.

In the old days as a boy by a singular coincidence he played in an orchestra in an amusement park, a part of which included the site of the rear portion of The Washington Post Building, on E street, near the corner of Fourteenth street and the Avenue, but in those far-off times he could not have foreseen that he was to write a march dedicated to The Post which was to bring an abundance of glory both to himself and the paper.

Product of Artistic Genius.

A work of genius is commonly said to be inspirational, but this is true only in a sense. The music of the "march king" is the product of a rare artistic genius; yet Mr. Sousa wrote his most famous march by request. It came about in this way:

On April 7, 1889, The Washington Post, in order to encourage learning and literary expression in the public schools, organized as a "permanent institution" The Washington Post Amateur Authors Association and offered prizes and medals for the best essays written by pupils in the various grades in the public schools. It created the greatest interest in the schools, and many a literary ambition was fanned to flames in the juvenile breasts of the scholars of Washington. The undertaking had the cordial support of Prof. W. B. Powell, then the superintendent of schools, and the judges were prominent men and women.

It was planned to make the awards of prizes on the Smithsonian grounds on Saturday, June 15, 1889, when a part of the exercises was to be a musical program by the Marine Band. Of this famous band John Philip Sousa was the leader, having been appointed to that position October 1, 1880. One day shortly before the award of prizes in the authors' contest Mr. Frank Hatton, one of the proprietors of The Post, chanced to meet Prof. Sousa on the street and had a happy inspiration. He asked Mr. Sousa to write a march for the contest and to play it for the first time on the occasion of the award of prizes in the literary contest. Mr. Sousa was delighted with the idea and produced a stirring piece of music, which he called "The Washington Post March." It was dedicated to Frank Hatton and Beriah Wilkins, and the first copies of the original edition bore on the cover a reproduction of the first page of the paper for which it was named. How many millions of copies have since been struck off nobody knows. Track of them has been lost. They have been printed in every civilized country on the globe.

The great day to which the children of Washington had been looking forward came at last, and an enormous crowd assembled on the Smithsonian grounds for the exercises. By this time the association had 22,000 members, all of whom were there, and the other students and the mothers and fathers swelled the throngs to 25,000.

The Post in its news story, on the first page, on the morning of June 16 said:

"Never before were so many children seen together in one gathering. Not even on 'egg-rolling' day, when the hillsides of the White Lot are covered with young ones, was there ever such a swarm of boys and girls, almost full grown, half grown, and just begun to grow, as congregated on the Smithsonian grounds yesterday afternoon to see the distribution of the gold medals to the winners in The Washington Post's Amateur Authors Association.

"There are 22,000 members of the association and nearly all of them were there, and, of course, there were many others. A thousand grown people, parents, friends, and teachers, were there, but they were lost sight of in the enormous crowd of smaller folks. The best estimate of the number of people present was 25,000 people. They covered six acres of ground, and on at least one acre, that immediately surrounding the platform, they were packed together like sardines in a box.

"They ranged all the way from the small toddler, who really needed a nurse, to the young ladies and gentlemen of the last year of the high school. They were in all manner of dresses, rich, poor and indifferent, but were truly democratic, and one made as much noise and demanded as much room as another.

"In an open space directly north of the National Museum the platform had been built. The seats on one end of it were given up to the Marine Band, but there were 160 chairs for other people. In the first row sat the eleven prize winners, one from each grade of the District's public schools. Immediately behind them were the eleven whose compositions the judges had decided were worthy of honorable mention. Behind them were parents, teachers, the committee of judges, and distinguished people.

"The committee of judges who examined the compositions and made the awards was composed as follows:

Prof. W. B. Cabell,	George F. Dawson,
Hon. A. A. Freeman,	H. S. Bundy,
E. Francis Riggs,	R. Stuart Coleman,
Walker Blaine,	Mrs. Blanche M. Swope,
Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson,	Rev. W. A. Bartlett,
Miss Sue Britton,	Rev. Byron Sunderland,
Simon Wolf,	Campbell Carrington,
Frederick Douglass,	R. D. Mussey,
Thomas Wilson,	Henry T. Stanton,
Gen. W. W. Belknap,	Mrs. Weston Flint,
Mrs. Chas. P. Lincoln,	Mrs. Virginia C. Moore.
Gen. A. W. Greely.	

President Was Represented.

President Harrison was represented by Mr. Halford, his private secretary, and Col. John M. Nelson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. On the platform also, were Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Hatton, a delegation of prominent newspaper correspondents, Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, who delivered the prizes, and Mr. Willis B. Hawkins, of The Post staff, who at that time wrote a column published for a considerable period on the editorial page known as "Postscripts," and who was president of the Washington Post Amateur Authors Association. Let The Post now, from its time-stained pages, tell the story of the birth of "The Washington Post March."

"The day was beautiful, with a fresh breeze and occasional light clouds to temper the sun's heat. In the trees that surround the stand were birds and boys, and until the boys obtained too large a majority, the birds filled in the intervals of the band concert with their singing.

"Promptly at 4 o'clock John Philip Sousa took his place in front of his men and raised his baton, and the instruments of the famous Marine Band poured forth the strains of the overture. Full as the space was all about the stands, people were still coming from every direction and the long lines of them looked like rays converging to the grand stand as a center. Hundreds arrived while the band was playing.

"Mr. Wilkins stepped to the front of the platform, and said: 'The meeting will be in order,' but he was mistaken. It was not in order. There were too many boys in it for order to be evolved in any such way, but when the Rev. Dr. Corey, of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, came forward, bowed his head, and began, 'Our Heavenly Father,' the noise was hushed. The clergyman's prayer was short, and at its conclusion Mr. Wilkins said: 'The Marine Band will now play a march composed by Prof. Sousa, and dedicated to The Washington Post.' The announcement was greeted with applause, and the march was generously applauded, and before that died away the High School Cadets came marching up from the east, and their appearance was greeted with a mighty cheer from the children.

"The cadets drew up in line to the south of the grand stand. There were 80 of them under the command of Maj. Borden, and the companies were commanded as follows: Company A, Capt. Barney; Company B, Capt. Enlerle; Company C, Capt. Kimball; Company D, Capt. Forrest, Lieut. Goff, acting adjutant. They were a splendid looking lot of young men, and their soldierly appearance and movements won great praise from the military gentlemen on the platform."

March Was Immediate Hit.

The march was an instantaneous hit, and soon all the bands in town were playing it. It is probable there has never been a big parade in Washington from that day to this in which at least one band has not played the famous marching tune.

Incidentally, the winners of the contest were: Mary C. Frost, high school, third year; Lindsey Denison, high school, second year; Annie E. Cocke, high school, first year; George P. Dyer, eighth grade, Force School; Anna Tilton, seventh grade, Corbery School; Mary Colley, sixth grade, Franklin School; Grace Morey, fifth grade, Fourteenth and N Streets School; Lida Bache, fourth grade, Towers School; Marco Tullio Perez, third grade, Franklin School; Bessie Stuart, second grade, Seventh and G Streets School, and Anna Roach, first grade, Industrial Home School.

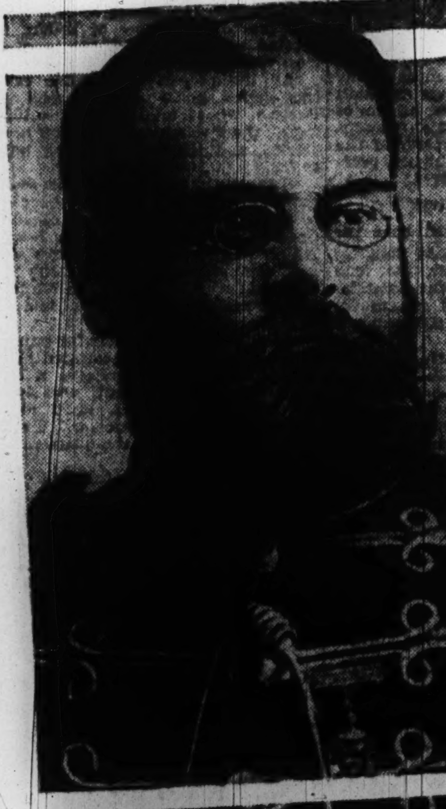
Sousa a Popular Figure.

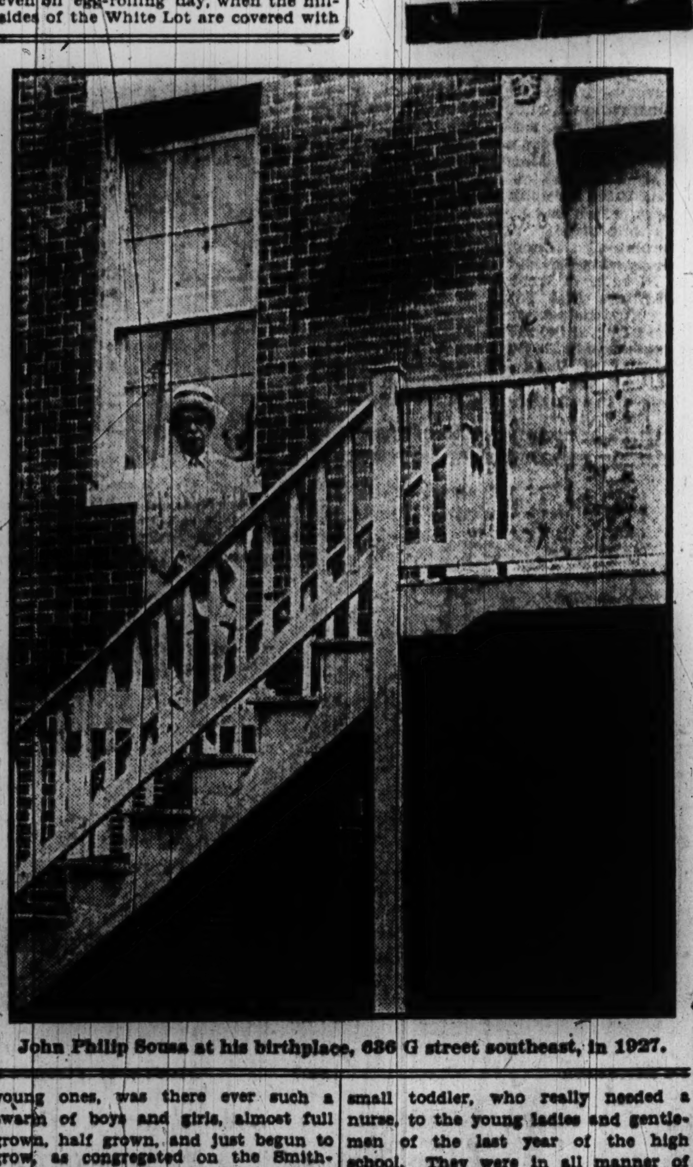
Mr. Sousa was one of the best known and most popular men in Washington during the years he lived in his native city, a member of the Gridiron Club and a noted [illegible], and the Marine Band under his leadership gained an international reputation, while the director was extending his own fame by the composition of light operas, such as "El Capitan," for such stars as Francis Wilson and De Wolf Hopper. A larger field called him, and on July 7, 1892, he signed a contract to become the director of a new band, to be organized by himself, to be known as Sousa's Band, which is still in existence, one of the most famous bands in the world, known in virtually every country.

There was universal regret when it became known that he was to leave the city. At the request of an informal committee of citizens headed by Levi P. Morton, Frank Hatton and many senators and representatives and other public men, the Marine Band gave a concert at the National Theater July 29, 1892, and the following day, July 30, it gave its farewell concert under his leadership on the White Lot, where Mr. Sousa received his discharge from the Marine Corps.

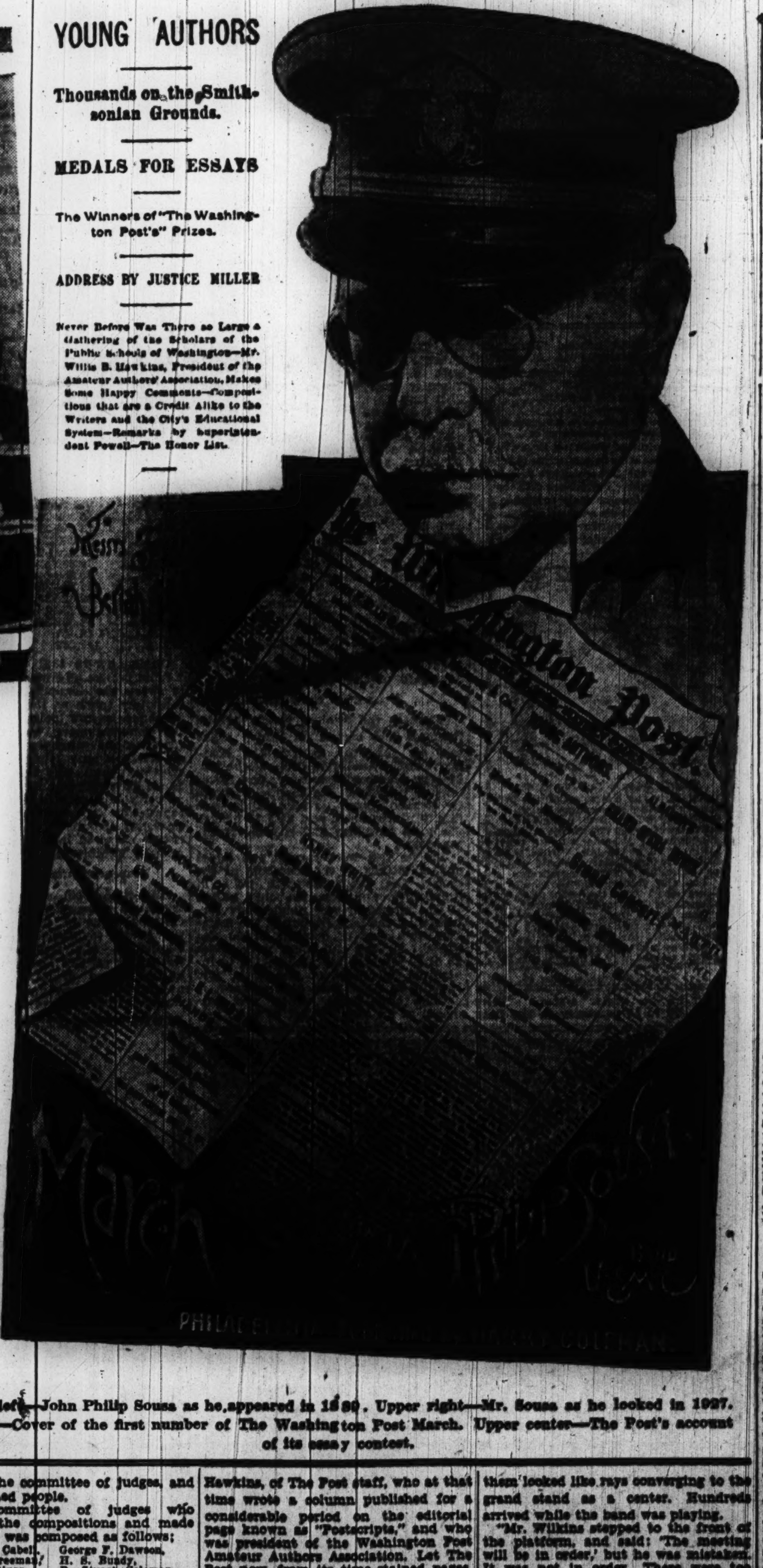
Prof. Fanciulli, who succeeded John Philip Sousa as the leader of the Marine Band, also wrote a march dedicated to this paper, "The Daily Post March," and it was played for the first time with much [illegible] at the White House concert on August 24, 1895. It never obtained the fame, however, of Sousa's great contribution to music.

G. R. B.





John Philip Sousa at his birthplace, 636 G street southeast, in 1927.



YOUNG AUTHORS

Thousands on the Smithsonian Grounds.

MEDALS FOR ESSAYS

The Winners of "The Washington Post's" Prizes.

ADDRESS BY JUSTICE MILLER

Never Before Was There so Large a Gathering of the Scholars of the Public Schools of Washington—Mr. Willis B. Hawkins, President of the Amateur Authors' Association, Makes Some Happy Comments—Compositions that are a Credit Alike to the Writers and the City's Educational System—Remarks by Superintendent Powell—The Honor List.

Upper left—John Philip Sousa as he appeared in 1880. Upper right—Mr. Sousa as he looked in 1927. Lower—Cover of the first number of The Washington Post March. Upper center—The Post's account of its essay contest.

Sousa Tells of March's World-Wide Popularity

Band Leader Says Composition Used as Waltz in Germany, Played by Filipino Boy in Borneo.

One morning in 1889 I met Gen. Frank Hatton, one of the proprietors of The Washington Post, on the street and he told me that a contest they were having for the best essays among the public school children had assumed such great proportions that they had requested the Government to give them Smithsonian grounds as the place to confer prizes on the successful ones, and he said, of course, it would be a great thing if The Post could have the Marine Band.

I suggested that he request the Secretary of the Navy to order the band to appear and give a concert during the ceremonies, and we received an order from the Secretary to that effect. A few days later I met Gen. Hatton and Beriah Wilkins, another owner of The Post, and they confirmed the order of the Secretary that I would appear, and one of them said it would be a great thing if I would write a special march for that occasion, to which I immediately agreed, and the first performance of "The Washington Post March" was at this event at Smithsonian grounds.

Became Popular Two-Step.

The cover of the first edition of the march showed a fac simile of the front page of The Post containing an account of the ceremonies and a pleasant little paragraph about the march being good. A little while after it appeared it was taken up by the dancing masters as the most appropriate music for a two-step, and its popularity increased by bounds until it was so strongly identified with the two-step that when I went to Germany touring with my band in 1900 I found that they called the two-step not a two-step, but "The Washington Post," using the name just as they would waltz, polka, &c. Perhaps it is as well known as any piece of music in the world.

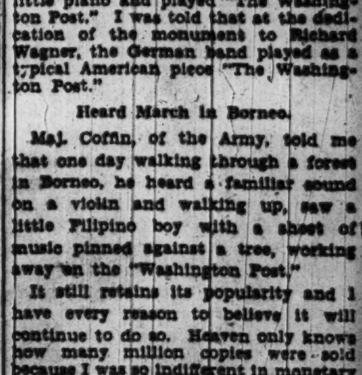
A soldier of the late war told me when they were going through a French village they stopped at a little house to get a drink of water and an old peasant came to the door, who invited them in, and when he realized they were American soldiers, he called his little girl of 13 or 14 years and told her to play some American music for the Americans. She sat at her little piano and played "The Washington Post." I was told that at the dedication of the monument to Richard Wagner, the German band played as a typical American piece "The Washington Post."

Heard March in Borneo.

Maj. Coffin, of the Army, told me that one day walking through a forest in Borneo, he heard a familiar sound on a violin and walking up, saw a little Filipino boy with a sheet of music pinned against a tree, working away on the "Washington Post."

It still retains its popularity and I have every reason to believe it will continue to do so. Heaven only knows how many million copies were sold because I was so indifferent in monetary matters in my younger days that I virtually gave it to a publisher for the magnificent sum of $35, but as it has given much joy to many, I feel that is some pay for my efforts.

John Philip Sousa



From The Post, March 3, 1898.

W. H. SANTELMANN.

John Philip Sousa's assistant, who later became leader of the Marine Band.

SERVICE IN PHILIPPINES.

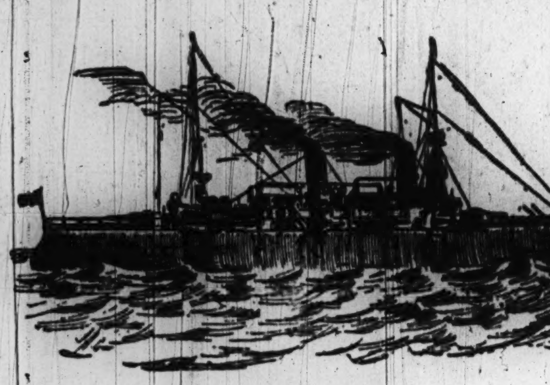
Washington Company Helped to Put Down Island Insurrection.

Company I, Twenty-seventh United States Volunteers, which saw service in the Philippine insurrection, was composed entirely of Washington boys, including many former guardsmen. It was commanded by Capt. Frank L. Graham, who had commanded a company in the First District of Columbia Volunteers.

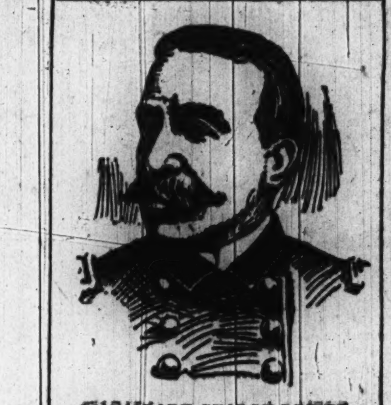
First Lieut. George C. Shaw and Lieut. J. H. Griffiths, also saw service in Cuba with the District troops.

CAPITAL'S MILITIA HAS LONG RECORD OF MAGNIFICENT SERVICE

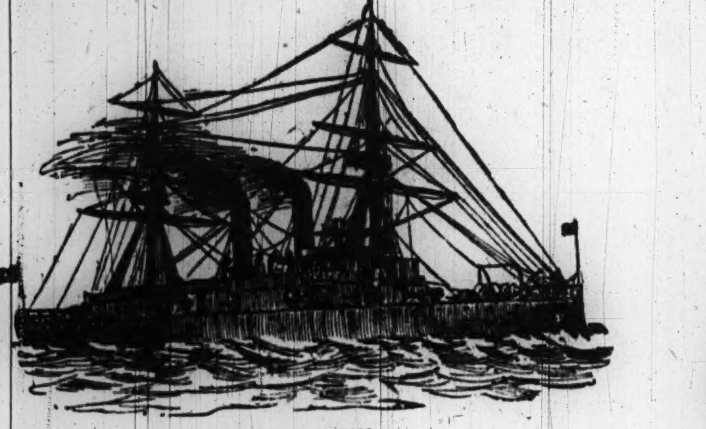
ALL HONOR TO THE GALLANT DEWEY AND OUR BRILLIANT ASIATIC SQUADRON



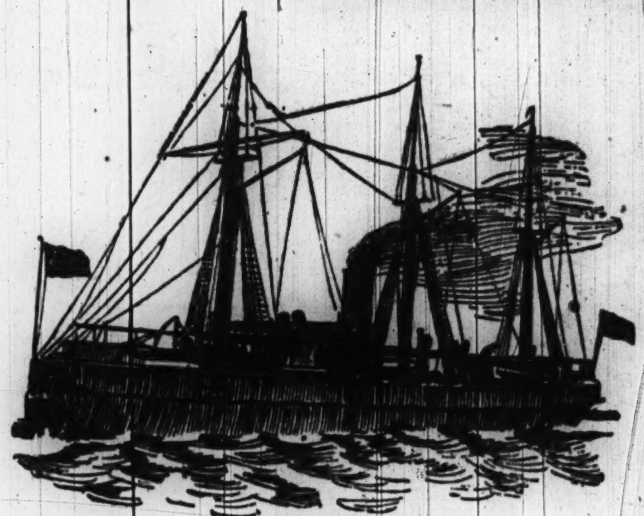
FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA.



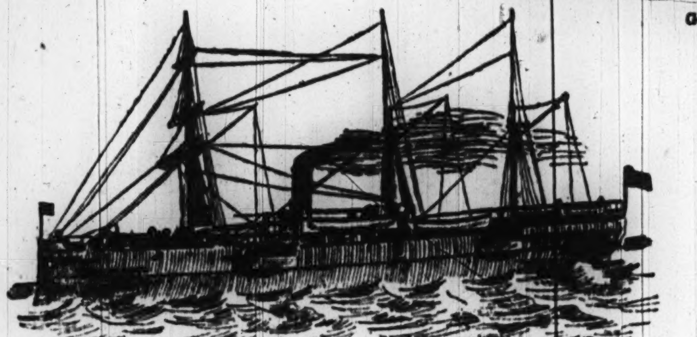
COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY.



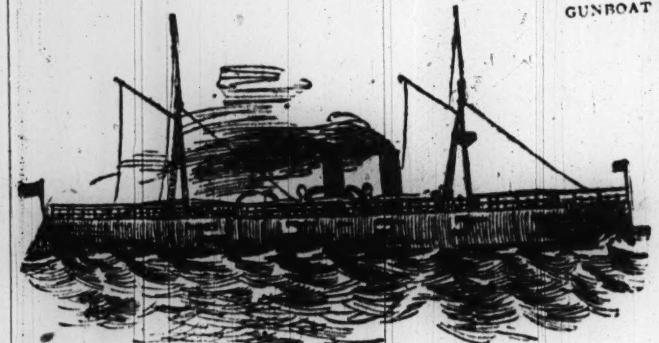
CRUISER BOSTON.



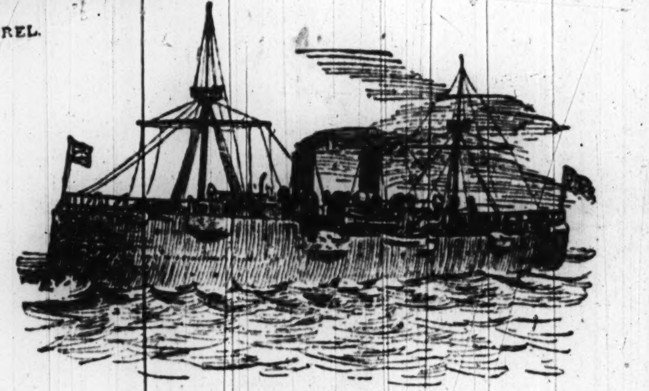
GUNBOAT CONCORD.



GUNBOAT PETREL.



CRUISER RALEIGH.



CRUISER BALTIMORE.

(From The Post, May 2, 1898.)

MILITARY HISTORY GOES BACK FARTHER THAN CITY ITSELF

Washington Light Infantry and National Rifles Were Famous Commands.

NEGLECTED BY CONGRESS, BUILT OWN ARMORY

Units Were Self-Supporting and Figured Prominently in Social Affairs.

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

(Copyright, 1927, by The Washington Post Co.)

In all the wars since the Revolution the sons of the District of Columbia have "done their bit" serving the flag of the Republic. From the earliest days gunpowder and martial music have been in the veins of her people.

Looking back upon a history of more than a century and a quarter, one concludes that this has been, indeed, the flag-flyingest, marchingest, horn-blowing and drum-beatingest town in all the country. We have always had a militia of which to be proud, even in those long days of indifference and neglect by Congress, when it was unorganized, and unsupported save by the unselfish contribution by the people in time and money to the welfare of the Nation as a whole.

During these years when the military organizations were sustained by the devotion of the inhabitants, and by that alone, Washington boasted some of the crack drill teams of the country, and on the competitive field took trophy after trophy from the best in the land. This period was at its flower in the Eighties, when the independent commands were finally welded into an organized National Guard, and a well-trained militia was created which rendered magnificent service to the Government in the war with Spain, in 1898, and in the World War, when all that had gone before in training found its fruition and justification on the battlefields of Cuba and France.

The story of the early militia companies is so interwoven with the history of the daily lives of the people of Washington during the lifetime of The Post, that it would be impossible to tell that history without setting it down in detail. Here is a record upon which to look back with infinite satisfaction.

Militia Preceded Capital.

The military history of the Nation's Capital City goes back beyond the beginning, if such a paradox may be permitted in the interest of exact truth. We had a militia here long before we had a Capital, before the corner stone of the Capitol Building was laid, while Washington was yet a wilderness in the woods, organized under the laws of Maryland and the act of Congress of May 8, 1792. But even earlier than that the martial spirit of the people was made manifest.

We assume that military training in the schools is of modern origin, that the Reserve Officers Training Corps is an outgrowth of the Plattsburg idea at the time of the World War, but such is not the case. When President Washington passed through Georgetown in 1791 he was received, among others, by the cadets of Georgetown College in their red waistcoats, so that this university, which now boasts a splendidly trained unit of the R. O. T. C., was in reality a pioneer in military training.

It is probable that the first organized militia company in what is now the District of Columbia was the Washington Artillery, which antedated the removal thither of the Federal Government. From an advertisement in the Washington Gazette, one of the early newspapers, under date of February 10, 1798, we read a notice in which the Washington Artillery "are requested to meet at the Little Hotel, on Monday, the 12th instant at 6 o'clock p. m." for the consideration of "business interesting to the company."

Marine Camp Here Early.

The order is signed "by order of the captain"—who was James Hoban—Jeremiah Gallagher, adjutant. Another early newspaper record shows that in 1800 John Kearney was second lieutenant of the Washington Artillery. The Little Hotel, where this early gathering of the martial clans took place was on the north side of F street, two or three buildings east of Fifteenth, and the drill and parade ground was where Lafayette Square is now located, then a part of the grounds of the "President's Palace." From advertisements for deserters in the Federalist, another early newspaper, it appears that as early as November, 1800, on the eve of the first meeting of Congress at the new Capital, there was an artillery barracks in Georgetown and a Marine camp in Washington.

In the beginning Congress was interested in the District militia, but unhappily in the later years it neglected its duty. In 1802 President Jefferson appointed John Mason to be brigadier general of the local militia, and Daniel Carroll Brent as colonel, commanding the first legion, and thus these became the first of a long line of distinguished soldiers commanding the troops of the Federal District, who have made national reputations in peace and war. In October of the same year, when Jefferson had appointed the various other officers, there was a grand muster on the old race track which in those days was a little east and south of the present site of Washington Circle, and the President there conducted the first review of troops in the new city. The men furnished their own uniforms, but Congress provided their arms. In 1803 a new militia law for the District was passed,, providing for compulsory service, and the growing difficulties with Great Britain, which presaged the War of 1812, naturally stimulated the martial ardor of the people.

John P. Van Ness Pioneer.

Among the early officers of the District militia, whose name continued in the nomenclature of the city for many years after the name with which it has always been associated became but a faint memory, was John P. Van Ness, the handsome and aristocratic representative from New York, who won the hand of Marcia Burnes, only daughter of David Burnes, one of the richest of the early and original land proprietors of Washington. He became a major in the local militia in 1802, and it cost him his seat in Congress, which he could well afford to lose after he had wed the richest heiress of Washington of that day and found innumerable business affairs at the Capital to engross his time and energies.

Then came in due course the inevitable war with England, and the memorable invasion of the Nation's glory. Alien troops marched through our streets and destroyed much public and private property. President Madison and his family fled. It was the low ebb in local pride, but the fault was not at the door of the District militia, but at that of Congress. The city was virtually defenseless. The ill-fated invasion of 1814 was minimized the end by the general triumph of the American arms. Long years of peace came, in which the short Mexican War made scarcely a riffle, and the military spirit flagged until secession aroused the fighting men of Washington once more, divided families, separated brother from brother, and sent them into the opposing armies, for Washington, on the border, knew fratricidal war at its worst.

Washington Light Infantry.

The most famous military organization at the Capital at this time was the Washington Light Infantry, which, with other commands organized for the defense of the city, played a gallant part in the bloody conflict between the States. And now, upon this historic background, thus briefly outlined, the story of the National Guard of today begins, a story which is of the very warp and woof of the social life of Washington over a long period of years, when peace had come again, not to be disturbed until McKinley's time. It was the gold lace period which preceded the less spectacular but more efficient era of khaki. The Washington Light Infantry was organized September 12, 1836, and is the pioneer of the modern militia companies. One could not write the history of Washington without telling the story of this famous command. It touches the life of the community on too many facets.

It was the outstanding military and social institution of the city as The Washington Post was founded, but rival companies were challenging its supremacy, and before many years passed by these were to constitute those crack drill teams which brought fame to the Capital, and which formed the splendid National Guard, to be organized in due time.

These military commands of 40 or 50 years ago played a conspicuous part in the life of the city that was otherwise commonplace, for there were no such amusements and distractions then as occupy the time of the sophisticated people of today, no automobiles, with joy-rides to country roadhouses, no golf clubs, no movies, or radios.

Militia Socially Active.

Life was pretty drab, in these "good old days," but it was wholesome if simple, and certainly the people were as happy then as now. The armories of the militia companies were social centers as well as training places for the martial spirit. They were the scene of balls, and fairs, and parties galore.

On December 14, 1881, the Washington Light Infantry armory on the lower Avenue was the scene of a memorable ball. The hall was decorated with a beautiful banner which had been presented to the corps by the ladies of Boston on the occasion of the Bunker Hill celebration, June 17, 1875. Its walls were adorned with trophies, the Beckham cup, the St. Matthews' Cup, the Graham cup, and others, emblems of victories of peace at home and abroad. This old armory was itself historic. It had formerly been a favorite place for presidential events, and the inaugural ball of President Polk had been held there in 1845. The military ball in 1881 was the occasion of its reintroduction to the youth and beauty of the city.

This is of particular interest to The Post, for this old armory, where in the earlier days Polk had danced the minuet and waltz on the evening of his induction into office, was the old Globe Building, the second home of The Post. It is still standing today, historic relic of the past. Here, on February 1, 1882, the Washington Light Infantry held a meeting for the purpose of forming a battalion, and William G. Moore, distinguished soldier of the bygone days, was elected lieutenant colonel, and W. N. Dalton, Burton R. Ross, Matthew Goddard, and John F. Miller were promoted from lieutenancies to captaincies.

There had been a battalion of the Washington Light Infantry organized at an earlier date, for in 1861 this historic corps was the first volunteer organization to be called upon for service at the outbreak of the Civil War. Its first parade occurred on September 12, 1836, on the occasion of the opening of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and on Monday, September 13, 1886, the veterans celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of this notable event, half a century later, with its Civil War days a glorious memory in between. John A. Blake was the first captain of its initial company. It had been reorganized in 1871.

For many years the uniform of the corps was a colorful sight in the city in those gold lace and epaulette days when soldiers made themselves as conspicuous as possible. Its members wore white coats with blue and gold facings, and huge bearskin hats. How often has the tropic sun of an August afternoon beaten down upon the perspiring brows of these supermen!

It is well-nigh impossible for the people nowadays to appreciate the tremendous popularity of these militia companies of the Seventies and Eighties. The members were the darlings of the town. Fair women worshiped at their shrine, and aided them in all their undertakings. The business men of the city, many of whom were enrolled in their ranks, supported them with unstinted generosity.

Civil War Divided Command.

While the Washington Light Infantry Corps was for many years the most celebrated, it had numerous rivals. By the middle Eighties there were other noted commands. The Washington Continentals wore full Continental uniform, with cocked hats. The Capital City Guards were gorgeous in uniforms of dark blue, with slashes of buff and gold. They wore black lynx shakos and dark blue overcoats with scarlet facings. Capt. Thomas S. Kelly was the commanding officer at this time. The Emmet Guards, Capt. W. H. Murphy, were the idol of the sons of the Emerald Isle, and as may be imagined, their uniforms were dark green, with light green trimmings. They also wore shakos.

The National Rifles were one of the most famous of the companies of the Eighties. They wore uniforms of red coats, with dark blue trousers with a broad white stripe down the side, white and gold epaulettes and lynx shakos. The National Rifles, which those of this generation knew, was organized June 10, 1880. They took their name from the historic old National Rifles, which had been the pride of Washington in ante-bellum days, and with which the Civil War had played havoc.

The parent stem, Capt. Cliff Hellen commanding, had been rent asunder by the partisanship of the struggle between the North and the South. The bloody episode in Baltimore on April 19, 1861, revealed the division in their ranks. They marched to their armory in old "Temperance Hall" and turned in their arms, and most of the members being Marylanders by birth or consanguinity and strong Southern sympathizers, joined the Confederacy as the Beauregard Rifles. The rest reorganized and went into the Union army, and thus they were arrayed on opposite sides and fought against each other.

Neglected by Congress.

The new National Rifles were an offshoot of the Washington Light Infantry. The command equipped itself at an expense of $8,000 and rented its own armory, and was the first company to originate the idea of building an immense armory and music hall. Congress was neglectful, and the people of Washington have reason to be proud of the fact that without support from the Federal Government throughout a long period, it kept alive the spark of military ardor, equipped and supported its own militia, rented its own armories, paid its own expenses and got along without a Congress that was negligent and parsimonious. What the militia companies needed the people of the city freely gave.

On October 4, 1883, the Commissioners wrote to the chief of ordnance with respect of the "unorganized condition of the District militia," transmitting a requisition for arms and accoutrements to equip the first company, Union Veterans Corps, at the request of its commanding officer, Capt. M. A. Tappan. They pointed out "the anomalous practice of arming bodies of men in the District of Columbia who are not, so far as the Commissioners can discern, either controlled or disciplined by law." The Commissioners desired to have these military companies "established upon an unquestionable legal basis."

"The Commissioners," they added, "find occasion for congratulation that the peace of the City of Washington is less likely to be disturbed than that of any other city in the Union, but the security of the large amount of Government property here would seem to require that the men who bear the arms of the Government should be brought under the compulsory discipline of its laws, however ready they might be to voluntarily comply with them."

Units Were Self-Supporting.

Nothing could better illustrate the complete state of disorganization in the military companies of the '70s and '80s. The units were self-created, self-sustaining military organizations of a semi-social character. Neglected by a niggardly Congress, they supported themselves. It was a remarkable state of affairs, and strikingly illustrates how Congress has repeatedly and flagrantly failed to bear its part in the support of the Federal Capital. It owes the people of Washington of this day millions of dollars which they will never collect.

The local troops made a brilliant show on October 14, 1881, when distinguished guests of the Nation from France and England arrived in Washington en route to Yorktown for the centennial of the battle that won independence for America. The guests stopped at the Arlington, where there was a review, followed by a parade to the Capitol, and a reception by President Arthur. Fully 50,000 persons lined the Avenue for this historic event, which still stands out as one of the most notable in the annals of the city. Of course, there were fireworks on the White Lot in the evening.

Among the guests of the Nation on this occasion were Col. von Steuben, Capt. Fritz von Steuben, Lieut. Kuno von Steuben, Lieut. Anton von Steuben, Capt. Richard von Steuben, Capt. Eugene von Steuben, all descendants of the celebrated German soldier of the Revolution. Among the French guests were Chevalier de Cuverville, Gen. Boulanger, Commandant Lichtenstein, Col. Bessau, Lieut. Col. Blondel, the Marquis de Rochambeau, Maj. Octave de Pusy, a descendant of La Fayette; Lieut. Sigismund de Courcet de Sahune a great-grandson of George Washington de La Fayette; M. Francois de Corcelle, a great-grandson of La Fayette, the Compte Paul de Beaumont, another great-grandson of La Fayette, and others, including the Compte de Grasse, grandnephew of Admiral de Grasse of the Revolution. They made a very distinguished party, one of the most famous aggregations of visitors ever to have come to Washington. They left the city on October 14 for Yorktown, where the celebration of the momentous victory took place.

Rifle Association Contests.

In addition to the drills and maneuvers there was much interest in Washington at this period in shooting, and the contests of the Columbia Rifle Association, for the gold medal offered by Mr. A. A. Adee, of the State Department, were interesting events. The Anacostia Gun Club also kept alive the traditions of Davy Crockett and Daniel Boone. As early as 1880 the Washington Light Infantry engaged in annual target practice at the Arsenal, as the reservation now known as the War College was still called in those days. The National Rifles held their target practice on Thanksgiving Day, 1880, on the range of the Columbia Rifle Association at Benning. One must not forget to mention in this connection the Schuetzen Cadets, Capt. Fred Vogt, commanding, and the old "Schuetzen Verein" on the Seventh street road, a famous place in the '80s for shooting tournaments, open-air sports and amusements in the German way. And thus was our embryo National Guard that was to be slowly nourished and developed.

In the early Eighties the two strongest commands were looking for new armories. Precisely as Congress today neglects the District of Columbia National Guard by refusing to provide the defenders of untold millions of Federal property with an armory, so in those far-off days Congress treated the citizen soldiery like a stepchild. But Washington in the Eighties had a lot of pride and pluck. It stood on its own feet. It determined to get armories of its own, and it did, and the Federal Government, which is to say, the people of the United States, profited from the self-sacrificing spirit of the people of Washington without the cost of a dime.

Efforts to Build Armory.

Early in 1883 the Washington Light Infantry decided upon a site for an armory in D street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, but the price of the property was put up so high that on October 3, at its monthly meeting, this project was abandoned. It was most fortunate for the city, as it turned out, that it was.

There were at this time two supreme needs in the city. One was an adequate armory for the largest military organization. The other was for an opera house, for the theaters of the day were no longer commensurate with the requirements of the growing city. This phase of the history of the militia belongs also to the story of the stage in Washington, and will be found set forth in that chapter more at large. Suffice it to say here that the Washington Light Infantry built a magnificent armory at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and E streets northwest, just one block south of Pennsylvania avenue, and thus Washington obtained its largest theater, long known as Albaugh's Grand Opera House. It was opened November 10, 1884, with a gala performance, and on January 12, 1885, the Washington Light Infantry marched from their rented armory, then in Seventh street, bag and baggage, and took possession of their new home.

Bazaar Raises Armory Fund.

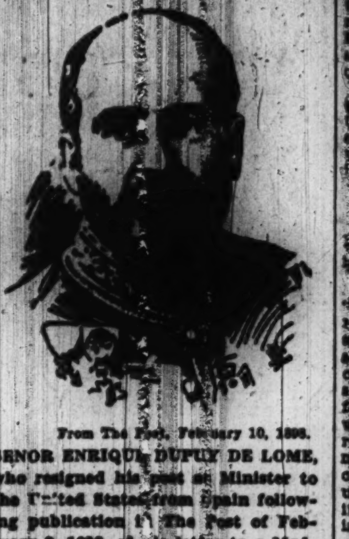
They had provided this from their own efforts. There was no assistance from Congress, and none asked. A grand military bazaar was planned on the greatest scale ever attempted up to that time in Washington, which was rapidly becoming accustomed to this system of raising money for public necessities which Congress was too stingy and too short-sighted to provide. The fair was opened April 16, 1883, at the skating rink, in New York avenue. Hon. George C. Gorham was the orator of the evening and, Gen. W. T. Sherman made the response. The fair paid a net profit of $31,175, a striking testimonial to the civic pride of the business men and all the people, and with this fund the building of the armory and opera house was begun.

Meanwhile, the National Rifles, in March, 1883, had completed their new armory on the south side of G street, near Ninth, which was to be for years an important social center, scene of many gay balls and parties and various fairs and entertainments. It was a considerable addition to the city, which, in the early Eighties, was sadly in need of such institutions. Thus another armory was provided for the militia without a cent of cost to Congress. In the summer of that year the Rifles went into camp at Cape May—also at their own expense—and were welcomed home on July 25, when the whole city, literally, to an extent scarcely to be appreciated today, turned out to greet them.

Fireworks Bombard Parade.

There was a grand parade on the Avenue, countless bands, fireworks, a pyrotechnical display, indeed, quite out of the ordinary, for a large wagon containing most of the explosives blew up in front of The Post Building with magnificent effect, and the brave warriors were exposed to a grilling fire of roman candles and skyrockets which went off in every direction, the rockets shooting along the broad expanse of asphalt as though trying to take off the legs of the soldiers. This mishap having been survived, they marched to their new armory for a formal housewarming, bearing the silver ice pitcher and goblet which had been won at Cape May. E. G. Davis delivered the address of welcome to the new quarters. There was vastly more enthusiasm in the old days, when the District militia supported itself and built its own armories, than there sometimes seems to be today.

The following month the Washington Light Infantry went into camp at Cape May, then a favorite summer resort for Washingtonians, and their return on August 27 was made the occasion of another remarkable demonstration, all the city turning out, as before, to do them honors with the usual parade and the customary fireworks, without which a parade in those days was a flat and colorless failure. Times have changed, and we no longer go in for that sort of thing, and if we tried to the Fire Department would promptly stop it. No statistician has yet estimated how many fires have been started in this town by skyrockets and roman candles.



From The Post, February 10, 1898.

SENOR ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME, who resigned his post as Minister to the United States from Spain following publication in The Post of February 9, 1898, of his letter to a Madrid editor commenting with severity upon the President of the United States.

Colored Militia Numerous.

In November of this same year, 1883, the Washington Cadets took possession of a new armory on the south side of O street, between Seventh and Eighth streets northwest, which they had leased. By this year there were several colored militia organizations, chief among which were the Butler Zouaves, Capt. C. B. Fisher; two companies of the Capital City Guard, commanded by Capt. Thomas Kelly and Capt. William P. Gray; the Lincoln Light Infantry, Capt. William Cornell, and the Washington Cadets, Capt. C. A. Fleetwood.

Thus, by 1884, the District militia was in better shape as to organization and housing than it had ever been. On December 15, the city became ambitious for a cavalry troop, and the President's Mounted Guard was organized, Maj. George A. Armes, U. S. A., captain; P. H. Heiskell, jr., first lieutenant; B. W. Summy, second lieutenant, and Chapin Brown, secretary. Earlier in that year Col. J. O. P. Burnside resigned as commanding officer of the National Rifles.

But the District militia, improved as it was, nevertheless was more social than military, in the modern sense, and the organization was absurd as we would look at it today. Its chaotic state:

Unification is Proposed.

In his annual report in 1885, Gen. Benet, chief of ordnance, referred to its chaotic state:

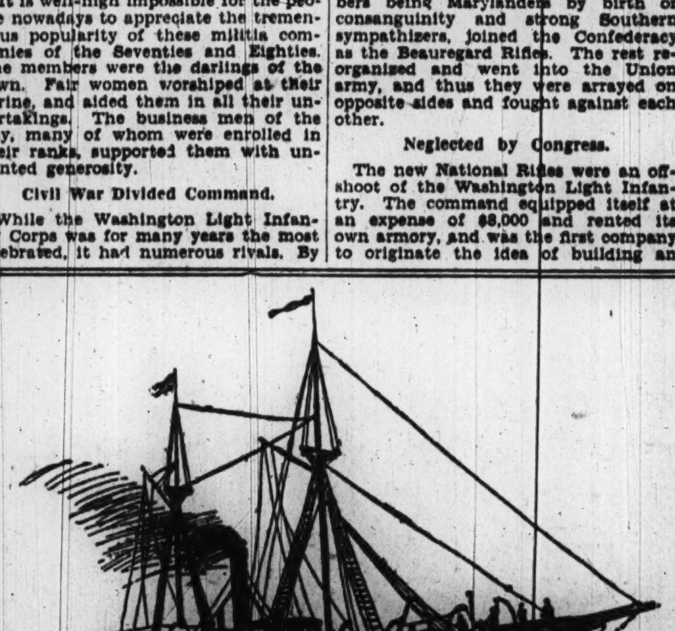
"Some of its organizations," he said, "in drill, discipline and efficiency, are not surpassed by any in the country, and yet the armed force is divided into separate and distinct bodies without a common superior. The interests at stake in the Capital of the Nation call for such an armed force to be kept well in hand under one commander ready for effective service at a moment's notice. It is not for me to decide whether the laws now in the statute books are sufficient, but the gravity of the matter seems to call for legislative and executive action."

At this time the then existing District military forces had never been mustered into the service of the United States. If the President had ordered them to service, to quell a riot, for example, they would have obeyed, but there was no law to make them obey. The high esprit du corps of the various commands made them unfavorable to consolidation into a single military unit. They were used to standing alone and doing for themselves. So wretchedly were they treated by the Federal Government that Congress even refused to exempt from taxation the armories for the public service which they had built at their own expense.

So the year 1886 came and passed with nothing done in the direction of consolidation. But the boys were not idle. First, it was decided that in the following year Washington would invite the crack military companies of the country to a national competitive drill. There was a mass meeting of citizens early in the year, at which $6,000 was instantly subscribed, and by October $20,000 had been raised of the fund of $30,000 which was deemed essential to the success of the undertaking.

War Survivors Parade.

Earlier in the year had occurred a notable event in the annals of the local



(From The Post, October 24, 1896.)

The Fern, the District's first Naval Reserve boat.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
Midway Between Capitol and White House

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RALPH McKEE,
Manager

European Plan $1.50 Up

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TO
The Washington Post
ON ITS
50th ANNIVERSARY

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Established 1856

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Chas. L. [illegible]

WASHINGTON'S MILITIAMEN ORGANIZED INTO ONE UNIT IN 1887

GEN. ORDWAY MADE FIRST COMMANDER OF MERGED FORCES

Mustering of Companies Into National Guard Began June 20, 1887.

LIGHT INFANTRY WON $3,000 BATTALION PRIZE

National Fencibles Captured $5,000 Award at Omaha in 1892.

soldiery. Monday, April 12, 1886, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day when the District militia took up arms at the call of Lincoln in defense of the Union. It was commemorated by a parade of the survivors, which was reviewed by the Commissioners at the District Building, in Four-and-a-Half street. It was a great parade in a long list of great parades which this city has witnessed. First came the President's mounted guard—20 survivors—Capt O. E. Duffy, and commanded then by Gen. Charles P. Stone, who had commanded them in the sixties. Then came the District militia, the Old Guard, senior command, Union Veterans Corps; the National Rifles, the Emmet Guard, the various other local companies and the G. A. R.

A few days later, on Monday, April 19, Washington gave a rousing welcome to the historic Seventh New York regiment on the occasion of its first visit to Washington since the stormy days of '61. The historic command arrived at the old Sixth street depot, and with dense masses of humanity packing both sides of the famous street, they marched up the Avenue 800 strong, escorted by the Washington Light Infantry, to the prolonged cheers of welcome on the part of the populace, and amid showers of fireworks and sparks which illuminated the business section of the city in the good old whoop-it-up way. Col. Emmons Clarke was in command of the Seventh. There was a reception that night at the new armory at Fifteenth and E streets, and the next day the famous New York regiment, which had been among the first to respond to the call of the Union, was reviewed by President Cleveland.

Many Had Passed Away.

Only a quarter of a century had passed since it had first tramped through the mudholes of war-time Washington, yet time had laid a heavy hand on the regiment, and there were in its ranks only eight men who had been among those who had answered Lincoln's call for volunteers.

Meanwhile, on March 19, 1886, Senator Ingalls had introduced in the Senate a comprehensive bill to amend the act of March 3, 1803, for the reorganization of the militia of the District of Columbia. For so many years had the local soldiery got along in a haphazard manner under this venerable law. The bill was presented at the request of a soldier whose name was to become one of the most famous in the military history of Washington. This was Gen. Albert Ordway, the father of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

The bill proposed to create an organized militia unit with a commanding officer of the rank of brigadier general and a staff to be appointed by the President, to consist of not more than 40 companies of Infantry, two battalions of Light Artillery and four companies of Cavalry. All the bodies of organized militia in the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of the act, unless they voluntarily disbanded, were to become a part of the National Guard. Uniforms, arms and equipment were to be the same as for the Army. It was stipulated that suitable armories were to be provided by Congress and that there should be provision for training camps. This was the inception of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

Plan Before President.

On April 12 the President and the Cabinet discussed the organization of the District Guard. The Ordway bill had not been passed by Congress, but it was decided that the reorganization could be carried out under the old law of 1803. Adjt. Gen. Drum recommended a plan of reorganization with a commander in chief with the rank of brigadier general. The Secretary of War approved it and submitted it to the President with the additional recommendation that Albert Ordway be appointed brigadier general commanding. Mr. Cleveland approved the plan. It also was approved by Col. Moore of the Washington Light Infantry and Capt. Oyster of the National Rifles. There was general satisfaction with Gen. Ordway.

Thus two of the most important events in the history of the District military organizations occurred in 1887. One was the appointment by President Cleveland, on April 19, of Albert Ordway as brigadier general, commanding the militia, then for the first time brought together and organized. The other was the opening on May 23 of the national drill and encampment, on the Monument Grounds, which brought together the crack organizations from all over the country to friendly competition. It still ranks as the outstanding event of the kind in the history of the city.

Gen. Ordway Takes Command.

Up to this time the splendid military companies and organizations of Washington were independent commands. Some of them had maintained themselves for twenty years or more at their own expense, expending large sums of money for their own armories, supported by the citizenship which contributed generously through fairs and benefits, and doing at their own expense things which the Federal Government was too short-sighted and too niggardly to do for them.

In Gen. Ordway the President picked a man admirably equipped for the work of organization he was called upon to perform. Born in Boston in 1843, he was then only 44 years of age. At the age of 18 he went into the Civil War a lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, one of the so-called "kid-glove" regiments of Boston, so named because of the social position of their officers and many of their men. He served in the war up to the surrender of Gen. Lee, by which time he was a colonel in command of his regiment. At 22 he was made provost marshal general for the State of Virginia. The war over he retired to private life, settled at Richmond, and married there. He moved to Washington in 1876. Camp Ordway, the name of the annual encampment of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, is an annual tribute to his memory. Under him the guard was to attain a fine distinction, and to be brought to a condition to render valiant service to the country, in two wars yet to be fought.

There was no little dissension as the reorganization went slowly into effect, with inadequate laws upon which to construct a National Guard. Naturally, there were differences of opinion. It would have been strange if the existing commands had not been jealous of their independence. Gen. Ordway smoothed away these difficulties.

Infantry Leads the Way.

The Washington Light Infantry Corps on May 4 led the way toward the reorganization of the militia when it voted unanimously in favor of enlisting in the National Guard. Its commanding officer, Col. William G. Moore, and Gen. Ordway explained the purpose. The men gave the movement their hearty support.

The actual mustering of the various commands into the National Guard began on Monday evening, June 20, 1887, a memorable date, at the Washington Light Infantry Armory, at Fifteenth and E streets. The oath was administered by Gen. Ordway, and was taken by the men by companies. A new election was necessary as soon as the status of the corps had been changed, and it was in the United States service. This was held immediately upon the completion of the ceremony, and Col. Moore was elected to the command. Gen Ordway and Col. Moore then went to the armory of the Capital City Guard, in E street, where 240 men were mustered in, and Col. F. C. Revills was reelected colonel, commanding. Thus this became the second organization to become a part of the new National Guard of the District of Columbia.

On Wednesday evening, June 22, the Washington Cadet Corps was mustered in by Gen. Ordway at the armory of the corps. This was the strongest colored militia organization in the city, and 283 privates, under Maj. Fleetwood, took the oath, the largest single body thus far to enter the guard.

Colored Militia Enrolls.

Thirty-eight of the 48 members of the Union Veteran Corps, First Company, were mustered in at their armory in Seventh street on June 23. The Butler Zouaves, colored, were mustered in June 27, at their armory, 346 Pennsylvania avenue. The battalion was organized in 1865, and numbered 145 men. Then, on June 29, followed the crack Corcoran Cadets, who were mustered in at their armory, 510 Eleventh street. They numbered 40 men. The same evening Gen. Ordway administered the oath to the Logan Camp, Sons of Veterans. The National Rifles hung back, so they were ordered to turn over their arms to the Washington Cadet Corps, which they protested. The Old Guard also held out. The new fiscal year had begun, and an appropriation by Congress of $400,000 was available for the newly organized guard.

Meanwhile, the local militia units participated in several important events. The first of these was in connection with the unveiling of the statue of Gen. James A. Garfield, which stands at Maryland avenue, at the foot of Capitol Hill, a position to be much more commanding in the years to come, when the unsightly Mall shall have been redeemed, than it was then, or is now. The event was the occasion of a reunion in Wasington of the Army of the Cumberland which erected the statue.

The dedication was on May 12, 1887, and the orator was the Hon. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio. Gen. Sheridan presented the handsome bronze to the Nation, and it was accepted by President Cleveland, whose address concluded the ceremonies. In the military procession, which was one of the features of the unveiling, the entire militia of the District participated.

For months Washington had been preparing for a great gathering of the crack military commands of the country, which should bring the best in the land together in friendly rivalry for the highest honors. It had been projected in August, 1886, and the idea originated with S. E. Wheatley, District Commissioner, who thought that such a conclave would help Washington. The necessary funds were quickly subscribed. The place was the White Lot, where Camp George Washington was laid out, and here the competitive drills were held. Immense grandstands, seating 11,000 persons, were erected, tents put up to accommodate the visitors, and hospitals built to care for the "casualties." The time was May 23, when at noon Camp George Washington was formally opened by Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, who was in command, with Gen. Ordway as his chief of staff.

Storm Christens Camp.

Washington was filled with troops in the distinctive, not to say spectacular, uniforms of the day. The air resounded with the crash of drums and the blare of trumpets. Nothing like it had ever taken place in the city before, and it has no competitor in local history. The Washington Light Infantry and the National Rifles were in the camp.

The camp was christened in a martial way. On the afternoon of the opening day there was a terrific electrical storm, with wind of cyclonic fury, and a deluge of rain. The roof of the grand stand was blown to splinters, and there was a mad stampede by the crowds for the open field. Several people were injured.

On the 25th there was a parade, reviewed by President Cleveland. Then followed the competition for the numerous handsome prizes and medals, company and individual. After rounds of drills and dress parades and guard mounts, the victors were announced.

The distribution of the prizes took place on May 30, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan distributing them to the winners. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of these victories. Everybody was thrilled.

Capital Takes First Prize.

The Washington Light Infantry won the first battalion prize of $3,000. The company drill first prize was won by the Lomax Rifles, Company B, First Alabama Infantry, $5,000, the National Rifles taking the fourth prize of $1,000. In the individual drill First Sergt. Charles F. Conrad, Company B, Washington Light Infantry, won the second prize, silver medal and $75.

At "retreat," May 30, Camp George Washington passed into history.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia really became an accomplished fact on the evening of August 13, 1887, when a general meeting of officers, about 100 in number, was held at the Washington Light Infantry Armory. Gen. Ordway presented to each of them a commission signed by President Cleveland and the Secretary of War. Shortly before this a new command, the Ordway Rifles, had been organized and mustered into the guard on July 15 at their armory in Masonic Temple. Capt. Argyle Mackey was the commanding officer.

First Summer Camp Held.

The first "Camp Ordway" was located at Lower Cedar Point in July, 1887, when the Continentals gave their summer camp that name. But if enthusiasm for the guard ran high, as a general thing it was not unanimous. The National Rifles refused to join and when they surrendered their guns, as required by the War Department, the business men of the city subscribed a fund for the purchase of new equipment for the entire command. One of the best known of the militia officers of this, and a later day, was M. Emmet Urell, whose name will be encountered later. He makes his first appearance in the news columns of The Post when, on November 14, 1887, being then a captain, he is elected major to command the Union Veterans Battalion. A distinguished soldier was obtaining his early training.

"The District Militia, in full brigade, was out yesterday for the first time since its organization and a very pretty show it made. Upward of 1,200 men in fatigue uniforms assembled on the drill ground at the Washington Barracks before 11 o'clock, and after brief maneuvers marched through the city to McPherson Square."

Thus did The Post, November 25, 1887, record a memorable date in the history of the local National Guard. At last, after many years of self-support, it was on an equality with the National Guard units of the various States. It was commanded on this, the occasion of its first public appearance, by Gen. Ordway, who was mounted on a white horse.

Organization of the Brigade.

The organizations comprising the brigade at that time were as follows:

Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway.

Staff—Lieut. Col. John Bigelow, jr., Maj. James M. Pollard, Capt. Cecil Clay, Capt. Thomas M. Yale.

First Battalion (Washington Light Infantry), commanded by Maj. W. G. Moore; Second Battalion (Union Veteran Corps and Custer Guards), commanded by Maj. M. Emmet Urell; Third Battalion (the Washington Continentals, the Emmet Guards, the Columbia Rifles and the Merchants Rifles), commanded by Senior Capt. W. W. Mills; Fourth Battalion (the Corcoran Cadets, the National Fencibles, the Ordway Rifles and the Logan Guards), commanded by Senior Capt. E. C. Edwards of the Corcoran Cadets. The Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Battalions, colored, consisted of the Stanton Guards, commanded by Maj. C. B. Fischer; the Washington Cadets, commanded by Maj. F. C. Revells, and the Capital City Guards, commanded by Maj. C. A. Fleetwood.

The men wore a uniform of light blue trousers and brown leggings, and all except the Third Battalion wore the dark blue regulation blouse of the United States Army. Some of the companies, like the Emmet Guards, wore their distinctive uniforms. This was the first time the District National Guard had been formed as a brigade and most of the men had appeared in the regulation Army uniform.

The Post records, December 22, 1887, the organization of the Signal Corps of the National Guard, J. M. Field, first lieutenant, commanding. All the original members were telegraph operators; and Battery A was organized May 31, 1888, by which time the general organization was being perfected. A bill creating the National Guard of the District of Columbia, introduced in the House by Representative McAdoo, was reported favorably to the Senate by Senator Hawley April 5. It was supported by Gen. Ordway. On August 19 the Washington Light Infantry and the Corcoran Cadets established "Camp Ordway" at Atlantic City, but the guard did not go to camp as a whole. On October 3, 1888, National Guard headquarters were opened in Washington for the first time. They were located on the third and fourth floors of the building at the northwest corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, which had been rented and fitted up at the personal expense of Gen. Ordway.

Reviewed by the President.

The guard gave its first drill and parade on November 29 of the same year, when it was reviewed by President Cleveland at the White House. The National Guard Band, under Prof Schroeder, made its initial appearance on this occasion. The companies were by this time known by the military designation, although the familiar names by which they had been known continued down to the Spanish War time.

Gen. Ordway's staff was composed as follows: Lieut. Col. John Bigelow, jr.; Maj. Thomas M. Gale, Maj. Henry L. Crawford, Maj. W. Cranch McIntire, Maj. Eddy B. Townsend, Maj. John L. Smithmeyer, Maj. Joshua O. Stanton, Maj. Joseph K. McCammon, Maj. James M. Pollard, Capt. D. L. M. Peixoto. The Light Battery was under the command of Capt. Arthur Yates, the Signal Corps, First Lieut. J. M. Field, and the Ambulance Corps, Dr. D. Olin Leech. Those following were:

First Regiment—Col. Clifford S. Walton; First Battalion, Maj. William G Moore; Company A, Capt. William N Dalton; Company B, Capt. Burton R Ross; Company C, Capt. John C. Entwisle; Company D, Capt. John S. Miller; Fourth Battalion, Maj. C. Rodney Gary; Company A, Capt. Eugene C. Edwards; Company B, Capt. Cornelius T. Daly; Company C, Capt. Charles S. Domer; Company D, Capt. Charles S. Davis.

Second Regiment Officers.

Second Regiment—Col. Cecil Clay, Lieut. Col. M. Emmet Urell, Capt. E. P. Hale. Second Battalion, Maj. Edward R. Campbell; Company A, Capt. F. B Harrison; Company B, Capt. John R Neely; Company C, Capt. Donald McCathran; Company D, Capt. H. B. Durant. Third Battalion, Maj. James A. Long; Company A, Capt. E. G. Benson; Company B, Capt. Richard A. O'Brien; Company C, Capt. A. J. Robinson; Company D, Capt. J. J. Costenett. Sixth Battalion, Maj. C. A. Fleetwood, Capt. S. L. Upshaw; Company A, Capt. Arthur Brooks; Company B, Capt. J. S. Clements; Company C, Capt. W. H. J. Malvin; Company D, Capt. A. L. Alexander. Seventh Battalion, Maj. F. C. Revells; Company A, Capt. J. A. Pewy; Company B, Capt. P. B. Meredith; Company C, Capt. J. H. Campbell; Company D, Capt. Abram Aswith.

When the line reached Four-and-a-Half street, The Post reports, the horse on which Officer B. T. Rhodes was mounted slipped and fell, breaking its rider's right leg. Dr. Leech, of the Ambulance Corps of the Guard, was on hand at once and cared for the injured man, afterward taking him to his home. This was the first duty the Ambulance Corps had ever had. The troops disbanded at Four-and-a-Half street after a most creditable parade.

On March 1, 1889, Congress passed the bill for the reorganization of the militia and the creation of a National Guard of not more than 28 companies in time of peace and on April 24 Gen. Ordway issued an order perfecting the organization under the terms of the act.

Engineer Corps Formed.

On July 22 Camp Ordway was established at Fort Washington, and this was the first encampment ever held of the National Guard of the District of Columbia as such. In this same year an Engineer Corps was organized by Gen. Ordway. The boys didn't know it, but they were slowly getting ready for the war with Spain, that was to end the gold-lace era in local and national military annals. Another notable event of this year occurred on April 29, 1889, when the District National Guard took part in the parade and other events in New York in connection with the American centennial celebration.

The year 1890 was an important one for the guard. On February 5 the meeting of the National Guard Association, with 100 delegates representing 24 States, two Territories and the District of Columbia, was held in Washington. There was helpful discussion of the problems of the militia and its reorganization, then under consideration in Congress.

New Armory Equipped.

In this year, also, a new regimental armory was fitted up over the Center Market, and from this place eight years later the boys in blue, a whole regiment, marched away to Camp Alger—and the battlefields of Cuba. The armory of the Corcoran Cadets, St. George's Hall, on Eleventh street between E and F streets, was badly damaged by fire on January 16.

Fresh honors for the District were won at the Grand Interstate Encampment at Kansas City in June of that year. The National Fencibles took four prizes, including two of $500 each. Capt. Domer won the gold medal as the best commander, and Private Stafford the medal for the best individual drill. The company came home in a blaze of glory on Saturday night, June 13, and all the militia, headed by the Marine Band, playing the new "National Fencibles March," which Prof. Sousa had composed, turned out in welcome. There was the usual parade and the customary fireworks.

On July 21 the National Guard went into camp at Fort Washington, and on October 27 the first Engineer Corps was organized with 38 men enlisted or transferred from other companies, who were sworn in on that day by Adjt. O. F. Long. These became the charter members of the organization.

Country's First Bicycle Company.

About the first of the year 1892 the Washington Military Cycle Company was organized as a part of the National Guard, and this was the first experiment of mounting troops on bicycles in the United States. The Army was much interested in the innovation.

The first parade of the new cycle command was held on Pennsylvania avenue on May 30, of the same year, with 30 men in line. It created widespread interest. The armory was at Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue. The officers were Capt. Frank B. Couch, First Lieut. W. Allen Balch, Second Lieut. F. P. Libbey. The uniform was a white coat, blue bicycle pants and a white helmet.

On June 10 the National Fencibles, commanded by Capt. Charles S. Domer, left for Omaha to take part in the interstate drill. Their train was wrecked 26 miles west of Pittsburgh, but there were no casualties.

There was a grand triumph at Omaha. The Fencibles captured the first prize of $5,000 in the company drill, and the Galveston Cup, and Capt. Domer won the $400 sword voted to the most popular officer, and he also took the officers' first prize. The Fencibles returned Saturday evening, June 25, the Guard turning out to welcome home the champion infantry company of the United States. The Guard held maneuvers at Ivy City on October 21, 1892.

On July 7, 1894, the National Fencibles again won the first prize, $2,500, for the championship of the United States, at the interstate drill at Little Rock, and brought the Galveston Cup back to Washington. The Emmet

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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1898—TWELVE PAGES.

POSTSCRIPT

4:30 A. M.

MAINE DESTROYED

Terrific Explosion on Board the Warship at Havana.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED

Capt. Sigsbee Asks That Public Opinion Be Suspended.

CAUSE OF EXPLOSION UNKNOWN

It Occurred at 10 o'Clock Last Night, When Most of the Members of the Crew Were Asleep, and the Wounded Are Unable to Give a Clear Account of It—Shook the City of Havana Like an Earthquake—Sailors from the Spanish Cruiser Alfonso XII Give Assistance to the Injured.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Havana, Feb. 15.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Maine blown up in Havana harbor at 9:40 to-night and destroyed. Many wounded and doubtless more killed. More drowned.

Wounded and others on board Spanish man-of-war and Ward Line steamer.

Send lighthouse tenders from Key West for crew and a few pieces of equipment above.

No one has other clothing than that upon him.

Public opinion should be suspended until further report.

All officials believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representatives of Gen. Blanco now with me to express sympathy.

SIGSBEE.

Capt. Sigsbee, Havana:

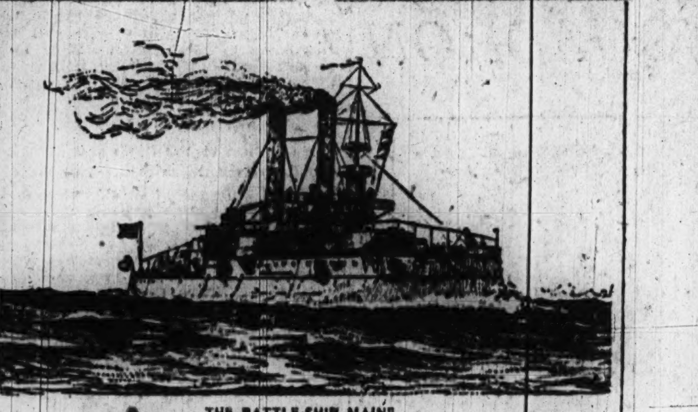
Deepest sympathy and anxiety.

We await particulars and cause.

Advise fully.

Spare no effort to relieve sufferers and learn facts.

LONG.



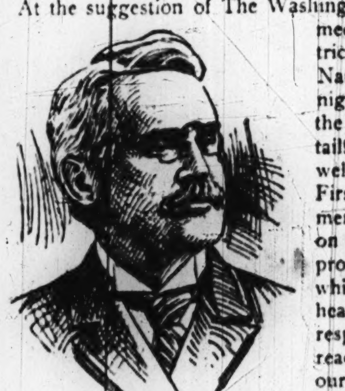
THE BATTLE-SHIP MAINE.

Wrecked by an Explosion in the Harbor of Havana last night.

The Post's exclusive story of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898.

Call for a Mass-meeting.

Office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia,
August 20, 1898.

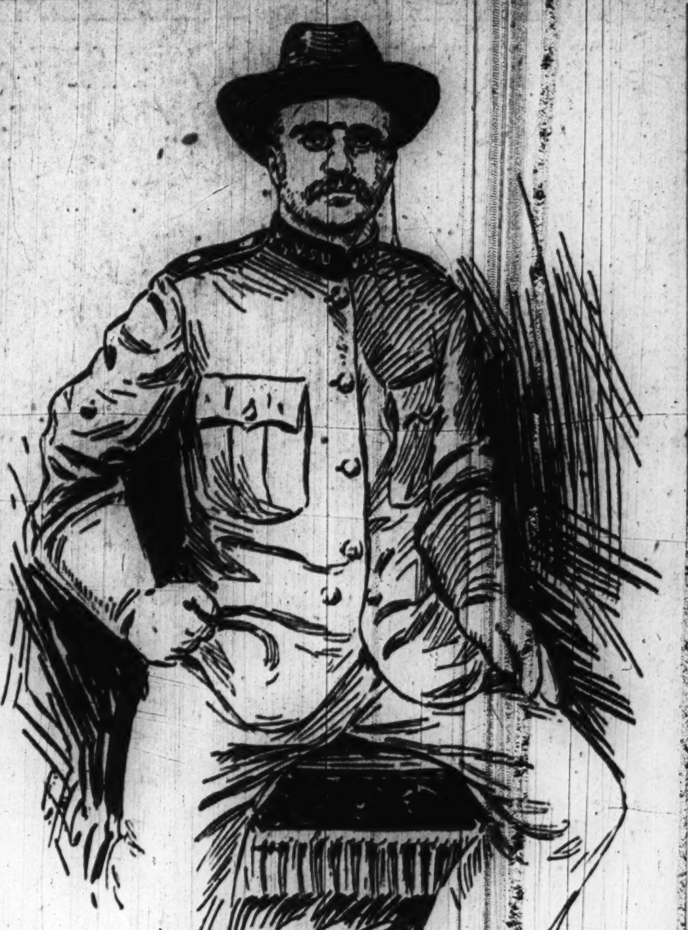


Commissioner Ross.

At the suggestion of The Washington Post, I hereby call a mass-meeting of the citizens of the District of Columbia, to be held in the National Theater next Wednesday night, August 24, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging the details of a patriotic and enthusiastic welcome to the members of the First District of Columbia Regiment, United States Volunteers, on their return from Cuba. The proposed demonstration is one which naturally appeals to the heart of every citizen, and a hearty response to this invitation is already assured. I am certain that our people will gladly welcome this opportunity to show their appreciation of the service rendered by the District Regiment in the country's cause.

JOHN W. ROSS, Commissioner, D. C.

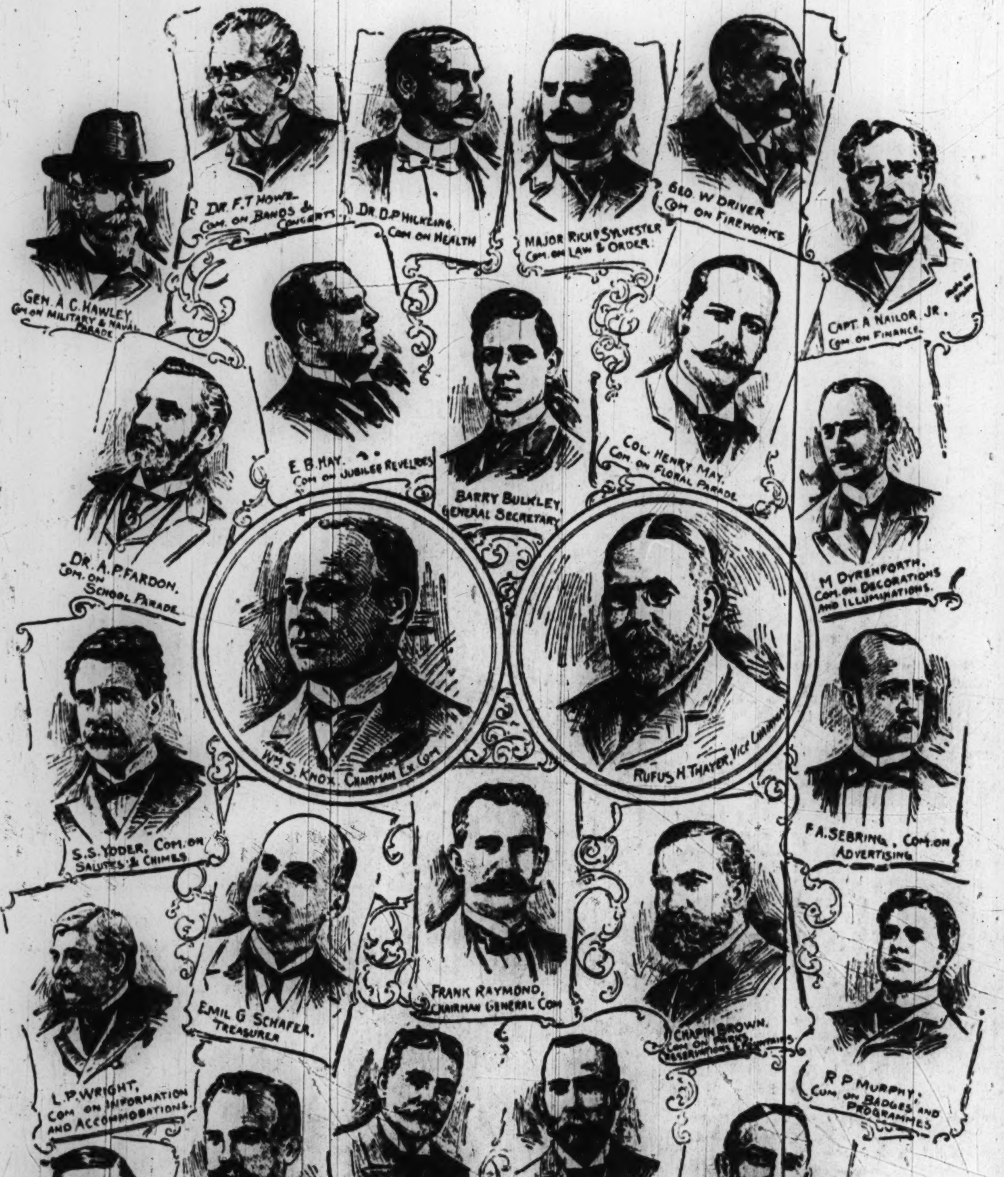
(From The Post, August 21, 1898.)



LIEUT. COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
(In the uniform of the Rough Riders.)

(From The Post, May 7, 1898.)

CHAIRMEN OF JUBILEE COMMITTEES.


GEN. A. C. HAWLEY, COM. ON MILITARY & NAVAL PARADE
DR. F. T. HOWE, COM. ON BANDS & CONCERTS
DR. D. P. HICKLING, COM. ON HEALTH
MAJOR RICHD SYLVESTER, COM. ON LAW & ORDER
GEO. W. DRIVER, COM. ON FIREWORKS
CAPT. A. NAILOR, JR., COM. ON FINANCE
E. B. HAY, COM. ON JUBILEE REVELRIES
BARRY BULKLEY, GENERAL SECRETARY
COL. HENRY MAY, COM. ON FLORAL PARADE
DR. A. P. FARDON, COM. ON SCHOOL PARADE
M. DYRENFORTH, COM. ON DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS
WM. S. KNOX, CHAIRMAN EX. COM.
RUFUS H. THAYER, VICE CHAIRMAN
S. S. YODER, COM. ON SALUTES & CHIMES
F. A. SEBRING, COM. ON ADVERTISING
FRANK RAYMOND, CHAIRMAN GENERAL COM.
EMIL G. SCHAFER, TREASURER
CHAPIN BROWN, COM. ON PARKS, RESERVATIONS & FOUNTAINS
L. P. WRIGHT, COM. ON INFORMATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS
R. P. MURPHY, COM. ON BADGES AND PROGRAMMES
L. M. SAUNDERS, COM. ON RAILROADS
V. BALDWIN JOHNSON, COM. ON HISTORICAL PAGEANT
LEO SIMMONS, COM. ON LAW
H. L. WEST, COM. ON PRESS
WILLIAM DICKSON, COM. ON CIVIC PARADE

(From The Post, May 23, 1899.)

Heads of the committees which arranged the great peace jubilee held in Washington May 23, 1899, to celebrate the close of the War with Spain.

International Finance Corporation
INVESTMENT BUILDING

Funds available for purchase of Real Estate Securities on improved Business and Residential Property.

Accounts Receivable and Notes purchased from Manufacturing and Mercantile Firms.

CONGRATULATIONS
to
The Washington Post
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Fiftieth Anniversary

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CALLED OUT MAY, 1898, GUARDSMEN WERE IN THICK OF FIGHT IN JULY

CAPITAL STIRRED AS MEN MUSTERED FOR SPANISH WAR

Regiment Arrived at Sibony, Cuba, and Were in Action on July 14.

DISTRICT COMPANIES SUFFERED FROM FEVER

Great Mass Meeting Held at Post's Suggestion to Welcome Troops Home.

Guard won the first prize of $500 in the maiden drill, and Sergt. McAnally won first prize as the best-drilled soldier. Lieut. T. Arthur Tomlinson was killed by a switch engine at Little Rock on July 8.

District Loses Hilton Trophy.

That year, on September 4, at Manasquan, N. J., the District rifle brigade lost the Hilton Trophy and the interstate match.

In March, 1895, the National Guard removed to their new armory just east of Convention Hall, and the boys were supposed to have the use of the hall for their drills, but there was constant trouble over this. A bridge connected the armory with Convention Hall.

At the interstate drill at Memphis, May 17, 1895, Capt. Domer of the National Fencibles, the pride of Washington, omitted ten numbers, presumably because he was given a defective program, and thus the Fencibles finished sixth in Class A, losing the Galveston Cup to the Thurston Rifles, of Omaha. But the Morton Cadets, Capt. Edgar A. Schilling, covered themselves with glory. They captured second prize in Class A, $2,500; the first prize in Class B, $1,000; and second prize in Class C, $500. This was the "kid company" of the Guard.

The Guard went into camp that year, June 14, at Fort Washington. There was a lack of interest shown which displeased Gen. Ordway. On July 2, orders were issued at headquarters disbanding the National Fencibles. The company decided to become an independent organization outside the Guard, and on July 9 filed articles of incorporation. The new armory of the company was at 913 E street, where the boys maintained a pleasant club.

On September 5, 1895, the District rifle team redeemed itself, and at Seagirt, N. J., won the Hilton Trophy, with 1,097, beating by one point the record established by Massachusetts in 1886.

On December 2, of the same year, the District Bicycle Militia Company carried dispatches to New York, over very bad roads, in twelve minutes under the schedule set, in order to test the feasibility of this method of transmitting military dispatches.

Mortons Win Galveston Cup.

The Morton Cadets on May 15, 1896, won the interstate drill at Savannah, Ga., taking the first prize of $2,500 and bringing the Galveston Cup back to Washington. The uniforms of every man in the Morton Cadets were tailor-made. And how those dudes could drill!

There was no encampment of the National Guard in 1896, largely due to lack of funds. On July 21, of that year, the National Fencibles was mustered back into the Guard by Gen. Ordway as Company C, Second Battalion, which it had been before. The officers were: Captain, C. S. Domer; first lieutenant, Lee B. Mosher, and second lieutenant, W. W. Mortimer. On September 3, the District rifle team again won the Hilton Trophy, at Seagirt.

The District Naval Battalion was initiated, but not completely organized in 1897, which was to prove an eventful year. The war with Spain was drawing near. The Guard went into camp at Fort Washington, June 10, the Morton Cadets won second prize at the interstate drill at San Antonio, and the Guard lost its commander.

Gen. Ordway died at the Hoffman House, New York, November 21, 1897, and was buried at Arlington on November 24, with impressive military honors. The command devolved temporarily upon Col. Cecil Clay, the senior colonel.

However, on November 30, President McKinley appointed Maj. George H. Harries, inspector general of rifle practice, to command the District of Columbia National Guard, with the rank of brigadier general.

Gen. Harries, a natural born soldier, was admirably equipped. Born in Wales in 1860, and coming to the United States as a child, he had enlisted in the District Guard in 1889, and rose to command through exceptional merit. Col. Clay resigned, and Maj. M. Emmet Urell, a veteran of the Civil War and soon to be a veteran of another, was appointed colonel. Capt. James E. Bell became inspector general of rifle practice.

McKinley Calls for Volunteers.

In December, 1897, the Guard moved from the L street quarters to a more desirable armory over Center Market. It was there when the call to the colors came the following spring.

Came then the blowing up of the Maine, the long inquiry, the rising tide of feeling against Spain for her mismanagement and cruelties in Cuba, and the declaration of war. President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers from the militia. Gen. Harries at first ordered out the entire brigade, but after marching to Soldiers' Home, orders were issued at the War Department for its recall. The boys hung around the armory, and although the District would have been glad to send a whole brigade, a regiment was all that was allotted. All were in eagerness to be away.

Finally, the great day came and the First Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers, marched away to war—via the training camp. This was at "Woodburn Manor," eight miles from Washington and one mile from the old District line, near Falls Church, Va. It was reached by railroad and trolley. The farm, of 600 acres, well watered, was owned by Mrs. Emma F. Campbell and was once known as the Lord Fairfax estate, and here Anne, the daughter of Sir William Fairfax, married Lawrence Washington. There were two mansion houses on the property, which was leased by the Quartermaster Department of the Army.

The First Battalion left the Center Market Armory on Friday, May 13, 1898, and, commanded by Maj. M. Emmet Urell, proceeded to the camp, and in the afternoon the wagon trains moved out. There were scenes of great excitement as the boys, in their old-fashioned blue uniforms, made the first lap of their journey to Cuba. To the old-timers they recalled the boys of '61. How proud Washington was of them, and how the people, in their enthusiasm, turned out and cheered them! These were the most stirring days Washington had seen since the close of the Civil War.

The Center Market Armory was on the second floor of the market building and was reached by a long, narrow, wooden bridge, with an iron railing, that spanned the park and the street between the armory and Pennsylvania avenue.

Gen. Harries was denied the privilege of commanding a brigade of District troops, but, instead of a mere battalion, as was first talked of, Washington was allowed a full regiment, and Harries was commissioned a colonel. The other officers were: Lieutenant colonel, C. H. Heyl, regimental adjutant, First Lieut. William E. Horton.

The First Battalion was commanded by Maj. M. Emmet Urell, First Lieut. James L. Mock, battalion adjutant. The Second Battalion was commanded by Maj. Charles de Lano Hine, First Lieut. Charles B. Hudson, battalion adjutant; Third Battalion, Maj. Richard A. O'Brien, First Lieut. C. Fred Cook, battalion adjutant. The Quartermaster was First Lieut. John M. Field; chaplain, the Rev. George F. Dudley; surgeon, Maj. R. A. Pyles; assistant surgeon, First Lieut. Clarence A. Weaver; assistant surgeon, First Lieut. S. Clifford Cox. The companies were commanded as follows: A, Capt. Harry Walsh; B, Capt. William T. H. King; C, Charles S. Domer; D, Capt. William S. Hodges; E, Capt. Frank L. Graham; F, Capt. Ott. G. Simonson; G, Capt. F. S. Hodgson; H, Capt. H. B. Looker; I, Capt. Richard H. Simms; K, Capt. Glendie B. Young; L, Capt. George W. England; M, Capt. Sydney L. Jacobs.

Capt. Simonson was taken ill at Tampa and compelled to return to Washington. Lieut. Mock, adjutant of the First battalion, succeeded him as commander of Company F and returned from the war with the rank of captain. Lieut. D. V. Chisholm became battalion adjutant to succeed Lieut. Mock.

Other changes were made in the officers so that on the return from the war Lieut. Robert C. Mayer was staff adjutant; First Lieut. William F. Crist was commanding Company I instead of Capt. Simms, and First Lieut. G. C. Shaw was commanding Company M instead of Capt. Jacobs.

"Woodburn Manor" was afterward designated as "Camp Alger," and by the latter part of May a total of 7,000 troops were stationed there, and Washington was filled with soldiers on leave. The number was largely increased later on.

On May 20 the ladies of the Loyal Legion presented the District regiment with a handsome stand of colors, and the following day the District regiment left Camp Alger for Chickamauga.

March Off to War.

For the first time since the Civil War Pennsylvania avenue resounded to the measured tread of armed troops marching to war.

The regiment camped briefly on the Monument Lot, where the boys said their farewells to their sweethearts and families, and then swung through the historic Appian Way of the Republic, being reviewed as they passed the White House by President McKinley, Secretary Alger and other officials. By 8 o'clock p. m. the regiment was on its way to Camp Thomas.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of June 1 the District Volunteers left Chickamauga for Tampa, where, on June 5, the regiment was joined by its band. Up to this time, a dispatch to The Post from Tampa, dated June 6, stated, the regiment, so soon to go to Cuba, had no rifle practice! On June 8 The Post reported that winter underclothing was being issued to the men. And this for service in the tropics! The sins of unpreparedness were about to bear their bitter fruit. In the light of what happened in the Spanish War pacifism should be made a penal offense.

The most exciting incident at Tampa occurred at 10 o'clock p. m. June 16, when a wild stampede of 3,000 horses and mules endangered the camp of the District regiment. Nobody was injured.

On Sunday, July 3, the District boys, 36 officers and 817 men, embarked on the transport Catania as reinforcements for Gen. Shafter at Santiago, where a battle was then in progress. The regiment was a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Fourth Corps.

Arrive During Battle.

The corps was commanded by Maj. Gen. J. J. Coppinger. The division commander was Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, and the brigade commander was Brig. Gen. Lewis H. Carpenter. The District regiment was brigaded with the Fifth Maryland and Second New York regiments.

The District regiment arrived at Siboney, Cuba, July 10, the bombardment of Santiago then being in progress. By the 12th they were intrenched on the firing line before Santiago under heavy fire. The regiment was on the right of the line in a position that had just been occupied by the Twenty-fifth regular infantry. The men were subjected to pouring tropical rains and a scorching heat. They went into action at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 14.

Under date of July 30, H. B. Caldwell, The Post's special correspondent with the District troops, reported that there were 150 cases of coast fever in the regiment. Private William Francis Poore, Company D, died. His was the first death since the regiment had left Tampa, and the second since it had left Washington.

Under date of August 6 The Post's special correspondent at Santiago reported that 20 per cent of the District troops were ill of fever. There was no yellow fever among them, and as yet there had been no more deaths. By this time they had taken part in the capture of Santiago, the war was virtually over and peace negotiation were under way.

Under date of August 9 the death at Santiago was reported of Lieut. Richard J. Harden, of Company A, the Emmet Guards. On August 12 Private Socrates Maupin, Company G, Morton Cadets, died of typhoid fever. These were anxious days for the people of Washington.

The District regiment started home from Santiago on August 19, the Second and Third Battalions being the first to leave on the transport Hudson. On August 20, Commissioner Ross, at the suggestion of The Post, called a mass meeting of citizens to arrange for a welcome to the returning soldiers.

Washington had reason to be proud of her record. The Capital furnished more soldiers in proportion to population than any State in the Union.

The mass-meeting proposed by The Post was held at the National Theater on Wednesday evening, August 24, and was the most notable gathering of the citizens in the history of the city up to that time. Perhaps it has never been excelled.

Praise for The Post.

After a program of patriotic music by the Marine Band, the introductory address was delivered by Commissioner Ross, and there were addresses by Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., the eloquent pastor of St. Patrick's Church; Corporal James Tanner, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and others.

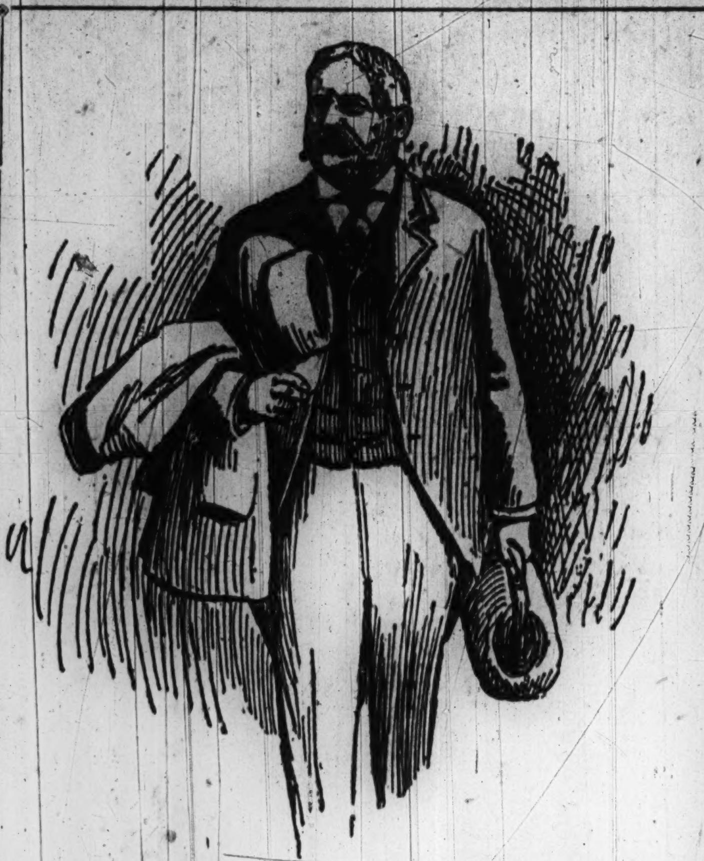
A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Everywhere was given to The Post generous praise for its idea.

The regiment went first to a rest camp at Montauk, Long Island. Col. Harries and the First Battalion reached there August 28 on the transport Minnewaska. Sergt. Newton H. Ferree, jr., died of typhoid fever at Montauk, August 26.

The boys came home on Friday, September 9, and all Washington turned out to welcome them. "Sad was the hour of their departure," said The Post, "but glorious was the day of their homecoming." And it was.

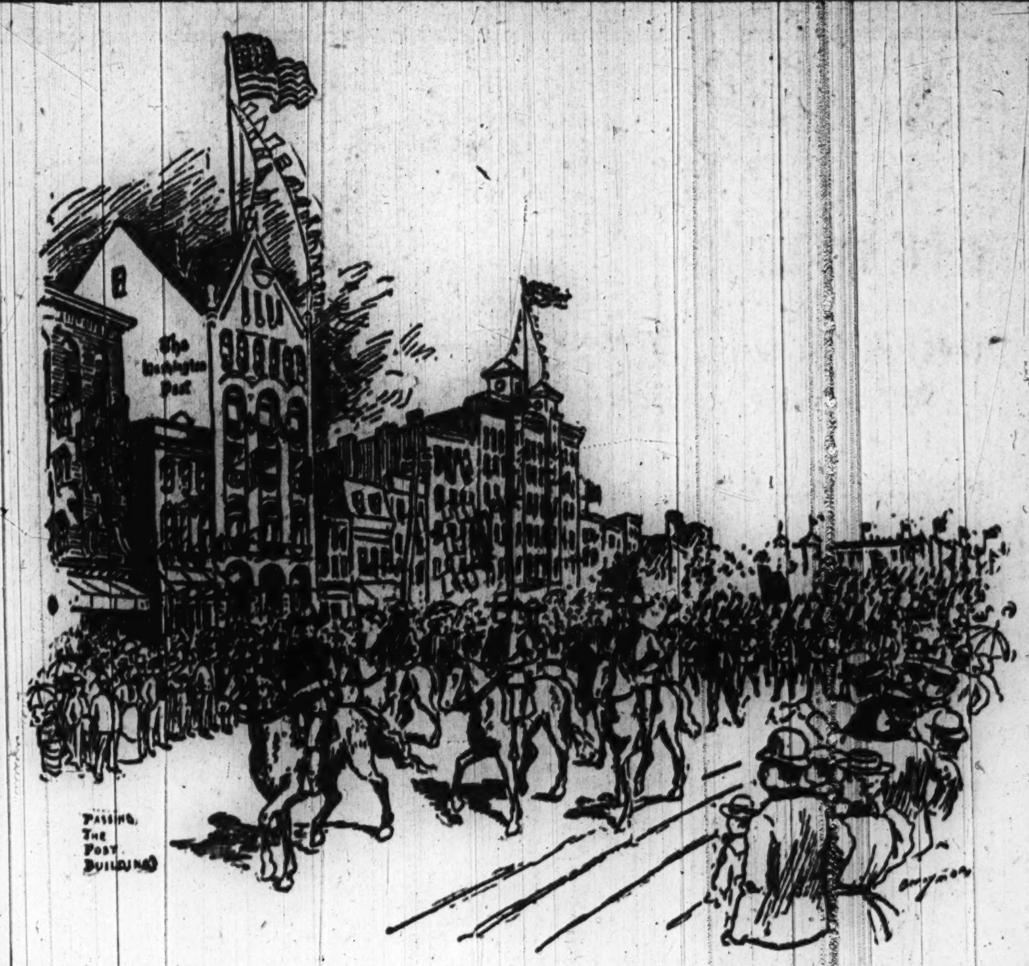
The trains from Montauk stopped on Virginia avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-Half streets, and here joyous reunions took place. Then up Pennsylvania avenue, in a blazing sun they marched, commanded by their great soldier, Gen. Harries, every rifle decorated with a bouquet of flowers, the sick and convalescent in carriages. President McKinley reviewed them at the White House, and finally, in the White Lot, the regiment was disbanded.

It was a wonderful homecoming. The heroic victims of national unpreparedness! Sent into pestilential Siboney in winter underwear and heavy blue uniforms under the remorseless sun of the tropics. Marched to the front at night in a torrential rain. Assisting in the fall of Santiago, and denied the privilege of seeing the city they had helped to capture. A significant day—a significant lesson. We, as a nation, profited by that lesson 20 years later, when the



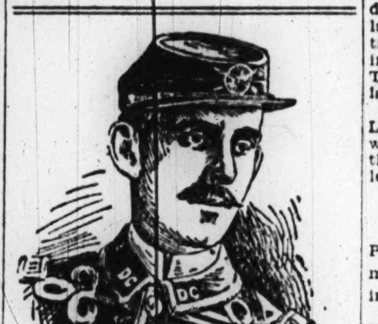
(From The Post, April 13, 1898.)

CONSUL GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.
From a likeness made when he came to Washington from Havana to confer with the President and Secretary of State during the crisis with Spain.

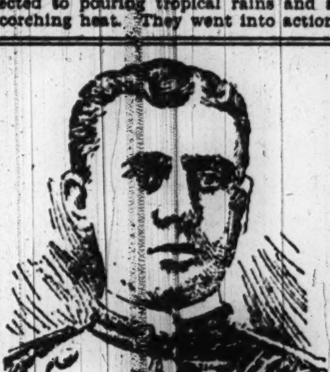


(From The Post, September 10, 1898.)

District Volunteers returning home from the War with Spain.

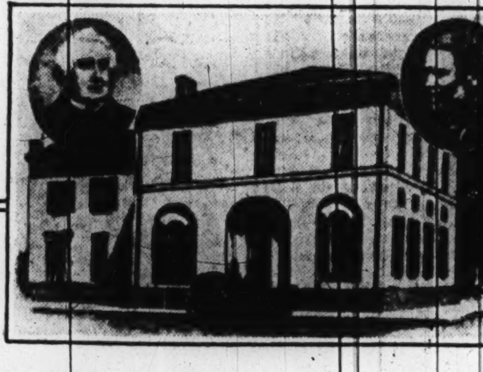


CAPT. FRANK B. COUCH,
who commanded the Washington Military Cycle Company, D. C. N. G., the first military company in the United States to be mounted on bicycles.



CAPT. EUGENE J. EDWARDS,
commanding officer of the Corcoran Cadet Corps, organized February 22, 1883, Company A, First Battalion, D. C. N. G.

7th and Eye Streets Branch


Banking House of Riggs & Co. (1854-1896). Corner 15th St., New York and Penna. Aves.

Upper Left: William W. Corcoran. Upper Right: George W. Riggs.

Dupont Circle Branch
1913 Massachusetts Ave.

THE foundation of the Riggs National Bank was laid in 1836 by William W. Corcoran, who opened an office to engage in investment banking. In 1840, George W. Riggs became a partner and the firm took the name of Corcoran & Riggs. Mr. Corcoran retired in 1854 and the firm became Riggs & Co. In 1866 Charles C. Glover entered the employ as a clerk and became a partner seven years later. From that date Mr. Glover has molded the destinies of the bank. It was nationalized as the Riggs National Bank in 1896. Mr. Glover served as president from 1896 to 1921, since which time he has continued to participate actively in its management as Chairman of the Board. Milton E. Ailes succeeded Mr. Glover as president in 1921, and upon his death in 1925, Mr. Robert V. Fleming, who entered the bank in 1907, was elected president. During its existence, for nearly a century, the Riggs National Bank has devoted itself to the upbuilding of the best interests of the City of Washington. It has served with strict fidelity and liberality the individual and mercantile interests of the community and has been a favorite bank of Presidents, diplomats and high officials of the Government.

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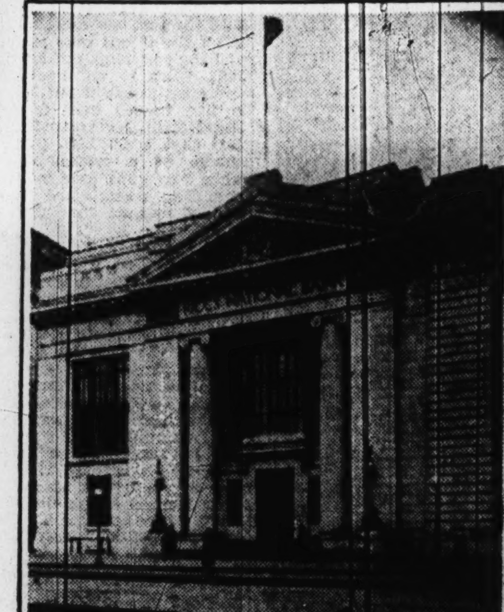

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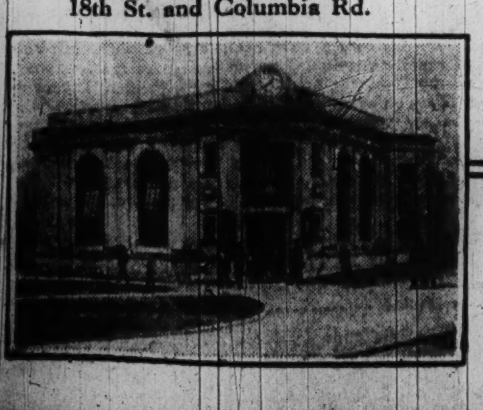
Northwest Branch
18th St. and Columbia Rd.

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The RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
of Washington, D.C.

DISTRICT GUARD SENT 2,324 TRAINED MEN WITH THE A. E. F.

71 MILITIAMEN LOST LIVES; 500 OTHERS WON COMMISSIONS

Preliminary Training Obtained by Service Along Mexican Boundary.

DISTRICT MEN PART OF RAINBOW DIVISION

French Headquarters of Units Were Established at Bar-sur-Seine.

District sent another force into the field.

Company H, of the District Regiment, commanded by Capt. Henry Looker, saw service, not with the regiment in Cuba, but in Porto Rico. This was the Engineer Company. It returned to Washington on the night of September 16, 1898, and it also received a vociferous welcome by the people of Washington.

Many things happened between the return of the first District volunteers and the World War. Always there was steady improvement in the National Guard, which was organized with Gen. Harries at its head. Each year the guard went into camp for training. In 1904 it participated in the great maneuvers at Manassas.

As commanding officer of the National Guard, after his return from Cuba, Col. Harries sent the following nominations of officers in the Naval Battalion to the Secretary of the Navy:

Robert P. Haines, commander; J. S. McGrath, lieutenant commander; Joseph S. Van Fleet, lieutenant; A. E. Smith, chief engineer; Sidney Bieber, paymaster; Granville Lewis, jr., lieutentant (junior grade); Robert T. Bradley, ensign; L. Claude Covell, ensign, and Charles Rugers, ensign. Judge Advocate General Lisher held that only the President could make the nominations.

Brig. Gen. George H. Harries commanded the District of Columbia National Guard until May 26, 1915. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Ourand was promoted to command the guard, succeeding him but only for the purposes of retirement. He served only a few days and was succeeded on June 4, 1915, by Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, who served until August 22, 1917. The next commander was Richard D. Simms, who was appointed January 16, 1918, and served until March 31, 1920. Following him Gen. Harvey was recommissioned on April 20, 1920, and retired April 22, 1920. Brig. Gen. Anton Stephan was placed in command of the guard April 29, 1920 and promoted to be a major general July 31, 1923. He still commands the guard.

Gen. Harries served as a major general in the World War.

On Mexican Border.

Following the Spanish War came a period of preparation for the greater conflict that later on was to shake the whole world to its foundations and beckon to Washington boys to go to an alien land to fight a foreign foe.

The Spanish War knocked the oldtime militia company higher than a kite. The old blue uniforms, the great shakos, the fancy gold braid and nodding plumes—all these went out as khaki, born of tropical necessity, came in.

Only the military experts of the Army and a few other students of European politics visualized the World War. The District National Guard, on field and in armory, prepared for Armageddon. It held maneuvers every summer and became a well-trained unit.

In 1915 two regiments of Infantry were consolidated into one, known as the Third Infantry, and an additional battery of Field Artillery, one troop of Cavalry and two companies of Coast Artillery were organized.

In June, 1916, the District Guard was mustered into the Federal service for duty on the Mexican border, and there it obtained the final training for the war "over there."

In the A. E. F.

To the American Expeditionary Forces the District of Columbia National Guard furnished 108 officers and 2,216 enlisted men. Of those mustered, a total of 10 officers and 61 men lost their lives, 6 officers and 24 men being killed in action and 8 enlisted men dying of wounds. Approximately 500 former members of the guard received commissions during the World War. Over 20 officers who entered service as National Guardsmen at the outbreak of the World War have been commissioned in the Regular Army.

Organization of the Ninety-third Division was begun at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., in December, 1917. The nucleus of the division was composed of men from Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Tennessee and South Carolina.

The division was never fully organized, only headquarters and the 185th and 186th Infantry Brigades being formed. The commanding general assumed command of the division at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., in December, 1917, at which time the infantry regiments of the organization were stationed at various widely separated posts in the United States.

Upon arrival in France headquarters was stationed at Bar-sur-Seine (Aube) pending the arrival and assembly of the units of the division. These units, however, consisting of the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372d Infantry regiments, were brigaded with the French army; and in May, 1918, the personnel of headquarters was attached to the 1st and 42d Divisions pending the contemplated reassembling of the 93d Division. It was never reassembled, although never formally dissolved, and its history therefore resolves itself into the histories of its four infantry regiments.

Organized for War.

Following is the list of units of the National Guard of the District of Columbia existing at the beginning of the World War, showing units into which they were transferred:

FORTY-FIRST DIVISION.

Third Infantry: Headquarters Company to Headquarters Company, 161st Infantry; Machine Gun Company to Company A, 147th Machine Gun Battalion; Supply Company to Company C, 116th Field Signal Battalion; First Battalion to First Battalion, 161st Infantry; Second Battalion to Second Battalion, 162d Infantry; Third Battalion to Third Battalion, 163d Infantry.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

First Squadron, Cavalry: Troops A and B to Battery B, 110th Field Artillery; Troops C and D to Battery C, 110th Field Artillery.

Field Artillery: Batteries A and B to Battery A, 110th Field Artillery.

Signal Corps Company: To Company B, 104th Field Signal Battalion.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION.

First Field Hospital: To 165th Field Hospital, 117th Sanitary Train.

NINETY-THIRD DIVISION.

First Separate Battalion, Infantry (colored): To First Battalion, 372d Infantry.

At the present time the guard consists of the following units, with a total strength of 945 officers and enlisted men: One hundred and twenty-first Engineers, Headquarters Detachment, Twenty-ninth Division Special Troops; Twenty-ninth Military Police Company; First Battalion, 260th Coast Artillery; Company A, 372d Infantry (colored).

Richard D. Simms served as commander of the guard from January 16, 1918, to March 31, 1920. Following him Gen. Harvey was recommissioned on April 20, 1920, and retired April 22, 1920. Brig. Gen. Anton Stephan was placed in command April 29, 1920, and promoted to be a major general July 31, 1923. He still commands the guard.

Gen. Harries served as a major general in the World War, rendering most valuable service in France and Germany.

Handy Photo.

Burial of the bodies of those recovered immediately after the sinking of the U. S. S. Maine. The services were conducted in Arlington National Cemetery, December 28, 1899.

Schley-Sampson Dispute As Hot as Battle Itself

Controversy Over Santiago Laurels Engaged Nation, Roosevelt Finally Deciding That Neither Man Deserved Credit.

The question of who won the great victory of Santiago, July 3, 1898, the sea fight that saw Spain's last armada sunk, was one of the big problems confronting the public at the opening of the present century.

This momentous issue, which raged with much greater heat than ever the Spanish-American War did, was briefly, whether Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley or Rear Admiral William T. Sampson deserved credit for the victory.

The affair was complicated. When Spain's ambitious plans for destroying American commerce on the Atlantic seaboard gained report, hectic preparations were made to meet the enemy. Capt. Sampson, able technician, was, chiefly because of his knowledge of ordnance, promoted to the rank of rear admiral, and made commander-in-chief of the naval force on the North Atlantic station. Commodore Schley, the romantic adventurer of the sea who had found Greely at the borders of the North Pole, was placed in command of the Flying Squadron under Sampson.

Sampson Not There.

Jealousy was noted first when Schley was reported to have referred to his commanding officer as still a "captain." However, the conflagration burst out when the newspapers gave Schley credit for the victory.

It happened that Sampson had gone on his flagship, the New York, to Siboney, a few miles away, to confer with Gen. Shafter, when the Spanish ventured out of the harbor. He had been in command of the blockade of the harbor since June 1.

The Spanish squadron charged full on the Brooklyn, Schley's flagship, with the intention of ramming her, and by putting her out of commission, effecting an escape, since the Brooklyn was the fastest of the American ships. The plans of the Spanish admiral failed. Schley's flagship led the fight, and was as effective as the rest in winning the victory.

But friends of the absent Sampson challenged the laurels of Schley. The controversy tossed and fumed. The public was on the side of Schley, and naval officers and the Navy Department were on the side of Sampson.

It seems that Schley had been guilty of certain minor naval misdemeanors in the Cuban campaign leading up to the battle, which, however, had been forgotten until it was seen that the public had given him credit for the victory.

At length Edgar Stanton Maclay wrote a book entitled, "The History of the Navy," which was adopted as a standard text at Annapolis, and which referred to Schley in uncomplimentary terms.

Schley wrote to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long demanding vindication before his "brothers in arms." By way of compliance Long appointed a court of inquiry to investigate Schley's conduct in the Cuban campaign. All this happened three years after the battle.

Officer Is Censured.

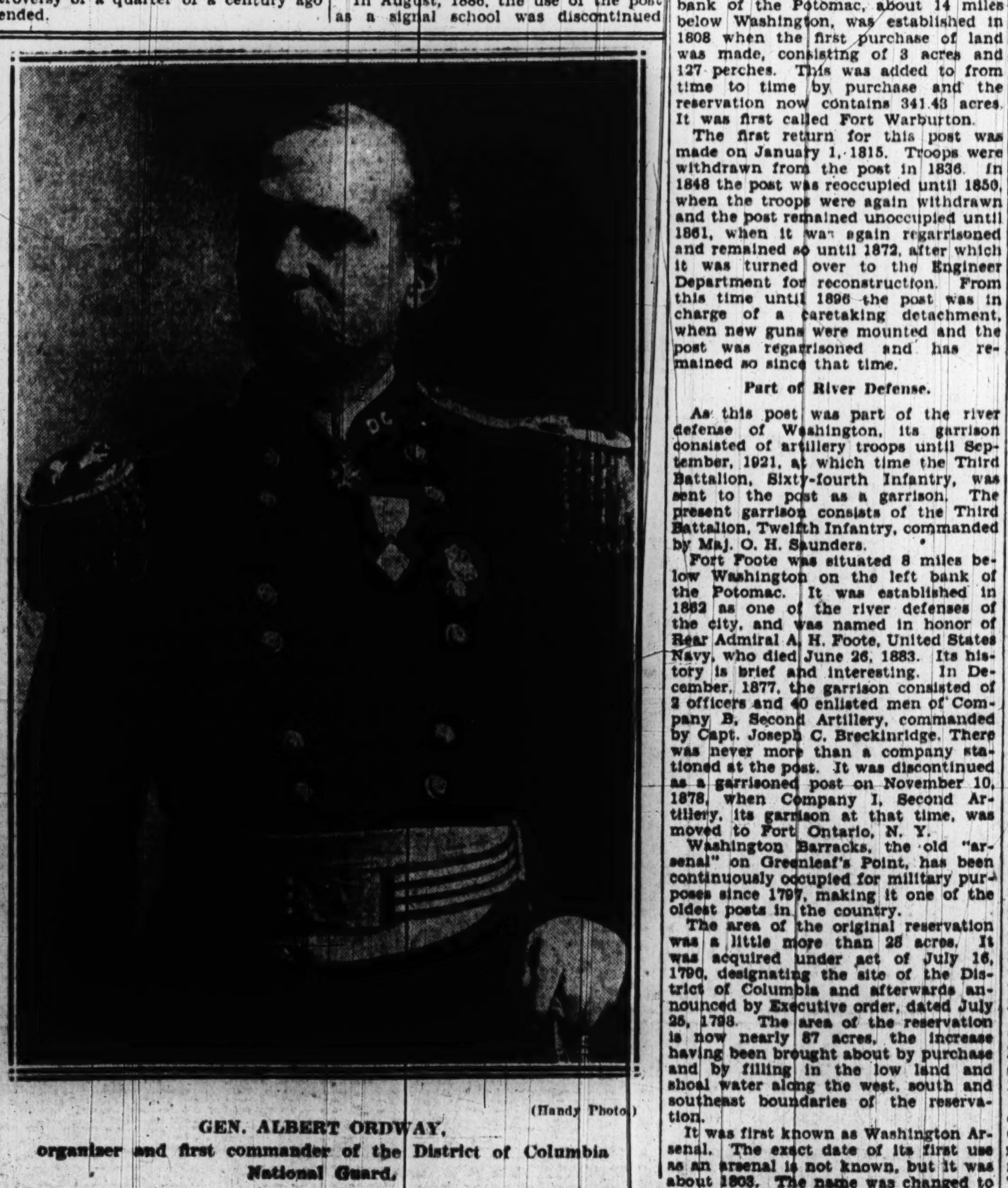
The court met at the Navy Yard in Washington on September 12, 1901, and after a tedious hearing lasting 40 days, nearly a week of which was devoted to a most exacting cross-examination of Schley, the court completed testimony and went into deliberation on the evidence, giving its decision on December 13, 1901.

The court's finding was withering to Schley. He did wrong in conducting a blockade of Cienfuegos without trying to find out if the Spanish fleet were really in that harbor. The court found many flaws in his record and decided generally that his conduct in the Cuban campaign was "characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise."

The court did not censure or approve the famous "loop" maneuver of the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago, for which Schley was criticized in some quarters, merely saying that the "turn to starboard was made to avoid getting the Brooklyn into dangerous proximity with Spanish vessels." Schley testified that the loop had been instrumental in winning the fight. Although Capt. Cook, commanding the Brooklyn, gave the order, Schley testified that he approved it tacitly, and that he would have given the same order had Capt. Cook not done so.

Schley's counsel appealed to President Roosevelt. Admiral George Dewey, president of the court, however, gave the opinion that Schley was in command at the battle. This being a bone of contention, Sampson's counsel appealed to Roosevelt also to decide the issue finally.

Roosevelt weighed the evidence, called in the captains and gave the startling decision that neither Sampson nor Schley was in command at the battle, since there was absolute record that neither one had given a single order during the fight, but that the captains of the ships were in command. It was, he said, purely a "captain's fight." Although Schley was on the Brooklyn, Capt. Cook, its commander, directed its maneuvers. And thus this great controversy of a quarter of a century ago ended.



(Handy Photo.)

GEN. ALBERT ORDWAY, organizer and first commander of the District of Columbia National Guard.

Capital Had Three Forts As Sentries 50 Years Ago

Importance of Military Establishments in Washington and Nearby Has Shown Great Increase in Half Century.

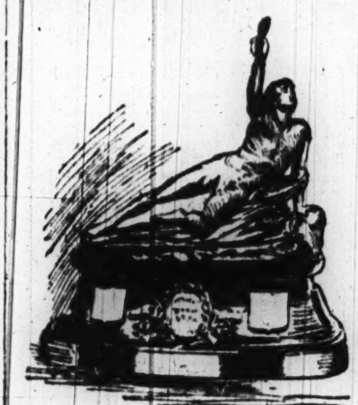
Fifty years ago the Capital had three forts standing sentry at its Southern door, two of which still maintain garrisons, Fort Myer and Fort Washington. The third, discontinued many years ago, was Fort Foote. The Washington Barracks has been a continuous military unit of the Capital since earliest days.

Fifty years ago Fort Myer, Va., was known as Fort Whipple. It is part of the Arlington estate, which was acquired by the Federal Government in 1863. The fort was established in that year as part of the defenses of Washington. It was named Fort Whipple in honor of Maj. Gen. Whipple, who died in Washington of wounds received at the Battle of Chancellorsville. From 1869 to 1886 it was used as a school of instruction for the Signal Corps On February 12, 1881, the name was changed to Fort Myer by G. O. 12, of that date, in honor of Brig. Gen. A. J. Myer, chief signal officer of the Army. It contains 317.14 acres.

In December, 1877, there were five officers and a detachment of 48 men of the Signal Service on duty at the post, which was at that time under the direct command of the chief signal officer. The post return for that month states "Fort Whipple, Va., is the post at which is stationed a force of enlisted men of the Signal Service and where is had the school of instruction of the office of the chief signal officer for officers of the Navy and such officers of the Army as are ordered for instruction; also for sergeants of the Signal Service who are for duty in the 'division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.' The detachment is there stationed for the purpose of carrying out, under the immediate direction of the chief signal officer the duties with which this office is thus charged."

In August, 1886, the use of the post as a signal school was discontinued and it remained in the hands of a caretaking detachment until July 15, 1887, when Troop B, Sixth Cavalry, arrived as a garrison. Since that time it has been a cavalry and artillery post.

The present garrison consists of the Third Cavalry (less the First squadron), the First Battalion, Sixteenth Field Artillery, and detachments of the various staff departments, and is commanded by Col. Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry, whose father, Maj. Guy V. Henry, afterward brigadier general, U. S. A., commanded the post in 1891.



From The Post, September 12, 1899.

The Interstate Trophy which was won by the District National Guard at the eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association in 1899.

Fort Washington, situated on the left bank of the Potomac, about 14 miles below Washington, was established in 1808 when the first purchase of land was made, consisting of 3 acres and 127 perches. This was added to from time to time by purchase and the reservation now contains 341.43 acres. It was first called Fort Warburton.

The first return for this post was made on January 1, 1815. Troops were withdrawn from the post in 1836. In 1848 the post was reoccupied until 1850, when the troops were again withdrawn and the post remained unoccupied until 1861, when it was again regarrisoned and remained so until 1872, after which it was turned over to the Engineer Department for reconstruction. From this time until 1896 the post was in charge of a caretaking detachment, when new guns were mounted and the post was regarrisoned and has remained so since that time.

Part of River Defense.

As this post was part of the river defense of Washington, its garrison consisted of artillery troops until September, 1921, at which time the Third Battalion, Sixty-fourth Infantry, was sent to the post as a garrison. The present garrison consists of the Third Battalion, Twelfth Infantry, commanded by Maj. O. H. Saunders.

Fort Foote was situated 8 miles below Washington on the left bank of the Potomac. It was established in 1862 as one of the river defenses of the city, and was named in honor of Rear Admiral A. H. Foote, United States Navy, who died June 26, 1883. Its history is brief and interesting. In December, 1877, the garrison consisted of 2 officers and 40 enlisted men of Company B, Second Artillery, commanded by Capt. Joseph C. Breckinridge. There was never more than a company stationed at the post. It was discontinued as a garrisoned post on November 10, 1878, when Company I, Second Artillery, its garrison at that time, was moved to Fort Ontario, N. Y.

Washington Barracks, the old "arsenal" on Greenleaf's Point, has been continuously occupied for military purposes since 1797, making it one of the oldest posts in the country.

The area of the original reservation was a little more than 28 acres. It was acquired under act of July 16, 1790, designating the site of the District of Columbia and afterwards announced by Executive order, dated July 25, 1798. The area of the reservation is now nearly 87 acres, the increase having been brought about by purchase and by filling in the low land and shoal water along the west, south and southeast boundaries of the reservation.

It was first known as Washington Arsenal. The exact date of its first use as an arsenal is not known, but it was about 1803. The name was changed to Washington Barracks in 1881 and again changed to the Army War College in 1927.

In 1877 the garrison consisted of a detachment of eighteen men commanded by Lieut. Col. J. McNutt, Ordnance, and Company I, Second Artillery, commanded by Capt. F. B. Hamilton, Second Artillery. Its present garrison consists of Headquarters, the Army War College, Army War College Service Detachment, Detachment Seventeenth Signal Service Company, detachments of the various staff departments, Engineer Reproduction Plant, the Army Band and the Army Music School, commanded by Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U. S. A.

Hospital Opened in 1909.

Walter Reed United States General Hospital is situated west of Georgia avenue, near the north corner of the District. The reservation contains an area of about 43.27 acres.

It was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 3, 1905, and was first opened for the reception of patients on May 1, 1909. Its first commanding officer was Lieut. Col. William H. Arthur, and the first garrison consists of Company C, Hospital Corps, and a detachment of 62 men of the Hospital Corps, a total of 144 enlisted men. On May 31, 1909, the total number of patients was 85 officers, 2 enlisted men and 1 civilian.

It was designated Walter Reed United States General Hospital by Paragraph 2, General Orders No. 172, War Department, October 18, 1905, which reads as follows:

"The Army General Hospital, which will be constructed in the District of Columbia under authority conferred by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1905, is designated and will be known as the Walter Reed United States General Hospital in honor of the late Walter Reed, surgeon, United States Army, whose demonstration of the mode of transmission of yellow fever is of the highest public importance."

The present commanding officer of the hospital is Brig. Gen. James M. Kennedy, Medical Corps. There are on duty 54 officers of the Medical Corps, 17 officers of the Medical Corps Reserve, 12 officers of the Dental Corps, 4 officers of the Medical Administrative Corps, 97 graduate and 151 student nurses and a detachment of 523 enlisted men. The total number of patients is 713.

CAPITAL HAS SEEN GRAND ARMY LINES THINNED BY YEARS

Three National Encampments of Veterans Held Here in Half Century.

REQUIEM NOTE FIRST STRUCK IN OCTOBER, 1902

Parade in 1915 Brought Tears as Boys of 1861 Passed Courageously in Review.

Time's thinning of the ranks of the veterans who fought to save the Union in the bitter years of 1861 to 1865 has been portrayed in pageant in three national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic held here in the last 50 years.

The first of these was the twenty-sixth annual encampment from September 19 to 23, 1892—a great reunion of stalwart comrades of the battlefield. The veterans who gathered then were strong men in the prime of middle life, indeed the ruling force of the Nation.

The second appearance of the Grand Army hosts here was the thirty-sixth national encampment, October 6 to 10, 1902. It was then that the requiem note of the "thinning blue line" first was struck. It was evident that there was a decline in this reunion from the great reunion of ten years before, when the only note of sorrow was the mention that only decline could be expected.

Last Assemblage Here.

The third assemblage here was on the occasion of the forty-ninth annual encampment, September 27 to October 3, 1915. The note then was quite different. It was one of pathos. Such words as "remnant" then appeared to describe the assembled veterans—a word that 23 years before was obviously as far from the general consciousness as the pall and disappointment of middle age is from the hopeful aspirations of youth. That encampment was a kind of requiem in itself. It was reported that the reunion probably would be the last in the Capital. Subsequent developments have born out that prophecy. There has been none here since.

However, these three encampments have not been the only ones held here. The fourth national encampment, May 11 and 12, 1870, was held in the Capital. Still in that early date the Grand Army of the Republic was as yet an infant organization. It had not drawn together such a wide membership as to become the chief, representative, and sole organized body of Union veterans. The membership then probably was not as great as now, although certain noted Union generals then were connected with it.

Greatest Meeting in 1892.

The twenty-sixth encampment in 1892 was the great, prime event, the greatest of the reunions. The veterans were returning once more to the Capital which they had defended. There was prospect of a second parade down the same avenue that they had paraded over 30 years before.

Yet, there was an obvious difference now, although the difference did not press so sharply on the mind. The department commanders who ten years before could be distinguished by black or auburn beards now were turning gray. The men who were in their fifties before were in their sixties now. The same great host came, probably more than 100,000, but only half the host were veterans. Many veterans brought their wives along before, but wives were in particular evidence this time.

OPENING EXPOSITION AN EVENT

When President Arthur Touched Button It Was a New Idea.

President Arthur opened the New Orlean's World's Industrial Cotton Exposition on December 16, 1884, by touching an electric button in the White House.

Things of this sort have been done by other Presidents hundreds of times since then, but there is something about this incident which makes it unique, for it was the first time it was ever done, and was regarded as a highly thrilling experiment.

The President went through the performance with great dignity in the East Room, in the presence of many Senators and Representatives, members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers and distinguished guests. It was made the occasion of an elaborate social function.

EXTRA.

11 P. M.

VICTORY

(From The Post, May 1, 1898.)

The Post tells Washington of Dewey's victory at Manila Bay.

Dewey Wildly Acclaimed On Return From Manila

White House Reception, Parade, Speeches, Fireworks for Victor—Nation Gave Him $50,000 Home.

One of the most memorable celebrations in the history of Washington occurred on October 2, 1899, when Admiral George Dewey, the hero of the battle of Manila, returned in triumph to the Capital to receive the applause and gratitude of the American people.

New York had just honored him, and the train which bore him to the seat of government passed en route between solid lines of humanity gathered along the railroad. He arrived at the old Pennsylvania station at night, to find the city brilliantly illuminated by electricity and the bursting of fireworks. A committee headed by Mr. John Joy Edson had escorted him from New York

Escorted by a great parade up Pennsylvania avenue, which was packed with cheering people, the admiral proceeded to the White House, where he was first welcomed, at the portico, by John D Long, Secretary of the Navy, and then presented to President McKinley, who awaited him in the library. The President and the admiral and distinguished officials then proceeded to the reviewing stand, south of the Treasury, and reviewed the parade, after which Admiral Dewey went to the residence of his hostess, Mrs. Washington McLean, who then resided in the Alexander R. Shepherd house, afterward known as the Draper mansion, at the northeast corner of Connecticut avenue and K street.

The following day, accompanied by President McKinley, Admiral Dewey rode in a carriage down the Avenue to the Capitol, and once again the people went mad with delight as they paid their tribute to the man who had made America a world power, and added new glories to the feats of John Paul Jones, Decatur, Lawrence and Farragut.

Vast crowds assembled at the east front of the Capitol, where at noon there were speeches and exercises, concluding with the presentation to the admiral, by the President, of the magnificent jeweled sword which had been voted to him by Congress. That night there was a brilliant state dinner at the White House.

Meanwhile a fund in excess of $50,000 had been raised by popular subscription for the purpose of presenting a home in Washington to the idol of the people. Finally the committee decided upon the residence built in 1887 by James E. Fitch, at 1747 Rhode Island avenue, and this was purchased, October 21, 1899, for $50,000, furnished, and on October 26 the title, deed, and keys were formally tendered to the admiral, who at once took possession of his new home.

Admiral Dewey was married on November 9, 1899, to Mrs. Mildred M. Hazen, widow of Gen. W. B. Hazen and daughter of Mrs. Washington McLean. The ceremony was performed at the rectory of St. Paul's Catholic Church.

The subsequent presentation to his wife of the Rhode Island avenue house which had been presented to him, which he did on November 20, created considerable unfavorable comment by a certain class of people, which was as uncalled for as it was in bad taste. The property shortly afterward was deeded to the admiral's son, George Dewey.

Admiral Dewey died in Washington, January 16, 1917.

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A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

WHEN the Capital of the United States was transferred to its present location, adjoining the Mount Vernon estate of George Washington, he is said to have written to a friend, "If you want your grandchildren to be rich, buy real estate in Washington." The wisdom of this prophecy may best be judged by the fact that today most of the large fortunes of Washingtonians are due primarily to the enhancement of real property values in the limited area, approximately eight miles square, comprising the District of Columbia. Looking into the future, it appears conservative to make a similar prophecy with the knowledge that the City of Washington, backed by the unlimited power and resources of the Federal Government, guarantees a stabilized investment field unrivalled throughout the world. It is certain that the greatest nation the world has ever known should have a proportionately great Capital City.

The Realty Investment & Securities Corporation has been organized to take advantage of this situation and to make it possible for investors everywhere to participate in America's soundest investment—Real Estate and Securities at the Nation's Capital. This company has established its principal office in the Southern Building in the center of the financial district, and in less than a year has acquired approximately one and one-half million dollars worth of real estate in the fastest growing sections of Washington.

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FIFTY YEARS SEE REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN TRANSPORTATION

ELECTRIC RAILWAY WAS STARTED HERE IN FEBRUARY, 1891

Six Storage-Battery Cars Ran on Eckington and Soldiers' Home Line.

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. FORMED BY 1895 UNION

Washington Escaped Overhead Wires by Senate's Action in 1892.

Revolutionary changes in transportation and illumination are among the outstanding improvements in Washington during the past 50 years.

The Post was born in a city lighted by a few gas lamps or old-fashioned oil lamps, and as no attempt was made to keep these burning when the moon was supposed to be shining, and as the city was frequently bathed in a pall of fog from the pestilential Potomac Flats, the nights were frequently characterized by a Stygian darkness.

The people depended upon horse cars drawn by two or sometimes only one horse, or upon horse-drawn hacks and carriages, for their transportation. The safety bicycle had not yet even been invented.

The coming of electricity was perhaps the most important thing in the development of the city, and the discovery of the process for making gasoline and the invention of the gasoline motor later on contributed to the wonderful expansion of the city made possible by modern transportation.

New Suburbs Opened.

With the coming of electricity new street railways ran by this power were built, opening new suburbs, and the old horse-drawn car lines—the Washington & Georgetown, and the Metropolitan line, the former known as the Avenue and the latter as the F street line—followed suit, and went over to the new power. The Eckington line, which opened the suburb of that name in the Northeast part of the city, was the pioneer in this field of transportation, the United States Electric Lighting Co. the pioneer in the field of illumination.

On March 3, 1881, Congress granted the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Co. the right to extend its tracks in the Southwest section of the city.

This was the old Belt Line, whose small cars, with a little step in the rear, were drawn by one horse, and in the old days the horse wore a bell around his neck which played a merry tune as he ambled along over the cobblestones. This line, which was to play an important part later on in the street car merger of 1900, at which time all but one of the street railway systems lines were brought together, made a complete circle of the city.

Fare Was 3 Cents.

On March 24, 1881, and it seems amusing to think of it now, eight one-horse cars were put in service on Pennsylvania avenue, running from Eighteenth street to New Jersey avenue southeast, where they turned into the Capitol Grounds. A few days later twenty of these cars, which were painted a pale yellow in color, were in operation, and service in the downtown section was much improved. The fare was 3 cents, and in those days there was a small 3-cent piece in circulation and also a large copper 2-cent piece, both of which are no longer used.

A little earlier than this the Herdic Phaeton Co. was incorporated for twenty years, under an act of Congress of December 31, 1880. The trustees were Samuel G. Eberly and A. B. Middaugh, of Washington, and Andrew D. Hepburn and James D. Potts, of Philadelphia. On February 16, 1881, Peter Herdic, of Philadelphia, proprietor of this unique vehicle assigned to Joseph D. Potts the exclusive right to operate in Washington the vehicles invented by him and called by his name. They were rather long; the entrance was at the rear, and the passenger was obliged to walk to the front of the herdic and drop his fare in a little slot. The fare was 5 cents. The seats ran lengthwise and had soft cushions upholstered in yellow plush. They were lighted by oil lamps, or gas, and in the winter time the floor was strewn with straw to keep the feet of the passengers from freezing off. The herdic line began running on Pennsylvania avenue on December 20, 1880. The stables were on C between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.

Hansom Cabs Arrive.

In January, 1883, the supply of herdic cabs, which ran down East Capitol street from Lincoln Park through the Capitol Grounds and along Pennsylvania avenue, were reinforced by four English hansom cabs, the first to make their appearance in Washington. The fare was 25 cents to any part of the city not over 1 mile, and these were the forefathers of the modern taxicab They were introduced by the Union Transfer Co. under George I. Phillips and caused a reduction in hack fares from $1.50 to 75 cents an hour, and thus cheapened transportation.

The winter of 1883 was characterized by a heavy snowfall and Allison Nailor rented his sleighs for $5 an hour, which was considerably higher than the price today for an automobile. There was a grand snow carnival on the Avenue on January 12, 1883.

On Friday, September 28, 1883, 30 new herdics were put on the streets of the city, and 40 additional hansoms were added, bringing the total up to 200.

In October of the same year there was a street car strike and the city was without transportation on three main lines.

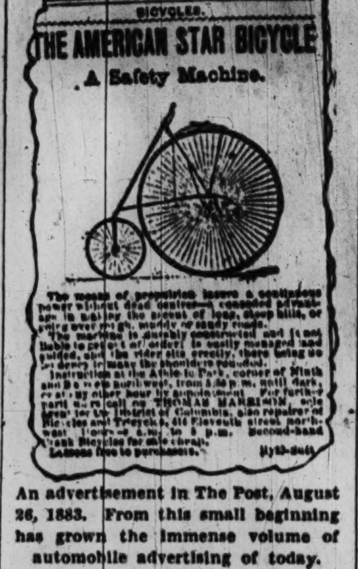
$2 a Day for Car Men.

It is interesting to recall that the strike was caused by the men demanding $2 per day for a 13½-hour day. Motormen and conductors now receive a minimum of 50 cents an hour for an average day of 10 hours.

In 1883 the Washington & Georgetown line had in operation 62 two-horse cars and 38 one-horse cars. The Metropolitan, the F street line, operated 49 one-horse cars, and the Anacostia line six. The Columbia line had 15 one-horse cars and the Belt Line 35 one-horse cars. The improvement in transportation in Washington during the lifetime of The Post has been one of the marvels of the last half century.

By January, 1884, there was talk of introducing the new cable system, and a company known as the Capital Cable Railroad Co. was organized. Its project did not materialize, and on December 10, 1886, President Henry Hurt, of the Washington & Georgetown Railroad Co. announced to The Post that the company had reached its capacity as a horse railway and had decided to substitute the cable system as soon as the consent of Congress could be obtained.

This meant entirely new equipment, including new tracks. In the old days the tracks used projected above the surface of the ground, and vehicles crossing them were always having their wheels ripped off. Mr. C. C. Glover and others were responsible for the substitution of the modern flat rail, which they had seen on a trip to Edinburgh.



BICYCLES.

THE AMERICAN STAR BICYCLE

A Safety Machine.

An advertisement in The Post, August 26, 1883. From this small beginning has grown the immense volume of automobile advertising of today.

Service Called Shabby.

The Washington & Georgetown line did not move too quickly. In 1886 Representative Milliken, in the House, characterized the street car service of the city as "slow, shabby and mean."

On March 16, 1887, there was a mass meeting of citizens to protest against the "wretched service of the Washington & Georgetown Railroad Co. on the Fourteenth street line." Congress had adjourned on March 4 without authorizing the cable road, and bobtailed cars were running on the Fourteenth street line. On March 25 Mr. Hurt, president of the company, made a concession by promising to put on two-horse cars.

Mr. Hurt and C. C. Glover were appointed a committee to investigate the new cable system and they visited a number of cities, studying it.

The Post led a fight in the summer of 1888 on behalf of the citizens of Northeast Washington against the bobtailed street cars of the Columbia Street Railroad Co. The Herdic Co. then offered to run a competitive line. Thus the herdic of that day was the rival of the horse car, precisely as the motorbus is the rival today of the electric car.

THE STREET CAR QUESTION

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TAKE UP "THE POST'S" FIGHT.

BOB-TAIL CARS CONDEMNED, OVERCROWDING CRITICISED AND THE PRINCIPLE OF "NO SEAT, NO FARE," ADVOCATED BY MR. M'ADOO—BETTER MOTIVE POWER WANTED.

The street car question received a thorough ventilation in the House yesterday. The members had already noticed in The Post the efforts of the people in Northeast Washington to secure better methods of transportation, and had read of the well founded complaints urged by District people generally against some of the existing lines. In a number of brief but positive speeches, many Congressmen sharply criticised the bob-tail car nuisance, and Mr. McAdoo in particular, stood up as the champion of the "no seat, no fare," principle. The necessity of improved motive power for the street cars was also shown, and altogether the debate was of especial interest to the District people.

The discussion began with the presentation of a bill to amend the charter of the Capitol, North O and South Washington Railroad. Mr. Rowell stated that the bill was simply to authorize the connection of the Belt Line Railroad across two blocks in South Washington. "They have a little two-cent line that runs down in that portion of the

(From The Post, July 24, 1888.)

"Worst in the Country."

Service was so poor in the city that it was not until October 9, 1888, that the first two-horse cars on the Ninth street line went into service, and the following year Senator Vest, of Missouri, characterized the street car situation in Washington as "the worst in the country."

On February 4, 1889, the Commissioners issued a permit for the construction of "The Rock Creek Railway." George Truesdell was president of the company, and the motive power was to be electricity. Up to this time there was only a single-track road on Fourteenth street. On February 20, 1889, Senator Sherman, in the Senate, gave the street railway companies of the city warning that they must either adopt improved, modern methods or incur the risk of having their charters repealed at the next session of Congress.

Cable Road Started.

He introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill, then pending, giving the companies the right to change from horse to electricity or cable.

The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Co., at a meeting on April 1, 1889, voted to substitute a cable for the horse-car line on Seventh street, at an estimated cost of $100,000 per mile per single track, or a total cost of $700,000.

E. Saxton, of Kansas City, who had built cable lines in San Francisco and Kansas City, built the Seventh street cable road. Seventh street was torn up from end to end and water and gas mains were moved. On August 21, 1889, there was recorded in the recorder's office a mortgage from the Washington and Georgetown Railroad to E. Francis Riggs, Thomas Hyde and Charles A. James for $3,000,000 to secure the issuance of 3,000,000 6 per cent bonds to enable the company to lay the Seventh street cable. On June 28, 1889, a permit was issued for the construction of the power house at the foot of Seventh street for $60,000. Street car fare collections in Washington at that time aggregated only $4,000 a day, one-half by the Washington and Georgetown line, one-fourth by the Metropolitan line, and the remainder divided between the Belt Line and Columbia Line.

First Trip in 1890.

By this time the Eckington electric line was running from New York avenue to Eckington, but it was not permitted to come into downtown Washington.

The first cable car, coach and grip car, No. 1, the first cable car ever to run in Washington, with President Hurt the guest of honor, ran from the foot of Seventh street to the boundary, now Florida avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, April 9, 1890. The trip required 35 minutes.

The grip car held 20 passengers and the trailer 26. The Seventh street line was opened to the public for the first time on April 12, 1890, and the cars carried nearly 15,000 passengers the first day, people riding up and down for pleasure. It was the sensation of the day.

This year was characterized by another interesting improvement in transportation. On April 25, 1890, a new electric line, running from Georgetown to Tennallytown, was opened to the public. The Georgetown & Tennallytown Railway was run by the Thompson-Houston electric system. On May 14 of the same year the Columbia line put in operation six summer cars, drawn by two horses, giving the H street line ten two-horse cars. These were the first open, or "summer," cars ever seen in Washington.

Storage-Battery Cars.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Co., at a meeting of the stockholders on December 9, 1890, decided not to adopt the cable system, but to substitute electricity for horse power, and they voted $500,000 as a preliminary.

Early in February, 1891, President George Truesdell, of the Eckington & Soldiers' Home Railroad Co., acquired equipment for six storage-battery cars for the G street extension of that road from New York avenue at Fifth street to Fifteenth and G streets. Congress would not permit the use of the overhead trolley in downtown Washington. The Post on February 8, 1891, referred to the Eckington line as "the first successful electric railway in the United States." This line used the Thompson-Houston system, and also introduced the first heavy grooved rail in Washington, subsequently ordered to be put in general use. These cars began running in G street early in March, 1891.

On April 13, 1891, the Commissioners signed a permit authorizing the Washington & Georgetown Co. to construct a cable road on Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, and work was begun on the Fourteenth street branch on May 11.

On June 10 of this year the first car was run over another new electric line, which had just been built to Glen Echo.

Cut Through Sewer.

On the day before stock had been placed on the market of the Washington & Arlington Street Railroad, to run to Arlington, Alexandria and Falls Church. Thus 1891 was a big year in the development of transportation in this city. All over town the streets were torn up, with temporary tracks laid, while the conduits for the new lines were being laid along the routes of the old.

The Avenue cable line performed many difficult feats in cutting through the Tiber Creek sewer on the Avenue near the Botanic Garden and in making numerous turns at the Peace Monument and south of the Capitol, and in putting in a loop to the Baltimore & Ohio Depot at New Jersey avenue and C street.

The Avenue cable was laid on July 28, 1892, teams of 60 horses carrying it from the power house at Fourteenth and E streets to Georgetown. Fresh relays of horses were required at frequent intervals.

The first cable car was run from Georgetown to the navy yard gate on the afternoon of August 6, 1892. But the system did not prove perfect and there were frequent break-downs.

C. C. Glover had led the movement for rapid transit, as the best promoter of the development of Washington. The change from horse to cable involved an investment of $3,500,000, a large sum to raise on a capitalization, as then, of $500,000. It was here that Mr. Glover's financial ability was of invaluable aid to the company.

Escaped Overhead Wires.

Washington had one narrow escape from the overhead trolley which has disfigured so many cities. In 1892 a House resolution authorized the overhead system on the F street line of the Metropolitan Co., but the Senate on July 15, in passing it, giving the Metropolitan road an additional year to change its system, struck out the overhead wire clause and this disfigurement was prevented.

On September 30, 1893, The Post announced that the F street line had decided to adopt the Siemens and Halske underground electric system. Eleven different kinds of electrical equipment had been experimented with. The underground system agreed on had then been in successful operation in Budapesth for three years.

George Pearson, president of the Metropolitan line, retired in July, 1893, and was succeeded by William J. Stephenson, who was also at this time president of the Columbia line. He was succeeded by Samuel L. Phillips, who on December 13, 1894, announced a 17 per cent decrease in wages of employes, cutting the weekly wage from an average of $11.89 to $9.80 a week for practically a 14-hour day. Cable line men worked about 10 hours.

Strike Is Won.

This led to a strike on December 14, when cars were derailed or else abandoned in the streets by the drivers. President Phillips himself and Superintendent Lowry were left in an abandoned car at Fourteenth and F streets, and they had to drive the car to the stables themselves. The sympathy of the people was with the men, and that night Mr. Phillips capitulated and the company agreed to a scale of $1.75 a day for a 12-hour day. Two days later, on December 16, the conductors and drivers of the various railway lines organized a union.

It was not until March 8, 1895, that the Metropolitan Co. began work on its new underground construction. This was on the Ninth street line. A new power house had just been completed at the foot of Four-and-a-Half street southwest, and 60 new Brill cars had been ordered. A thousand men were put to work.

The first electric car to pass over the Ninth street line, the first underground electric car in the history of Washington, was put in operation on July 29, 1895, and on August 7 of the same year the Metropolitan Co. began a survey for the underground system on the F street line.

Service to Toll Gate.

The Columbia line was started in 1872, with eight cars and ten horses, and opened up the northeast section of the city for the first time as far as the old toll gate which used to stand at Fifteenth and H streets northeast. Its capital stock was originally $100,000 By 1889 it had 30 cars and 200 horses. On May 30 of that year this company passed out of the control of Henry A. Willard into the hands of a syndicate, and William H. Clagett was elected president to succeed Mr. Willard.

The Rock Creek Railroad Co., W. Kesley Schoepf, engineer, in May, 1892, completed a line from Fourteenth and U streets northwest to Ninth street, thence along Florida avenue to North Captiol street. A branch line ran to the Zoo, which left the main stem in front of the old Cliffbourne House just west of Columbia road, by way of Kansas avenue and Ontario avenue to the Zoological Park. The main stem ran from Eighteenth street and boundary to its power house and the Georgetown branch of the B. & O. Railroad, a distance of 6½ miles. This road opened up the new subdivision of Chevy Chase, then being developed, and represented an investment of $3,000,000. It was formally opened September 16, 1892. It is what is known as the Chevy Chase line.

Capital Traction's Birth.

The Rock Creek Railroad Co. had obtained a marvelous charter from Congress, a regular Christmas gift, which virtually permitted it to do what it pleased. It could buy or sell anything from a bag of peanuts to the Washington Monument. It was probably the most valuable charter that has ever been given to a street railway company in this city.

With its elastic charter this company, September 22, 1895, absorbed the Washington & Georgetown Railroad Co., the venerable patriarch, which had been chartered in 1862, and was the first street railway in Washington. Thus was born the present Capital Traction Co., Washington in this consolidation obtained one of the best and strongest street railways in the United States, serving the richest and most rapidly-growing section of the city.

This consolidation was brought about largely by the millionaire, Francis G. Newlands, then a representative in Congress from Nevada, afterward senator from that State, and Mr. C. C Glover.

Thus, in 1895 was begun a consolidation of the street railways of the city, a question now engaging the attention of officials and investors and the riding public, which should have been carried to its logical conclusion at that time, but which was not.

The organization of the Capital Traction Company left the city with a large group of straggling street railways, not one of which was in a healthy financial condition

Many Lines in Existence.

Let us take a glance at some of these other companies. An act of Congress in July, 1892, required the Brightwood Railroad to equip with overhead trolleys in six months, and within twelve months to extend its line to the District line with a branch to Takoma. It ran from Florida avenue out Brightwood road, now known as Georgia avenue, and opened up a big section to development.

On October 22, 1892, occurred the opening of a portion of the new Washington & Arlington Electric Railway from the south end of Aqueduct bridge to Arlington Cemetery. C. G. Lee was the first promoter of this line.

The Post on February 7, 1893, reported that the Belt Line Railroad had sold 5,035 shares at $55 a share, the purchaser being John R. McLean, then the new president of the Washington Gas Light Co. On July 20, 1893, The Post announced that the Washington & Great Falls Railroad had passed into the hand of a syndicate, headed by Stilson Hutchins and Jacob P. Clark. This was the Cabin John Bridge line.

The Washington & Arlington Electric Railway Co. was sold at auction April 14, 1894, to Charles H. Hinchman, of Philadelphia, and the Woodbridge & Turner Engineering Co., of New York, for $2,500. It consisted of only 2 miles of roadbed and tracks, four cars and a 99-year lease.

On July 9, 1894, the Commissioners authorized the Eckington & Soldiers' Home Railroad Co. to build an underground electric railway on North Capitol street between New York avenue and T street. These small details are important, as they "hook up" later on.

Arthur E. Randle headed a syndicate which on July 24, 1895, secured a large interest in the Anacostia line and planned an extension of the road to Congress Heights. He was the great promoter of that fine section of the city.

Service to Mount Vernon.

On August 17, 1895, work was begun on the Washington & Mount Vernon Electric Railway to connect Washington with Alexandria and Mount Vernon via the Long Bridge. This road had been authorized by Congress in 1891 and there was a mild boom in values across the river, but nothing like what has since occurred there. It was originally intended that this road should start from the Baltimore & Potomac Depot at Sixth and B streets northwest, crossing the White Lot along the line of B street and proceed to Alexandria via Georgetown and the Aqueduct Bridge, a calamity that happily did not befall.

On May 21, 1896, this road was opened and the first car passed over the Long Bridge from the corner of Thirteen-and-a-Half and E streets northwest, its office being where the northwest corner of the present Southern Railway Building now stands. It was run by underground electric system as far as the bridge, and then by overhead trolley. The power used in the underground system was furnished by the United States Electric Lighting Co. The rest of the power was obtained from the company's own plant at Four-Mile-Run. Shortly after this the road was extended from Alexandria to Mount Vernon. It was opened to the public June 7, 1896.

Consolidation Started.

Here, then, is the background; now comes the period of consolidation, which was partly carried out, but, unfortunately, not wholly carried out. On March 4, 1895, the Georgetown & Tennallytown line passed under new management, O. T. Crosby, of New York, becoming the president. A new name had appeared in the street railway history of Washington.

On June 13 of the same year The Post announced that W. L. Elkins, and P. A. B. Widener and Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia, had disposed of all their interests in street and suburban railroads in the District of Columbia to Maryland capitalists. Their holdings comprised a majority of stock of the Eckington & Soldiers' Home and the Belt Line roads to the value of about $1,000,000. They had obtained control of these lines in 1893, both then being unprofitable. The purchasers were the syndicate then building the so-called boulevard line between Baltimore and Washington. On January 11, 1896, David M. Newbold was elected president of both the Belt Line and Eckington & Soldiers' Home Railroads.

By March 26, 1896, the Metropolitan Co. was beginning work to extend its electric line north on Connecticut avenue beyond Florida avenue. On March 28 The Post reported that the Metropolitan Co. had made arrangements whereby the cars of the Georgetown and Tenallytown electric line would run from Thirty-second and P streets to the heart of the city. A short time previously the Metropolitan Co. had made arrangements to bring the Brightwood line into the city.

Property Values Aided.

The F street line opened its new electric service on June 30, 1896, and there was an immediate increase in real estate values, especially in downtown business districts and on Capitol Hill. The old horse-car line had run only as far as Thirty-fifth street, Georgetown. The new electric line went clear to Georgetown University, and connected with the present Cabin John Bridge line.

The first car left the P street powerhouse at 1 o'clock in the morning, made a circuit of the Georgetown loop, and then proceeded to Lincoln Park, making the whole round trip in one hour and a half, or one-half hour less than the horse car schedule. The car was No. 216, and A. N. Connett, chief engineer of the road, acted as motorman. The guests included President Phillips and Mr. Caxton, the contractor who built the road. There was not a single hitch. The tracks extended to Fifteenth and East Capitol streets from Thirty-sixth and Prospect streets, Georgetown, opposite the famous old residence of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist.

On September 21, 1896, Justice Cox appointed W. Kelsey Schoepf receiver for the Eckington & Belt Line roads, on application of a Baltimore feed dealer, and on September 22 Justice Cox appointed Mr. Schoepf receiver for the Maryland & Washington Railway Co.

This company had a right of way on Rhode Island avenue from Fourth street to the District line, and had also purchased the tracks of the Eckington & Soldiers' Home Railway on North Capitol street from G to T streets. David Newbold, president of the line, consented to the receivership.

22 Miles in 10 Months.

On October 14, 1896, Samuel L. Phillips resigned as president of the Metropolitan Co., and was succeeded by Maj. George H. Harries. Vice President A. A. Wilson also resigned and Robert D. Weaver succeeded him. In 1897 Mr. Weaver became president. Mr. Phillips had been elected president on September 15, 1894. Under Mr. Phillips 22 miles of electric road were constructed within ten and one-half months, the time prescribed by Congress, giving Washington its first modern transportation, and what was claimed by the experts to be at that time the finest street railway in the world. Mr. Phillips was voted a free pass for life when he retired.

The Capital Railway Co., on July 16, 1897, put in operation its new electric cars, running from Anacostia Bridge to Congress Heights There was also a line from the navy yard gate to the bridge, but the cars did not then cross the bridge. This gap was filled later.

Horseless Carriage Here.

On Saturday, April 3, 1897, The Post made an epochal announcement, recording a piece of news of transcendent importance. The first "horseless carriage had come to town! First of more than 100,000 in use here today. The Post printed the story under these modest and unthrilling headlines on page 11:

Motor Carriage Here.

The Horseless Vehicle Caused a Street Sensation.

Trial Trip on the Asphalt.

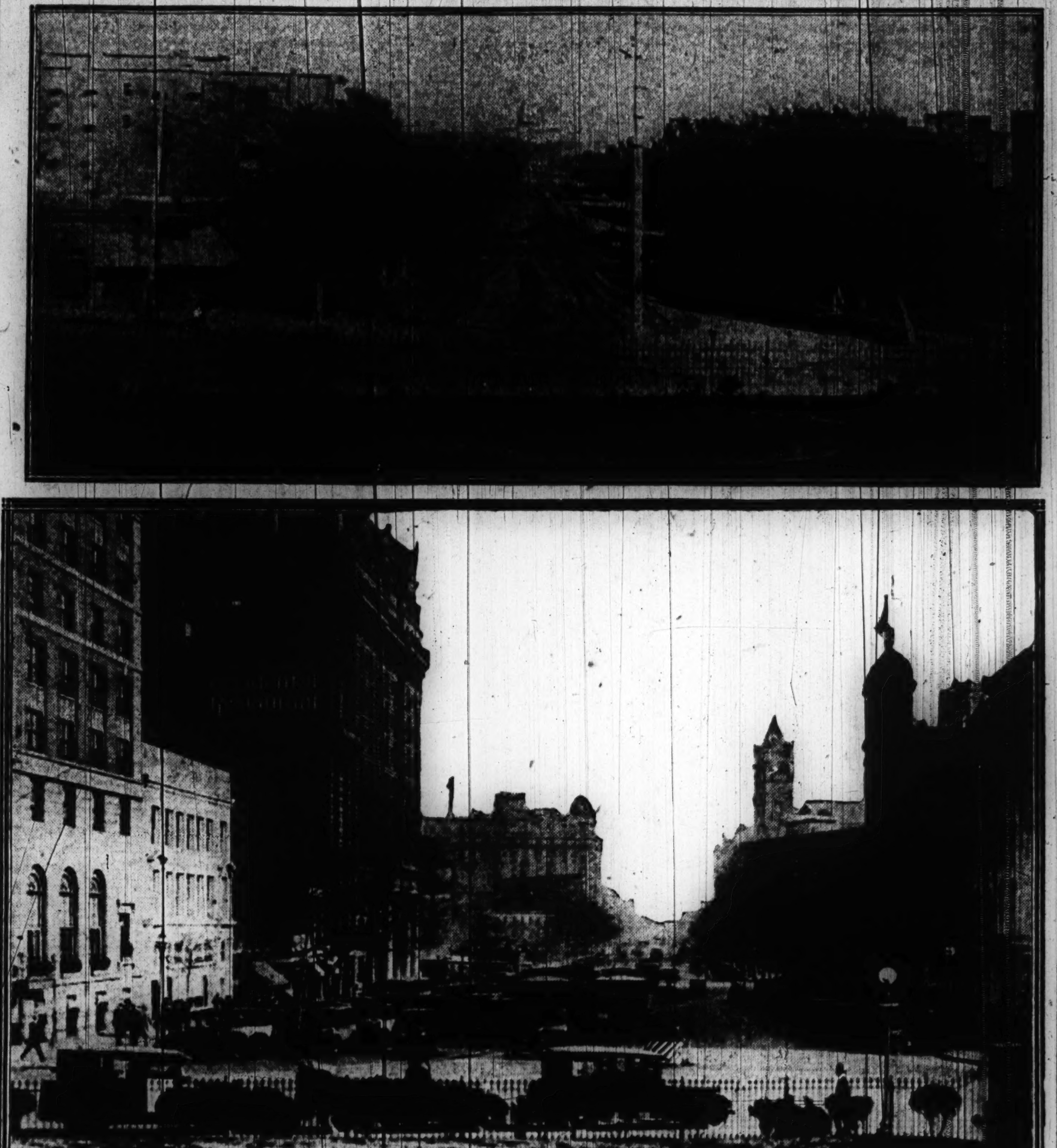
As the horseless carriage came in—although it came in slowly and was not in general use for a good many years after this—the herdic wabbled and took the count. The Post said on April 1, 1897:

"The last herdic that will ever be seen upon the streets for some time reached the stables on its last trip at 12:18 this morning. It was coach 57, driven by George H. Cornell and pulled by the faithful steeds Black Jack and Major." The herdic line had given up business and 200 men were thrown out of employment but in a little while two or three independent herdic companies sprang up and continued to give service for some little time after The Post indulged in this prophecy.

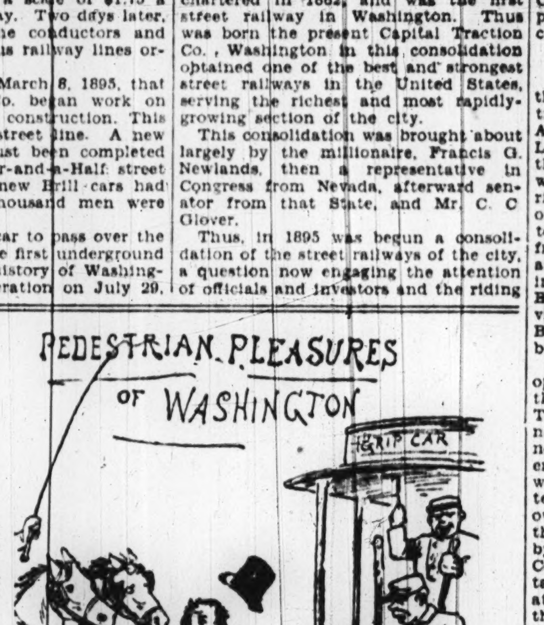
Meanwhile a major tragedy had befallen the Capital Traction Co. On the night of September 29, 1897, the powerhouse of the company at Fourteenth and E streets northwest, was completely destroyed by fire. Flames broke out on the third floor at 11:15 p. m. It was the most spectacular conflagration in the history of the city. In reporting the disaster the following morning, The Post said, "Considered purely from the pictorial standpoint, the fire has never been equaled in Washington. It was theatrical—a spectacular masterpiece." Happily, it never has been equaled. The building covered the whole square where the Municipal Building now stands.

By 1 o'clock the walls had fallen and the whole place was a mass of incandescent ruins. The building was built by J. E. and L. Pennock, of Philadelphia, and was considered "absolutely fireproof," the framework being entirely of steel.

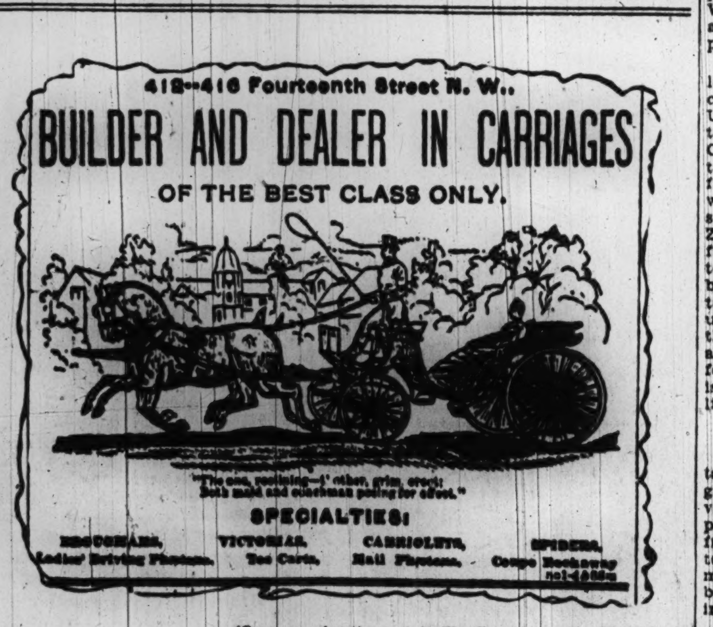
It cost $255,000 and the machinery $600,000. It was completed and first



Upper—Looking east into Pennsylvania avenue in 1865. Notice the lone horse meandering across the thoroughfare. Lower—The historic street as it appears today with the modern modes of transportation flooding it.



Jay walking was problem long before the advent of motor vehicles as witness this example of the Nineties. From a cartoon in The Post, June 4, 1893.



412--416 Fourteenth Street N. W.,

BUILDER AND DEALER IN CARRIAGES

OF THE BEST CLASS ONLY.

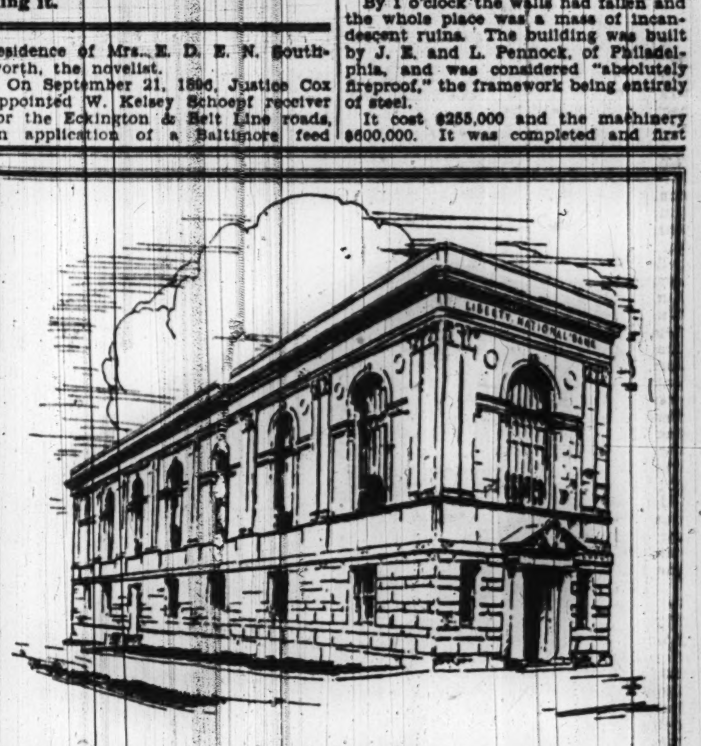
"The one, reclining—t' other, grim, erect; Both maid and coachman posing for effect."

SPECIALTIES:

BROUGHAMS, Ladies' Driving Phaetons. VICTORIAS. Tea Carts. CABRIOLETS, Mail Phaetons. SPIDERS. Coupe Rockaway

(From an advertisement in The Post, November 26, 1888.)

A stylist "turn-out" in 1888.



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OCCIDENTAL
RESTAURANT
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PRIVATE DINNERS BANQUETS
Gus Buchholz & Son, Proprietors.
THREE-ROOM SUITES, WITH BATH, $6.00 UP

TRANSIT COMPANIES COME CLOSE TO COMPLETE MERGER IN 1900

EFFORT TO UNITE TWO BIG CONCERNS ENDED IN FAILURE

Burning of Power Plant Led to Adoption of Underground Wires.

FIRST AUTOMOBILE SHOW HELD IN DECEMBER, 1900

Miss Annie French First Woman Here to Drive Horseless Carriage.

occupied by the Capital Traction Co. in June, 1893. Tenants of the building sustained an estimated loss of about $300,000, so that the total loss was in excess of $1,000,000.

Underground System Taken.

President George Dunlop, Vice President C. C. Glover and Henry Hurt and A. J. Stellwagen met the next day to consider plans for the future. Service was resumed, 50 of the old-style horse cars being put on. The powerhouse fire burned for three months, for coal stored in the basement was still smoldering on December 26, 1897.

The Capital Traction Co., rising from its ashes, adopted the underground electric system, which had proved a success on the F street line, on October 2, 1897, and the work was rushed to completion, the old conduits of the cable road being utilized. The fire was a blessing in disguise. On March 20, 1898, the first electric cars were run on the new line from Georgetown to the Peace Monument, current being obtained from the United States and the Potomac Electric Power companies. For a short time thereafter horse cars were still run from the Peace Monument to the navy yard. The new electric line on Fourteenth street had been completed by January 28, 1898, the whole restoration constituting a remarkable achievement.

On December 3, 1897, while the Avenue and Fourteenth street electric installations were being pushed rapidly to completion, the board of directors of the Capital Traction Co. voted to let contracts for the installation of the same system on the Seventh street line. Earlier than this, before the fire, on May 27, 1897, the company's new pink granite Union Station in Georgetown was opened to the public. Waddy B. Wood was the architect of this building.

Another Merger.

On July 14, 1898, the stockholders of the Washington & Maryland Railway Co. accepted the provisions of an act which Congress had passed a short time before on June 28, permitting a consolidation of the Eckington and allied lines. An issue of $1,500,00 of 5 per cent bonds was authorized.

On November 15, of the same year, the Belt Line, with all its little bobtail cars and belled mules, sold at auction, was bought by O. T. Crosby, president of the Potomac Electric Power Company, for $350,000. It then consisted of about fifteen miles of single trackage, running from First and Maryland avenue, west, north on First street and New Jersey avenue to G, to Fourth, to P, to Eleventh, south on Eleventh to E, west to Fourteenth, south to B south, to Virginia avenue, to Maryland avenue, to the place it started; also on O between Fourth and Eleventh, also on Eleventh from P to Florida avenue, also on E from Eleventh to Ninth and south on Ninth to Louisiana avenue to Twelfth, also on Eleventh southwest to Water street, and on Water street to Seventh to N. The purchase included office and stables at Eleventh and Florida avenue. The law under which the sale was made required the installation of an underground electric system within one year.

Great Falls Route Sold.

On April 15, 1899, the Great Falls Electric Railway was sold by Stilson Hutchins to F. C. Stevens, of the syndicate, for $475,000. It consisted of seven miles of single track. The Glen Echo Electric Railway passed into the control of the Crosby-Stevens syndicate on May 2. It ran from Chevy Chase Circle to Glen Echo, a distance of five miles. This Chevy Chase circle line has been abandoned.

The first new car over the newly electrified City and Suburban Railway, the G street line, made the trip on May 21, 1899, from Thirteenth and D streets northeast, to Fifteenth and G streets northwest. On the same day the first electric car was run by the same company over the Maryland portion of its system, from the District line to Hyattsville.

W. Kesley Schoepf was the chief engineer of that line, and power was obtained for both branches from a new power house erected in Eckington.

The Crosby-Stevens syndicate now had possession by these various transactions, receiverships, &c., of all the street railways in Washington, with the exception of the Capital Traction, the Metropolitan and the Columbia companies. The final consummation of the purchase of the Columbia and Metropolitan lines was attained June 12, 1899, when Mr. Stevens bought the properties for the syndicate for a total price of $5,370,930.36. The syndicate now owned twelve railway lines, and the two electric companies then in existence were brought into the merger. It was known as the Washington Traction & Electric Co., incorporated at Norfolk, Va., with a capital stock of $12,000,000, in addition to a bond issue of $20,000,000.

Controlled 155 Miles.

The syndicate now controlled 155 miles of single trackage, embracing the following companies: Metropolitan, Columbia, City and Suburban, Brightwood, Belt Line, Anacostia, Washington & Glen Echo, Washington & Great Falls, Georgetown & Tennallytown, Capital, (not Capital Traction); Washington & Forest Glen, Rockville & Tennallytown, twelve in all. It also controlled the United States Electric Light Co. and the Potomac Electric Power Co., which it merged. The incorporators were given as follows: S. B. Lawrence, president; Henry M. Saveland, vice president; George H. Spencer, treasurer; John B. Summerfield, secretary. These were not the important figures in the transaction, however. Stevens by this time had succeeded O. T. Crosby in the merger operations. Mr. Crosby came to Washington in 1895.

The Metropolitan and Columbia Street Railway properties were formally transferred to the Washington Traction & Electric Co., as it was then called, on June 30, 1899, and the syndicate's imaginative plan had been carried to a successful, and almost complete, fruition. Behind Frederick C. Stevens the important figures were Oscar T. Crosby, Charles A. Lieb, George W. Young and H. D. Mirick, and the capital was largely obtained from Mr. Young's company, the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., of New York. The Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., and Messrs. Kountz Brothers, bankers, of New York, also figured in the transaction.

Stock Prices Jumped.

"In every case of purchase the stockholders of the various properties," said The Post July 1, "have been offered and paid more than the market quotation of the respective stocks, and in some cases values were carried from below par far above in anticipation of sale to Mr. Stevens."

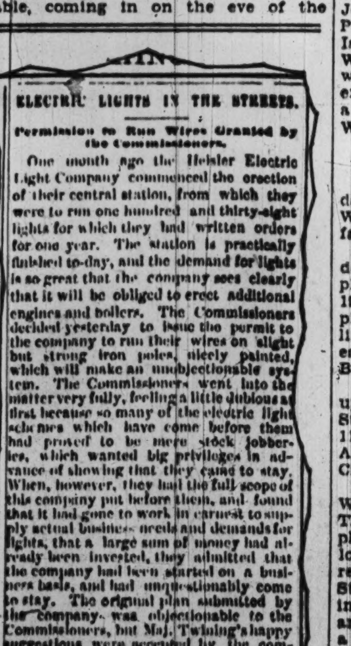
James L. Norris, a prominent patent attorney, then president of the United States Electric Lighting Co., prevented an effort to hammer the price of this stock down and finally the stockholders received $150 a share from the syndicate. Mr. Stevens paid $50 for City & Suburban, $230 for Metropolitan, and $150 for Columbia.

Beginning on Sunday, July 16, 1899, one fare for a full trip went into effect on all the lines of the newly consolidated system, a great boon to the people of Washington, for in addition to the single fare transfers were issued at intersecting points. On July 12, Glen Echo, which had been established as a chatauqua by Edmund Baltzley, on June 16, 1891, was leased by him to the Washington Traction & Electric Co. as an amusement resort, and free entertainment was given there as a means of promoting the street car line. Glen Echo had been opened July 16, 1890, by E. and E. Baltzley, who built the "Potowomeck Cafe" at a cost of $75,000, and ran a line of tally-ho coaches there. The cafe was destroyed by fire November 29, 1890.

Keystone of Merger.

On July 20 Col. George Truesdell, former District Commissioner, was elected the first president of the Washington Traction & Electric Co. A pioneer in this field, he had been the promoter of Washington's first electric railroad, the Eckington line. With the change to underground electric system on the Columbia line, July 23, 1899, there passed out of existence the last of Washington's cable systems. The cable, coming in on the eve of the age of electricity, proved a costly experiment here and in other cities.

The Great Falls Electric Road at this time was not profitable, but its charter contained a valuable clause permitting the purchase, sale and lease of other lines. Thus it became the keystone of the merger.



ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN THE STREETS.

Permission to Run Wires Granted by the Commissioners.

One month ago the Heisler Electric Light Company commenced the erection of their central station, from which they were to run one hundred and thirty-eight lights for which they had written orders for one year. The station is practically finished to-day, and the demand for lights is so great that the company sees clearly that it will be obliged to erect additional engines and boilers. The Commissioners decided yesterday to issue the permit to the company to run their wires on slight but strong iron poles, nicely painted, which will make an unobjectionable system. The Commissioners went into the matter very fully, feeling a little dubious at first because so many of the electric light schemes which have come before them had proved to be mere stock jobberies, which wanted big privileges in advance of showing that they came to stay. When, however, they had the full scope of this company put before them, and found that it had gone to work in earnest to supply actual business needs and demands for lights, that a large sum of money had already been invested, they admitted that the company had been started on a business basis, and had unquestionably come to stay. The original plan submitted by the company was objectionable to the Commissioners, but Maj. Twining's happy suggestions were accepted by the company, and overcame the difficulties. This recognition of the wants of the citizens will be duly appreciated, and we see no reason why the company will not be a great success, and we predict for it as much business as it can possibly attend to.

On January 30, 1900, Senator McMillan introduced a bill to authorize the traction merger which had just been completed.

Complete Union Blocked.

The syndicate which accomplished this consolidation had in mind an even larger plan. It visualized control of the Washington Gaslight Co., but in the face of the opposition of the stockholders, withdrew the offer it had made. If it had carried out its ambitious plan it would have consolidated the whole of the public utilities of Washington in one gigantic corporation. Perhaps Washington would be better off today if it had. But that was the era of octopus hunting.

Proposals were made to the Capital Traction Co. that that company also come into the traction merger, and to some of those in the Capital Traction Co. the idea made a favorable appeal.

A complete merger of all the street railways of Washington at that time was prevented, however, by Mr. George Dunlop, the president of the Capital Traction Co. If that merger had taken place, what is now being sought in the consolidation of the street car systems of the District might have been accomplished more than a quarter of a century ago. If the idea is good now, it must have been even better then.

Early Auto Owners.

As the syndicate was being organized, an institution which was to challenge the street car in the future was coming slowly into view. The Post reported on February 11, 1900, that 100 public automobiles would be put in operation for hire "in a short time," and on December 10 of that year Washington's first automobile show opened at Convention Hall.

The first of the automobiles in Washington were electrics, and the first advertisement of an automobile ever carried by The Post was published on May 21, 1899. These early types were broughams, victorias, phaetons and runabouts, and among the first in the city were those owned by Congressman Joe Sibley, who brought one here from Pennsylvania; Senator Walcott of Rhode Island, who rented one by the month; Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, who delighted in a little Locomobile; ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, then a resident of Washington, and Dr. William B. French, of Capitol Hill.

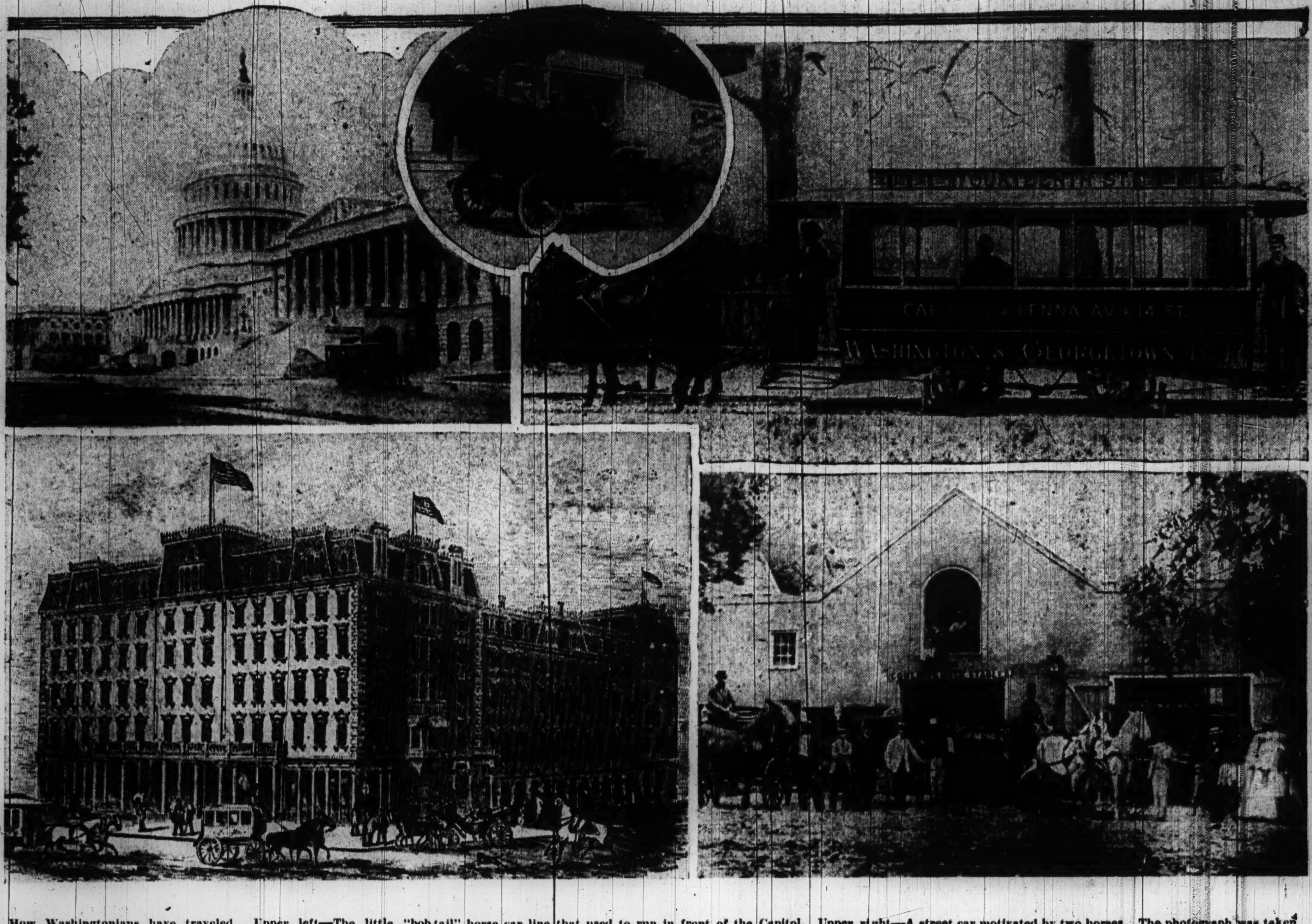
First Woman Driver.

Miss Annie French, Dr. French's daughter, was the first woman in Washington to run one of the newfangled "horseless carriages."

However, the story of street railway development is not yet quite completed in this outline. By the end of 1900 the Capital Traction Co. completed the extension of a new branch line along Pennsylvania avenue southeast, from Eighth street to the Eastern Branch bridge.

There were other points to be cleared up in the merger completed by the Stevens-Crosby Syndicate. On October 11, 1901, Justice Bradley appointed Allan L. McDermott receiver for the City & Suburban Railway Co.

On January 26 of that year the Washington Traction & Electric Co., The Post announced, was to be completely reorganized. The syndicate was losing money. On January 30 the resignation of President Frederick C. Stevens was accepted, Mr. Stevens having become president of the company, and Mr. McDermott, of Jersey City, a member of Congress, was elected president. McDermott became receiver until November 23, 1901, when the company was sold and transferred to the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Co., organized by Act of Congress, June 5, 1900, Col. George Truesdell, president. On February 4, 1902, the name was changed to the Washington Railway and Electric Co. G. R. B.



How Washingtonians have traveled. Upper left—The little "bob tail" horse car line that used to run in front of the Capitol. Upper right—A street car motivated by two horses. The photograph was taken in 1890 in front of the old carbarn at Fourteenth street and the boundary (Photo by Handy). Lower left—Four styles of early Washington transportation in front of the old Ebbitt Hotel, at the city's busiest corner, in 1873. The picture illustrates the horse car, the omnibus, the landau and the saddle horse. Lower right—The livery stables of Edward Cowling, which, at the time of the birth of The Post, stood at 1307 G street northwest. The steeple is that of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, a block north (Photo from R. Morton Graham.) Inset—A gasoline automobile of 1906. Otto Jacobi is at the wheel.

First Electric Light Here Attracted Gaping Hundreds

Founder of Post One of Those Chiefly Responsible for Introduction of Edison's New Invention to Capital.

"It is not improbable that the future chronicler of the events of our day will state that the greatest event of 1879 was the invention and completion of the Edison electric lamp."

So said The Washington Post editorially on the last day of that year.

This "future chronicler" is impelled to admit that the editor of The Post, 48 years ago, spoke with the voice of prophecy. The electric light has revolutionized modern life and has exerted a wonderful influence in the development of Washington, converting it from a poorly lit village to a brilliantly illuminated metropolis. If lighting had not kept pace with the march of progress in other directions, if the streets of this great city were not now flooded after sunset with rays of brilliance, crime would stalk abroad even more than it does, and human life would not be safe.

4,000 Lights for Capitol.

It is interesting to recall that the founder of The Post, Mr. Stilson Hutchins, was one of those chiefly responsible for the introduction of the electric light into this city. Mr. Hutchins was much interested in the invention and visited Mr. Edison, at Menlo Park, on December 31, 1879, and on January 2, 1880, published in his paper, under his initials, a description of the new light that was about to be the wonder of the world.

Fifty years ago the Capitol was lighted by 4,000 gas jets, and on November 20, 1878, experiments were begun there with the new carbon electric light.

On April 19, 1879, the great London Circus played in Washington and a Post reporter was sent to view the greatest of all the marvels—the circus tents lighted by electric lights!

Property Owners Pay.

The current was not obtained from Washington, however, for Washington as yet had no electricity, but from a portable plant made by C. T. Brush, of Cleveland, and carried around by the circus wherever it went. In this year, 1879, gas lighting by the Washington & Georgetown Co. for the city of Washington cost $133,017.54, and there was a total of 3,930 lamps. The alleys were unlighted and were hotbeds of crime and immorality. Le Droit Park had just been lighted by gas, the lamps being erected by the property holders at their own expense.

Congress made an appropriation in the Forty-sixth Congress of $2,400 to secure electric lights for the Capitol, and various tests were made with carbon lamps, which were formally installed October 4, 1879. Meanwhile, as The Post of October 6 of that year discloses, Thomas A. Edison's agent, W. E. Hidden, was searching for platinum for use in a new kind of electric light.

A news story published in The Post on January 15, 1881, a dispatch from New York, said, "the electric light is at last fairly introduced there (in Wall street) in hundreds of dark, ill-lighted offices." This was the new incandescent light.

Crowd Gapes at Lamp.

On March 12 of that year, 1881, Edison had announced that he had completed his new electric light. The first electric light on Pennsylvania avenue was tested on October 15, 1881, the first "lantern," as the light was called then, being at Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Thousands of people gathered, open mouthed, to gape at the new spectacle, which, unfortunately, did not work very well, owing to the fact that the current "grounded near Willard's Hotel."

More successful experiments were conducted on October 20, one light at Fifteenth street and one at Seventh, on the Avenue, working all right. A short time before this a few electric lights had been in successful use at the Riggs House.

Power was first generated at Jackson's Mill, later changed to Draper's Mill, and the first machinery of this small initial plant weighed only four tons.

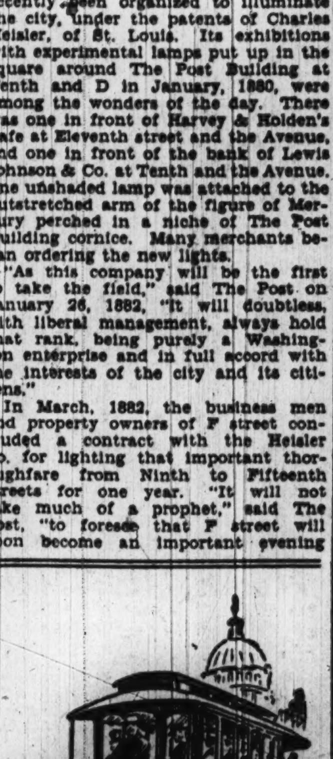
Early in the summer of 1882 successful experiments were conducted by the Heisler Co. in the illumination of F street between Ninth and Fifteenth, where ten lamps were hung suspended in the middle of the roadway. The electric station by which these lamps were supplied with current from the generators was located in the rear of the building at the northeast corner of Tenth and D streets, which Mr. Stilson Hutchins had erected in 1880 for The Washington Post. Here sufficient power was generated to supply up to 250 lights.

Early Lamp at Post.

The Heisler Electric Light Co. had recently been organized to illuminate the city, under the patents of Charles Heisler, of St. Louis. Its exhibitions with experimental lamps put up in the square around The Post Building at Tenth and D in January, 1880, were among the wonders of the day. There was one in front of Harvey & Holden's Cafe at Eleventh street and the Avenue, and one in front of the bank of Lewis Johnson & Co. at Tenth and the Avenue. One unshaded lamp was attached to the outstretched arm of the figure of Mercury perched in a niche of The Post Building cornice. Many merchants began ordering the new lights.

"As this company will be the first to take the field," said The Post on January 26, 1882, "it will doubtless, with liberal management, always hold that rank, being purely a Washington enterprise and in full accord with the interests of the city and its citizens."

In March, 1882, the business men and property owners of F street concluded a contract with the Heisler Co. for lighting that important thoroughfare from Ninth to Fifteenth streets for one year. "It will not take much of a prophet," said The Post, "to foresee that F street will soon become an important evening promenade, with the certainty of a largely increased trade and increased values of real estate."



(From The Post, October 1, 1897.)
An old-fashioned horse car of the Avenue line.

Lighting Company Forms.

F street did enjoy a greatly increased trade, but it was not until comparatively recently that it became an evening promenade.

On November 9, 1882, "The United States Electric Lighting Co. of Washington, D. C.," was organized, with a capital stock of $300,000. James L. Barbour was president; N. W. Ellis, of Manchester, N. H., was superintendent, and Stilson Hutchins, a pioneer in electric lighting in Washington, was one of the directors.

On July 13 The Post and the National Republican, in the same building, were no longer illuminated by gas but by 100 Maxim lamps, lighted by the "incandescence of a slender carbon conductor, inclosed in a vacuum, in a small glass globe." The plant was installed and was maintained by the United States Electric Lighting Co.

At this time electric street lighting had been adopted in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, but not in Washington, except as an experiment. Representatives of Mr. Edison and the United States Electric Lighting Co. called on Secretary Folger September 11, 1883, with a joint proposition to light the Treasury Building with electricity.

Street Test Permitted.

The United States Electric Lighting Co., in the Post Building had a 100-horse power dynamo, and a short time later was supplying power for a few lights on the Avenue. On September 4, 1884, the company was authorized by the Commissioners to erect two poles, one on each side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventh and Ninth streets, for the purpose of testing their system. These were the first street lights of the United States Electric Lighting Co. in the District of Columbia.

A committee representing the United States Electric Lighting Co., composed of Samuel Norment, M. G. Emery, James L. Barbour, Robert Boyd, Seymour W. Tulloch and William Dickson, on October 1, 1884, made a proposal to the Commissioners for lighting Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury. The rate of pay suggested by the Commissioner for displacing the 106 gas lights then on this part of the Avenue was inadequate, but the committee offered to illuminate the Avenue with twenty arc lamps for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, free of cost to the city.

On April 8 of that year the Brush-Swan Electric Light Co., which was trying to get a footing at this time, placed a powerful electric light on the roof of the Capitol facing west, and directed the light by means of reflectors on Pennsylvania avenue. It illuminated the Avenue clear to Seventh street. Mr. Norment protested to the Commissioners against permitting any other electric light company to establish wires on Pennsylvania avenue.

Electricity in Treasury.

The Treasury Department, when first built, had been lighted by tallow candles. Then gas was installed. On January 12, 1885, the United States Electric Lighting Co. installed 100 Weston incandescent electric lights in the basement, where the old Bureau of Engraving and Printing office had been.

This work was done by A. M. Renshaw, general manager of the company. One effect of the change from gas to electricity was materially to reduce the average temperature in that part of the Treasury.

By this time Pennsylvania avenue was being lighted by the United States Electric Lighting Co.

The fire which destroyed the Post Building at Tenth and D streets on July 16, 1885, originated in the United States Electric Lighting Co.'s plant, which sustained a loss of $80,000. Lights went out all over the city. Samuel Norment, then president of the company, immediately began the work of rebuilding. On July 30, 1885, the Commissioners approved the application of the company to establish a temporary aerial system of wires on the Avenue from First to Seventh streets.

Two years later a deficiency bill passed in March, 1887, provided for lighting the Senate end of the Capitol by electricity.

Meanwhile the Welsbach gas light was introduced May 4, 1888, in competition with electricity.

Early in August, 1889, the Commissioners granted a permit to the Electric Heat & Power Co., of Pittsburgh, to lay cables for purposes of lighting certain sections of the Northwest with incandescent lamps, but it does not appear that this was ever done.

Southeast Lighted in 1891.

On May 24, 1890, an exhibition was held in the basement of 916 F street, of a new and improved incandescent light. The city was moving very slowly in the matter of electric lighting, and the report of Capt. J. L. Lusk, of the Engineer Commissioner's office, published in The Post, on January 29, 1891, showed that Washington had only 75 per cent of the average number of hours of lighting per year enjoyed by New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, Newark, Minneapolis, Jersey City and Louisville. Pennsylvania avenue southeast, from Second street to the Eastern Branch Bridge, was lighted for the first time by electricity in this year.

In 1896 a rival of the United States Electric Lighting Co. appeared in the field. This was the Potomac Electric Light & Power Co., a corporation which had been chartered in Virginia and of which O. T. Crosby, who afterward helped to bring about a merger of Washington traction companies, was president. Its plant was on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Georgetown.

On March 12, 1896, the Commissioners met to discuss a bill authorizing this company to extend its lines into the District. Meanwhile the United States Co. had obtained a charter in West Virginia, in January of the same year.

The Potomac Co. was admitted, and on June 21, 1896, for the first time, it submitted bids to the Commissioners for street lighting in Washington. It underbid its older competitor.

On July 29 Corporation Counsel Thomas rendered an opinion to the effect that the United States Co. was the only one entitled to light the streets of the city, so the Potomac bid was rejected.

On August 6 the Potomac Co. took its case to the Commissioners and won. On November 30 Judge Cole, in a mandamus suit brought by the United States Co. against the Commissioners and the Potomac Co. to prevent them from entering into a contract, rendered a decision for the defendants. The Court of Appeals sustained the lower court on December 17, and the Commissioners immediately signed their first contract in Washington with the Potomac Electric Light & Power Co. for lighting streets east of Rock Creek.

Companies are Merged.

Then followed an exciting war between the rivals, interspersed with numerous thrilling incidents. This continued for two years, but by the spring of 1899 it was apparent that the interests of the two companies were being gradually merged.

In January of that year a syndicate acquired the stock of the United States Co., James L. Norris, then the president of the company, retired, and was succeeded by James C. Young.

The Crosby-Stevens syndicate had acquired control of the Potomac company in 1896, at about the time it bought the Georgetown and Tennallytown railroad. By March 1899 this syndicate had obtained nearly all the street railways of the District, and the merger of these, and both the Potomac and United States Electric Light companies is told in the story of the development of transportation in Washington during the past half century.

The plant of the United States Electric Lighting Co. at the time of the merger was at Fourteenth and C streets northwest. G. R. B.

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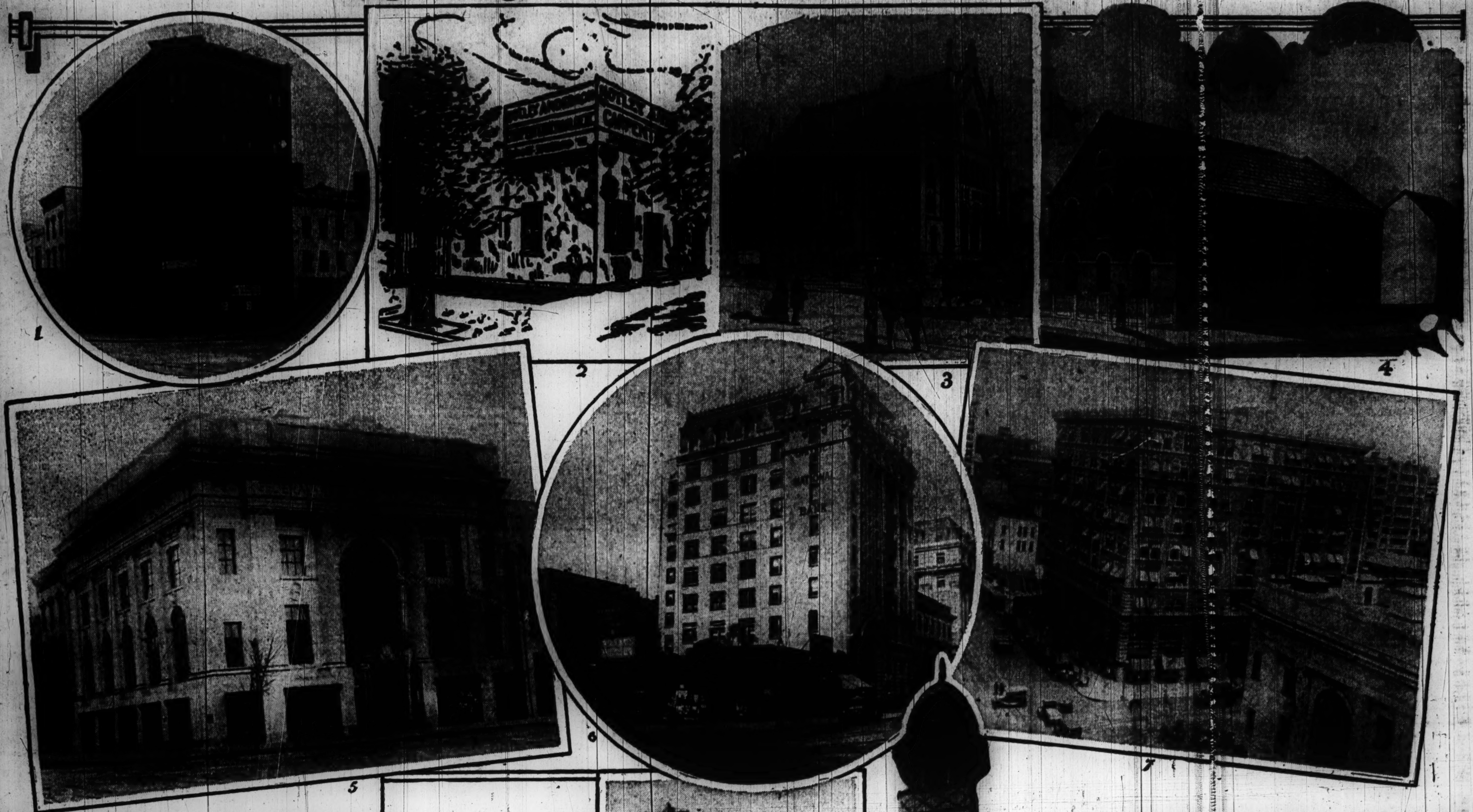
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

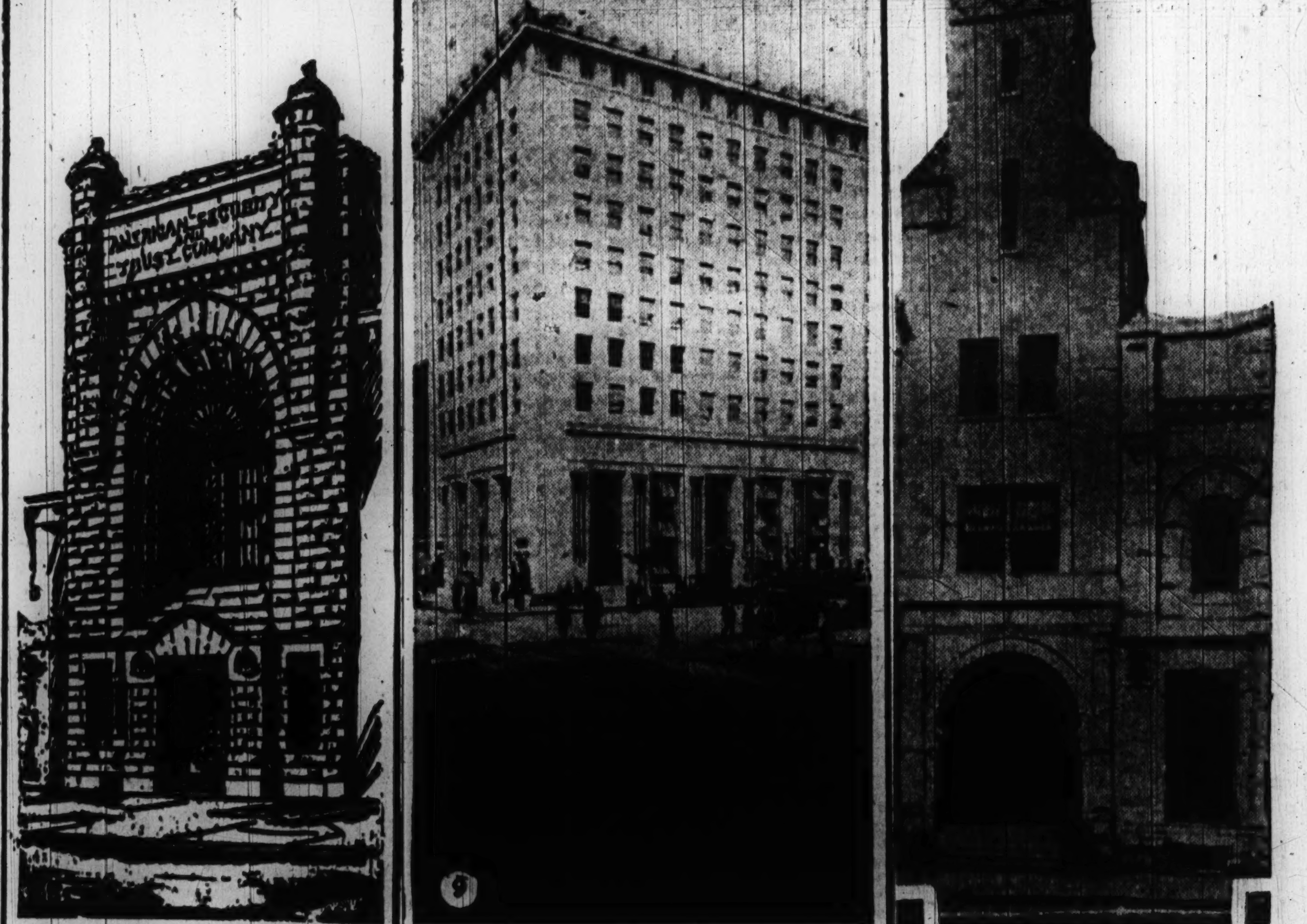
The Washington Post.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

D WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927. *Fourth Section*

Post Sees Straggling Town Become Metropolis in 50 Years





Center of city's wealth, according to the District Assessor's statistics, is typical of the city's growth. The corner at Fourteenth and G streets northwest through the years well illustrates what has been done in the entire city. On the southeast corner formerly stood Notley Anderson's carpenter shop (No. 2), which was torn down July, 1886. This structure was used as a public school from July 30, 1821, until 1871. J. H. Small, the florist, occupied the next building on this corner (No. 1), in which the Federal-American National Bank was located later. In March, 1926, the new building of the bank was completed (No. 5). The old Foundry Methodist Church (No. 4), originally stood on the northeast corner. It was dedicated October 16, 1815, on a lot presented by George Foxhall in appreciation of the sparing of his iron foundry above Georgetown by the British in 1814. It was destroyed by fire in 1845, replaced by a temporary building and rebuilt in 1866 (No. 3). It was succeeded by the Colorado Building (No. 7). The old building of the American Security and Trust Co. (No. 8) stood on the G street side of the northwest corner, while the Riggs Fire Insurance Co. (No. 10) stood on the Fourteenth street side. The site of both of these is now occupied by the Commercial National Bank Building (No. 9). The southwest corner (No. 6) is occupied by a number of one-story structures, soon to give way to a large building.

LAND INVESTORS WELL REWARDED FOR CONFIDENCE

Assessed Valuation, Now Above Billion Mark, Grew From $87,980,356 in 1880 With Few Setbacks in Steady Upward Swing.

SHEPHERD'S IMPROVEMENTS BROUGHT CITY'S FIRST BUILDING BOOM IN 1874

Dupont Circle Then Out in Country and Pennsylvania Avenue Was Fashionable Promenade, Seventh Street Being Heart of Business Zone.

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

(Copyright, 1927, by The Washington Post Co.)

The half century of the life of the Nation's Capital which The Washington Post reviews upon its fiftieth anniversary has witnessed an amazing metamorphosis not exceeded in any city in the world within the same span of time.

The straggling town of about 150,000 inhabitants which The Post began serving on December 6, 1877, has expanded from what was little more than an overgrown village of loosely-knit neighborhood communities into a metropolis whose population has passed beyond the half-million mark, and is on its way forward to the not far distant day when it shall number 1,000,000 citizens.

Of the 70 square miles which it contains 10 square miles are water, and the remainder constitutes the City of Washington, which was made coextensive with the District of Columbia by the act of Congress of February 11, 1895, when even Georgetown merged its separate identity into that of its younger sister. So that, when Washington is spoken of today, the reference is to the whole of what remains of the original District of Columbia since 1846, when the part formerly belonging to Virginia was retroceded to that State, perhaps the most serious blunder made by Congress in the history of the Federal seat.

City Proper Was Much Smaller.

But when one spoke of Washington in 1877 he referred only to a small part of what is now the city, to that restricted area lying south and east of what is now Florida avenue, but was then simply the boundary, and extending from Rock Creek to the Potomac and the Eastern Branch, or the Anacostia. There were no suburbs, as we know them today, and the county, beyond the boundary, was divided into farms, with here and there the country seat of well-to-do families whose names have passed into the nomenclature of the Greater Washington which has grown to sturdy manhood within the lifetime of The Post.

If the county was only sparsely populated in 1877, so also was the city proper. Vast areas in what is now the "downtown" section were as yet undeveloped commons, where rival gangs carried on their warfare, and cows and goats grazed within sight of the dome of the Capitol, and hogs wallowed in the gutters. It is the transition from such conditions as these to those that we observe today which constitutes the real story of modern Washington. The city was then just upon the verge of its era of expansion, with the people looking longingly to the beautiful lands beyond the boundary, but lacking, as yet, that improvement in transportation which later on turned a small town into a world capital.

The assessed valuation of real estate had declined from $97,875,041 in 1875, two years before The Post was established, to $87,980,356 in 1880, but after that the progress was generally steady, and there are but few instances of any year when the valuation was less than in some preceding year. By 1895 the assessed valuation of real estate reached a total of $192,555,046, but dropped to $176,567,549 in 1900, since when there has been no backward movement. The assessed valuation of real property leaped from $472,945,805 in 1922 to $723,199,268 in 1923, and reached the astonishing total of $1,150,000,000 for the year 1928. Let us see how this mammoth wealth has been produced.

Old Charters Were Repealed.

A few years before the advent of The Post, Congress, in 1871, had repealed the old charters of Washington and Georgetown, and provided a territorial form of government for the District, which was abolished in 1874, a temporary board of three commissioners being substituted for it.

The Post was born then in a transition period, and not the least important of the many services it has rendered must be counted its advocacy of the present system of government, and an equitable and equal division of the expense of government between the Federal and the local purse, an arrangement provided by Congress by the act of June 11, 1878, which promoted the growth and prosperity of the one city in America which belongs not to Washingtonians, but to all the people of all the States; an honest plan which has since been abandoned for a system which throws too great a share of the burden of supporting the National Capital upon the taxpayers of the District of Columbia.

It is certain that if Congress had not shared equally with the District in the cost of government during the period beginning in 1878, and continuing for 42 years, the expansion and beautification of the people's Capital, which has been the wonder of the last half century, would have been impossible. The abolishment of the so-called "50-50" plan by Congress by the act of June 5, 1920, was a serious mistake.

Alexander R. Shepherd had completed the public works which brought down upon his head a storm of undeserved abuse and criticism, and had

OLD LANDMARKS FORCED TO YIELD IN CITY'S GROWTH

Post Has Always Paid Great Deal of Attention in Its News Columns to Real Estate Transactions and Construction.

CAPITAL HAD NO APARTMENT HOUSES AT TIME NEWSPAPER WAS FOUNDED

Important Steps Are Taken in 1881 in the "Suburban" Development When Company Opened Up Stone Estate as Columbia Heights.

made possible the Washington of today, as The Post was born, and began to chronicle, day by day, and year by year, the history of the city.

This history, gleaned from its many thousands of pages, is a story of urban and suburban development, of the growth of business and the westward march of the District's centers of population and wealth. It is the story both of individual effort and the gigantic operations of syndicates which came into being as Congress, in 1878, put the fiscal relations of the Federal Government and the local taxpayers on a basis of cooperation and equity. Street improvements, often at private expense, led the way for the home builder and the progressive merchant. By the fall of 1878 East Capitol street had been converted from a "byway of cornfields and brick kilns" into a magnificent thoroughfare, but the development was for many years much slower in the Northeast and Southeast sections than in the Northwest.

Dupont Circle was "out in the country" in the childhood of The Post, and when Senator Justin S. Morrill, who lived in a quaint old-fashioned house where Le Paradis Restaurant now stands, No. 1 Thomas circle, was told that he might buy acreage on Rhode Island avenue for what he could get for his property, he declined to make the change on the ground that Rhode Island avenue was "too far out!"

The north side of Pennsylvania avenue was still the fashionable promenade, and Seventh street was the heart of the business district through the Seventies and Eighties, but already Connecticut avenue was beginning to show evidence of its future prominence both in the social and, later on, in the business world. Nevertheless analysis of the last census of the District of Columbia shows that more than half the population of the city live east of Seventh street northwest, still, therefore, the most central business street.

The building boom started in 1874 and 1875, when advantage began to be taken of Shepherd's improvements. It must not be imagined that conditions were perfect. They were far from that. Many of the most important streets were in a wretched condition, and there were frequent accidents due to a combination of inadequate lighting facilities and torn-up roadways.

Built Under Cooperative Plan.

Capital was scarce. The first of the "row houses" in the city were built under the cooperative system jointly by the mechanics, who actually constructed them, and the dealers, who had put up the money, the profits being divided later when the houses were sold.

The first real estate men actively in the field as such were Kilbourn & Latta. They were followed by Thomas J. Fisher, J. F. Olmsted, B. H.

GARFIELD ELECTION MARKED OPENING OF GREAT REALTY ACTIVITY

MANY NOTABLE HOMES ERECTED JUST AFTER 1880

James G. Blaine Built Residence at Twentieth and P Streets and Massachusetts Avenue at Cost of $48,000 in 1881.

RENTAL OF $11,000 ANNUALLY IN 1883 FOR MANSION SET DISTRICT RECORD

Le Droit Park Was a Suburb in Early Eighties; Proposal to Build Opera House on Connecticut Avenue Near K Not Carried Out.

Warner & Co., R. O. Holtzman, J. V. N. Huyck, George Truesdell, Fitch, Fox & Co., and others. Finally a syndicate was formed, including Hallet Kilbourn and others, which commonly came to be known as the "Real Estate Ring." The syndicate bought land and subdivided it and advanced the price of property. It led to an investigation on Capitol Hill, and in the end Mr. Kilbourn went to jail for refusing to divulge to a House committee the names of members of the pool, and later won a vindication in the courts.

Bad as conditions were, they were much improved under the Shepherd regime and the Board of Public Works. Grades had been established much as they are today; hills had been cut down and unsightly gullies and creeks filled in, streets and sidewalks had been paved, sewers and water mains installed and thousands of shade trees set out under the encouragement of President Grant. All was ready for the signal to go ahead. All this preliminary to the growth of Washington is a part of the recorded history of the era which preceded the coming of The Post. That which was built upon the foundation laid by Shepherd, as he made possible the realization of the dream of L'Enfant, has not been, and the purpose here is in some measure to set it down. There has been no adequate history of Washington of the period since 1878.

Senator Stewart Was Pioneer.

One of the early building improvements was on Connecticut avenue, when in 1878 Samuel J. Phillips, president of the Third Avenue Railroad in New York, purchased from Judge Sunderland a large lot north of and adjoining the new British Legation at N street where, on a frontage of 170 feet he erected the seven four-story pressed brick dwellings which have since then been a familiar landmark. The land bought by the British Legation in 1874 at 55 cents a foot is now assessed at $20 a foot. Senator William M. Stewart had been a pioneer in this neighborhood when, in 1873 he erected at Dupont circle, on the site of the present branch of the Riggs Bank, what was called "Stewart's Castle" by some, and "Stewart's Folly" by more. How foolish it was will be disclosed later. It cost the millionaire lawyer and statesman, who had won a fortune in the settlement of the Comstock lode and other mining litigation in California and Nevada, $225,000, and the house was furnished at an expense of $100,000, but this remained for many years the most magnificent private home in the city, and was not typical of the building activities of the Seventies.

As The Post was founded there were no apartment houses in Washington, which has since witnessed the construction of so many; but the old days, when senators and congressmen and government officials came to Washington for the sessions of Congress, generally leaving their families at home and themselves lived in boarding houses and "messes" had passed into history. More and more public men were erecting homes for themselves at the seat of government, and they contributed in no small measure to the growth and beautification of the city.

Second Apartment House Built.

It was not until April 24, 1880, that the second apartment house for Washington was projected, the promoter being Edward Weston, a retired capitalist of Yonkers, N. Y., and the site he selected was at the intersection of Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue, south of Thomas circle, where he built the Portland, subsequently remodeled and enlarged, from plans drawn by Cluss and Schulze. The ground cost $25,000 and the improvements nearly $125,000. The land is now assessed at $40 a foot, or $413,040, and the improvements at $198,000.

It is commonly supposed that the Portland is the first apartment to have been erected in Washington, but this is not correct. The first apartment was known as the Fernando Wood Flats, at 1418 I street, which was opened in 1879. It was a four-story and basement building, and the apartments rented for from $40 to $55 a month, unfurnished, which were high rentals for those days. Real estate news and advertisements in The Post of 1883 disclose that seven-room furnished apartments in the Portland rented in that year for from $75 to $150 a month. The Wilton, at 1729-1733 H street northwest, appears to have been the next apartment to be constructed after the Everett, and after this the Osborne, on Fourteenth, near H, was erected.

These pioneer apartment houses represented for Washington a change in living as great as that between the igloo of the Eskimo and the habitations of the cliff dwellers. Washington had been until this time a city of private homes, boarding houses and hotels, but although the apartment filled an acute want, it did not immediately attain the enormous popularity which it has since enjoyed as an economical and convenient solution of the housing problem. Many years later, when the Highlands was built at Connecticut avenue and California street, it was regarded as a most venturesome financial undertaking, as it was "so far out;" but today the Highlands is within the limits of downtown Washington, and the apartment has boldly invaded the suburbs, which, at the time the Highlands blazed the way, were literally "in the country."

Don Cameron Built Mansion.

Early in 1880, Don Cameron, who succeeded Simon Cameron as senator from Pennsylvania in 1877, built the stately mansion at Scott circle at a cost of $40,000, and the home still bears his name. He gave for the land $5 a foot, and this was the highest price ever paid for residential property in Washington up to that time. Senator Cameron sold his Scott circle house in 1885 to D. P. Morgan, of New York, for $95,000.

The foregoing were the principal real estate improvements up to 1880. The election of James A. Garfield in that year produced the greatest activity in Washington realty since the panic of 1873, and on May 7, 1881, The Post announced that there was no abatement of the boom. The market was very active. On May 6 B. H. Warner sold for Senator John P. Jones to Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, then just becoming interested in Washington real estate, a large building lot at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and K streets for $15,000, and also another lot on K near Sixteenth for Neal T. Murray for $3,700. The lot at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and K was sold to Col. Nicholas L. Anderson, of Cincinnati, for $10,200. Two lots on Sixteenth at the corner of Madison were purchased by Dr. H. B. Noble for $3,750.

On June 8 of the same year James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, obtained a permit to build the residence at Twentieth street, P street and Massachusetts avenue, afterward known as the Westinghouse mansion, to cost $48,000. John Fraser was the architect and Robert Davidson & Co. the builders. At the same time Senator Windom was building the Windom house at the northwest corner of Sixteenth street and Massachusetts avenue at a cost of $30,000. The Post referred to these houses at the time as being "in the extreme northwest section of the city."

Land Values Compared.

Perhaps nothing could give one a better idea of the aggrandizement of Washington real estate than a comparison of the values in square 95, between Massachusetts avenue, P street, Twentieth and Twenty-first, the site of the Blaine house and the adjacent property. Square 95 was the brickyard of John Hopkins, of Georgetown, who died in 1858, and it was used as a brickyard as late as 1875. On May 10, 1864, this square and square 96, immediately south of it, were sold at 4 cents per square foot.

At the same time lot No. 1 in square 94, between Massachusetts avenue, Q street, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, sold for 10 cents a foot, other lots in this square bringing from 3½ to 14 cents per foot. The improvements of square 94, where is now the home of Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, then consisted of "one large frame stable and sheds, two small frame houses, and an office." The "Blaine Mansion" now has an assessed value of $117,760 for the land and $70,500 for the improvements, the land being assessed at $10 a square foot, which in 1864 sold for 4 cents per square foot. Across the street, on the old "Stewart's Folly" site, the land has an assessed valuation of $13.50 per square foot.

In September, 1883, Mr. Blaine leased his Dupont circle mansion to Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago, for five years, at an annual rental of $11,000, and this was the highest rental ever paid in Washington up to that time. It was not until 1891 that Mr. Leiter erected and occupied the present Leiter mansion at Dupont circle, between Connecticut and New Hampshire avenues, an artistic gem the beauty of which has, perhaps, not even yet been excelled by any home in Washington. Then in the outpost of the residential section, today advancing business presses upon it from every side. Nothing but Dupont Circle saves it from being engulfed in the tide of business, as the Fifth avenue mansions of New York millionaires have been swallowed up. On May 26, 1899, The Post reported the sale of the Blaine house at Twentieth and P streets to George Westinghouse, of Pittsburgh. It has since then been known as the Westinghouse house and has recently been converted into stores and an apartment building. It was occupied by the Japanese delegation attending the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

Le Droit Park Was First Suburb.

The Post was naturally, at this period, paying a great deal of attention in its news columns to the real estate development of the city, reporting all the sensational transactions and building operations, and its advertising columns more and more came to be employed by the brokers and promoters, as a medium for reaching the investing public. Washington was on the verge of another important period, the era of suburban expansion. In 1881 the paper refers frequently to A. L. Barber's new subdivision, Le Droit Park, the city's first "suburb," not counting Mount Pleasant, which grew up toward the close of the civil war, or Anacostia, Bladensburg and a few similar places.

Construction was cheap in 1881, in cost, not quality, for it was a time of low-priced materials, and plasterers, who now receive $10 a day, then averaged $1.75 a day, and hod carriers not more than $1. The building boom continued into 1883, in which year work was begun on the new western front of the Capitol, an improvement which started the saying at the time that the Capitol was being turned around. In October of the same year a new artificial stone sidewalk was lain on Pennsylvania avenue.

Columbia Heights Development Started.

Meanwhile, in 1881, an important step in "suburban" development was taken, which appeared more significant later on. A. L. Barber & Co. in this year opened up the estate of William J. Stone, on Fourteenth street, just north of Boundary, or Florida avenue, which they purchased for $200,000. This was the beginning of Columbia Heights. Lots were placed on the market and sold at 10 cents a square foot and upward, and plans were afoot for the widening of Fourteenth street road north of the boundary.

It was difficult for the promoters to put Columbia Heights on the market, for the only transportation was a bob-tailed horse-car line which ran out Fourteenth street, with which the patrons were in a state of perpetual feud. However, on April 29, 1883, The Post carried the first advertisement of A. L. Barber & Co., Hon. John Sherman, trustee, in which was offered "homes for all—Fourteenth street and Boundary—we are now getting streets graded ready for building houses." A New York syndicate promptly bought for $50,000 the entire square between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, immediately north of Florida avenue, and three handsome and commodious residences were erected there which long remained among the show places of the city, with extensive grounds containing a few mighty oaks that must have been part of the virgin forest which once covered a large part of what is now Washington.

The utter lack of anything approaching rapid transit encouraged builders to follow the example of Mr. Weston, and other apartment houses were built, including the Richmond, at the northeast corner of Seventeenth and H streets northwest. Sale of this corner was announced February 7, 1883. It was purchased by Lieut. Frederick H. Paine from W. B. Hill, trustee for Mrs. E. R. Chew. The consideration was stated as $3,175 for a lot 30 by 109 feet. It is the present site, with additions, of the Transportation Building, one of the finest locations in the city.

Gain in Values Strikingly Illustrated.

The Richmond project passed from the hands of Lieut. Paine, and was completed by the Richmond Flat Co., a New York syndicate, being finished December 1, 1883. It was of a reddish brownstone, and was in the French Gothic style. Gray and Page were the architects, and the project represented an original investment of $80,000, exclusive of the land. Today the magnificent property which stands on this corner is assessed at a total valuation of $1,763,875, and the land is assessed at $35 per square foot. Here again is strikingly illustrated the enormous increase in the values of real estate in Washington during the last 40 or 50 years.

On April 7, 1883, The Post reported that Mr. Walter Paris, the artist and architect, and three Army officers had purchased, for the purpose of building, the lots at the intersection of Oregon and New Hampshire avenues, S and Seventeenth streets. "This," it added in one of those revealing touches which trace through the pages of the paper the physical growth of the city, "will be the first really fine improvement made this far northwest."

Washington at this time was badly in need of a new theater, and The Post had encouraged the movement for the building of an opera house worthy of the city. In the spring of 1883 a syndicate was formed to provide one, and it is interesting, in view of the later importance of Connecticut avenue, to learn that the prospective site selected was on this splendid boulevard on the west side between K and L streets, just above Farragut square and opposite the old Alexander R. Shepherd residence, which he had built for his home at the northeast corner of Connecticut avenue and K street, then, in 1883, occupied by the Chinese Legation and later on known as the Draper house. The syndicate purchased the lot selected, with a frontage of 155 feet, for $2.08 per square foot. But the project was never carried to completion, for reasons which belong to the story of the theater in Washington. It is likely that had the opera house been brought to a state of completion on this proposed site the development of Connecticut avenue as an important business street might have been advanced many years.

Business Situation Analyzed.

An interesting Connecticut avenue improvement at this time was the erection in June, 1883, by former Senator David Levy Yulee, of Florida, of a handsome residence costing $40,000 immediately opposite the British Legation, which at this time was the only legation in the city which was not in a rented building. Connecticut avenue was beginning to be regarded as one of the fashionable thoroughfares. In the late Nineties the Yulee mansion became the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy.

There was a widespread fear in Washington prior to the presidential election of 1884 that a change in the administration would have a detrimental economic effect upon the city, but The Post strongly, as was natural, being then a Democratic paper, and ably combated this notion. It analyzed the business situation and interviewed the leading business men. Robert O. Holtzman thought that trade would be stimulated by a change, while B. H. Warner was confident that such an event would not depress real estate values. Thomas J. Fisher agreed with the views of both. The opinions of these three distinguished business men, and that of The Post were abundantly justified, and thus, for the first time, was definitely established as a basic principle in Washington, largely through the acumen of The Post, that administrations come, and administrations go, but Washington, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever! All the hotels, with the exception of Willard's, thought that a change in administration would be beneficial. And so it proved to be. The principal exception to the general rule occurred in 1896, and will be referred to later.

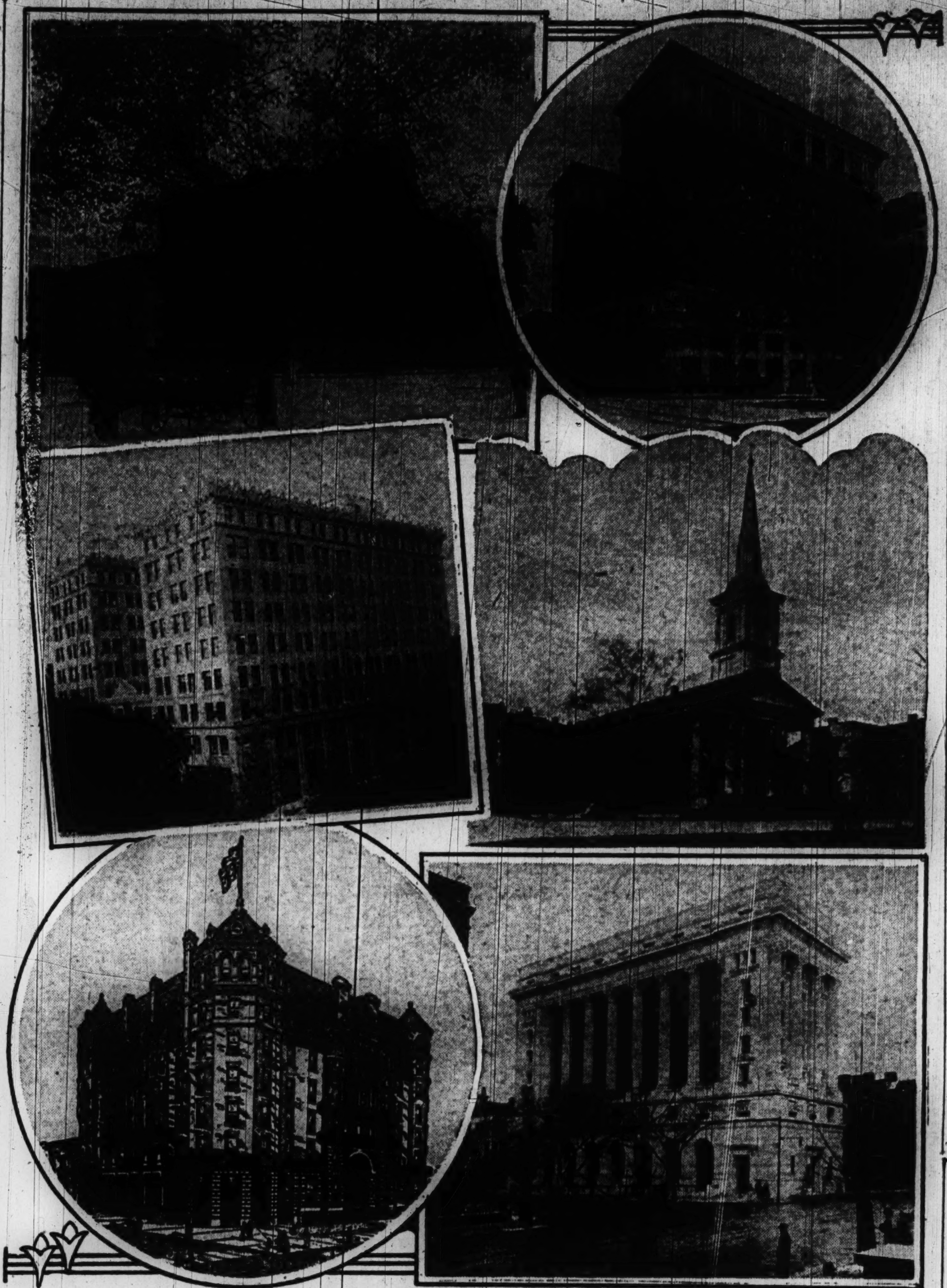
Another Forward Movement Begun.

The advent of Grover Cleveland, the first Democratic President to be elected after the civil war, did not retard the physical and economic development of Washington. The judgment of The Post, and its wise advisers, was fully vindicated. On the contrary, his election and inauguration were the signal for another forward movement to begin. It is to be doubted whether there was ever a more active period for that distinguished architect and builder, Col. Robert I. Fleming, who has left upon the topography of the city so many magnificent examples of his genius, or for the many others who at this time were devoting their talents to the adornment of the Capital. In 1884 Col. Fleming built the beautiful Patten Mansion, on Massachusetts avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets northwest, which is to this day a joy to the eye of the beholder.

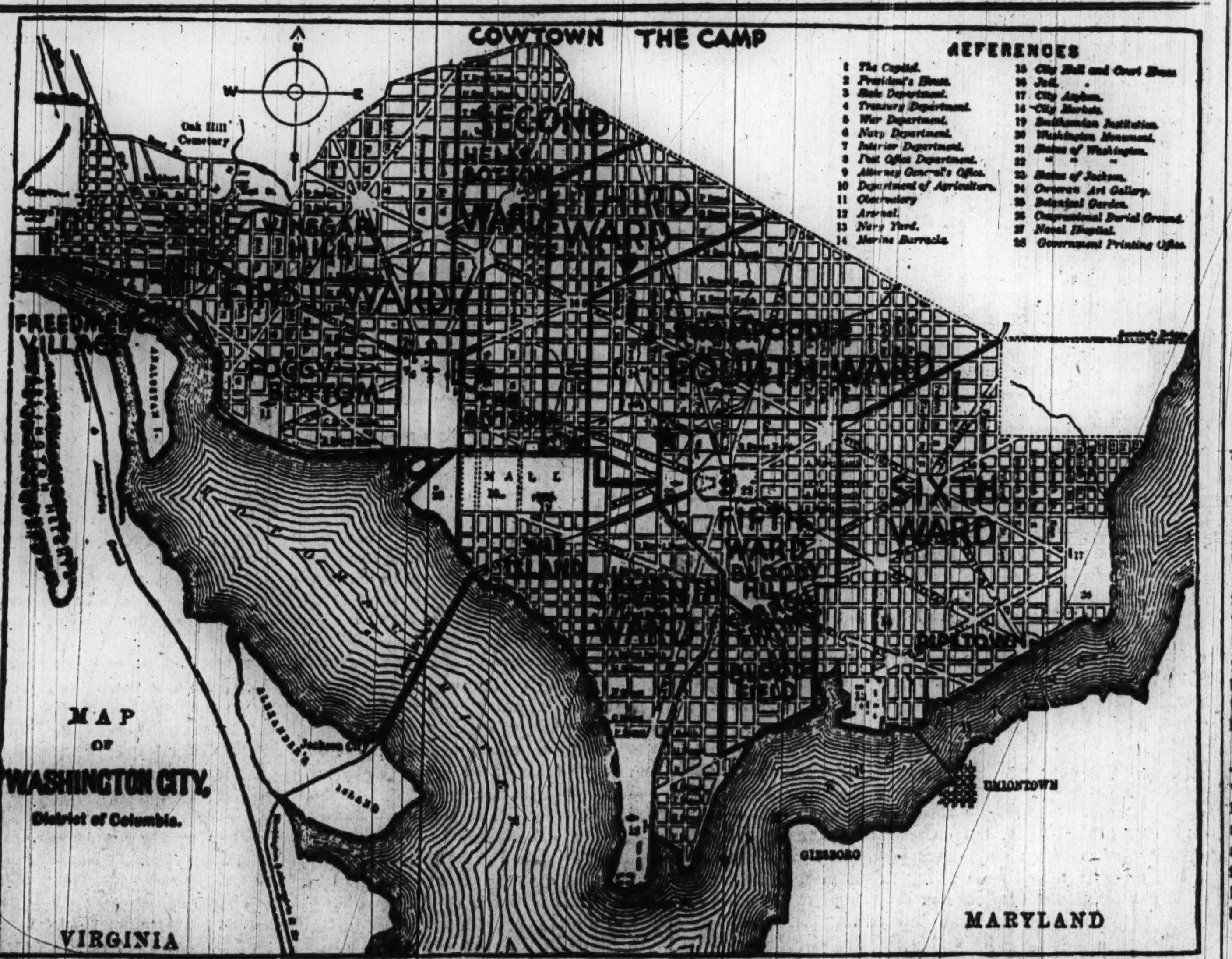
Let us stop a moment and survey the suburban horizon as it disclosed itself at the beginning of 1885. This now becomes the chief point of interest. Forest Glen had been a thriving little community from the time of the Revolution, when it was an Irish settlement, the most important people living there being members of the Carroll family. In 1783 John Carroll, first Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, built St. John's Chapel there, and in the graveyard the quaint old tombstones reveal that sleeping in this quiet spot are Daniel Carroll, William Dudley Diggs and members of the famous Brent family, who intermarried with the Carrolls and the LeRoy and Livingstone families. So Forest Glen is about as old as Hamburg and Carrollsburg, the two small towns, the former near the foot of the present Twentieth street northwest and the latter at about the foot of the present South Capitol street, which were busy communities when Washington was laid out.

Suburbs in 1885 Listed.

Another suburb dating from 1882 was Falls Church, but the suburban residents at this period were by no means numerous. The police census of 1885 gave Le Droit Park a population of 230; Hillsdale, 1,543; Brightwood, now so thickly settled, 104; Ivy City, 33; [illegible], 87; Lincolnville, 105; Garfield, 49; Marshall, 12; Columbia Heights, 23, and



Some of the changes wrought by time on the corners of Fifteenth and H streets northwest. The old Columbian University (upper left), now George Washington University, formerly stood on the southeast corner, which is now occupied by the Woodward Building (upper right, Harris & Ewing). The Southern Building (center left, Harris & Ewing) now occupies the site on the northeast corner, where formerly stood the old St. Matthew's Church (center right). The recently closed Shoreham Hotel, on the northwest corner, is shown in the lower left as it appeared in the Eighties (from The Post, December 26, 1887). Lower right is the southwest corner at the time of the completion of the Union Trust Building without the addition added in 1927 (Harris & Ewing).



Map of Washington as the city appeared in 1877 when The Post was founded. Besides illustrating the limits of the city at that time the map also shows the boundaries of the old wards into which the city has been divided. The circle shows the location of population in 1900; the square in 1910, and the diamond in 1920. The stars show the westward trend of the center of wealth, the most eastwardly star being the center of wealth in 1867, the center one in 1897, and the westwardly one in 1927, as calculated by the assessor of taxes. The old nicknames for various portions of the city also are shown.

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE EXTENSION OPENED BIG AREA FOR HOMES

SENATOR MAHONE'S MEASURE ASSISTED NEW DEVELOPMENT

Bill Also First Proposed Legislation to Create Rock Creek Park.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MADE LUCKY PURCHASE

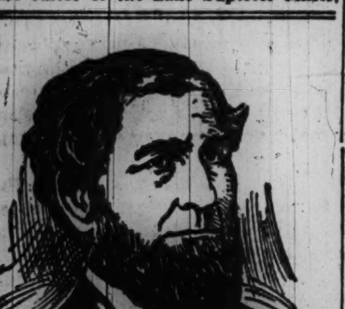
Executive Spent $34,500 on "Oak View" and Sold It For $140,000.

Mount Pleasant Village, 546. These were all the suburban places up to 1885, with the exception of Union Town, or Anacostia and Hyattsville, but the names of all of them do not survive.

Lincolnville was a small settlement 1 mile from Benning Bridge, and was popularly called by its inhabitants "Ragtown." Ivy City, site of the National Fair Grounds and the old race track, was on the line of what is now Fourteenth street extended northeast, a little northwest of Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Mount Pleasant, in a sense, is no suburb of Washington, for its origin dates back before that of the city. This place was detached from the patent of Lord Baltimore long before the Revolution, and appears to have descended through Robert Peter and Eliphas Douglass to Anthony Holmead, the great-grandfather of William Holmead, one of the principal proprietors of this section. One of the first race tracks in the District of Columbia was located in Mount Pleasant. The track was an exact circle 1 mile in extent and was on both sides of what is now Fourteenth street, just north of Florida avenue. What is now Fourteenth street in those days was open only as far north as the race course, the gate of which was the terminus. It was on this course that the world-celebrated race was contested between Sir Henry and Eclipse, in which Eclipse was the victor and broke the world's record. Although Samuel P. Brown was not the original owner of property within the present bounds of Mount Pleasant, he was the first resident of the village, its founder and a pioneer.

He was a native of New Hampshire, who removed to Washington in 1850, and although by profession a solicitor of patents he was also a newspaper correspondent writing from Washington to the New Haven Palladium. He was one of the early members of the Board of School Trustees of the District of Columbia. Another of the early residents in Mount Pleasant as far back as 1871, was Thomas J. Lasier, of Illinois, a clerk in the Navy Department. He had been the editor of the Lake Superior Miner, in Michigan, and the Claremont Eagle, in New Haven. A. W. Eaton was another early settler in Mount Pleasant.



(From The Post, November 28, 1897.)

S. P. BROWN,

founder of Mount Pleasant, promoter and first president of the Metropolitan Street Railway and a member of the former municipal Board of Public Works.

Largest Single Estate of Time.

West of the property of S. P. Brown, on the Piney Branch road, is the location of the estate of the late Gen. Henry S. Walbridge, then known as Ingleside, a name which still remains in the nomenclature of this section. This was the largest single estate of the Lord Baltimore and Holmead properties, and was the suburban residence of Gen. Walbridge, a member of Congress from New York. In the late Seventies this estate was owned and occupied by his stepdaughter, the wife of Col. George B. Corkhill, who had been an officer in the Union Army, United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, and in 1876 the editor and proprietor of the Washington Daily Chronicle.

In 1871 an omnibus line was inaugurated to give the people of Mount Pleasant access to Washington, by way of Fourteenth street road, previously known as College road, from the circumstance of Columbia College being located on it.

As the city began growing in the early Eighties there was pressing need for more housing for people in moderate circumstances, and on September 8, 1883, The Post said editorially that it was "high time for men of wealth interested in the development of the city to begin to provide good dwellings for the poor."

Idea Enthusiastically Received.

The idea met with an enthusiastic reception. The Post received much praise for the suggestion, and on September 22 it was able to announce that several gentlemen had become interested in a project for building cheaper houses. Shortly after this F. P. B. Sands, of Carusi, Miller & Sands, began the construction of thirteen small brick cottages and two stores, to be rented at moderate rates, in Kalorama Heights, the first construction of this kind in that neighborhood. In the following month 20 lots were purchased at Ivy City by a group of Government clerks intending to build small houses, and there was also a movement of the same sort at Hyattsville and Kendall Green.

In 1884 B. F. Gilbert, of Washington, started Takoma Park, originally the old Grammer farm, near Silver Spring. Mr. Gilbert, the founder of this popular suburb, noted for its fine water, subdivided the property.

The Metropolitan Investment & Building Co., in the winter of 1886 bought 500 acres of land on Rock Creek, in Montgomery County, Md., and subdivided it as Garrett Park.

Transportation Lack Handicapped.

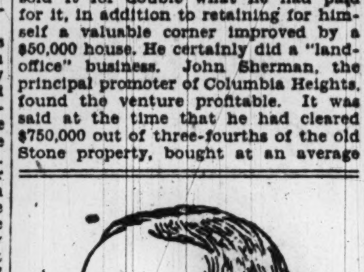
Lack of transportation throughout the Eighties was the principal handicap which retarded the growth of the city, but if it held back some projects it advanced others. Columbia Heights was the first to absorb the expanding population that found an outlet to the suburbs over the old-fashioned bobtailed horse cars which ran out Fourteenth street as far as the Boundary. A number of prominent people moved into the neighborhood, which commanded a beautiful eminence overlooking the city.

In May, 1883, Gen. Nelson A. Miles purchased the old Stone estate from A. L. Barber & Co., who had lately acquired it. There were 20 acres and a mansion house of 30 rooms, surrounded by trees and box 100 years old, some of which later on was removed to the White House grounds. Gen. John A. Logan on July 29, 1885, purchased for $20,000 the old Stone homestead, on the crest of Clifton Hill, and 1 acre of ground, from Gen. Miles. This he named "Calumet." It was for many years the scene of some of the most brilliant social events in the history of Washington. Gen. Logan died there, and long afterward the place was occupied by William J. Bryan when he was Secretary of State in Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet. An apartment house now stands on the site.

Another thing that contributed to the development of Columbia Heights as the first important suburb was the removal of Columbian University, now George Washington, from its historic location on College Hill, just west of Fourteenth street, about where Euclid street now is. On April 29, 1883, The Post reported the sale of "the present building and grounds on College Hill to Mrs. Elizabeth L. Dunn (Gen. W. McKee Dunn) for $87,500." On May 26, less than a month later, The Post reported the resale of this property to W. C. Hill, a clerk in the land office, for $142,000, and described the transaction as the largest sale of Washington real estate to private parties recorded in the history of the city up to that time.

Property 10 Cents a Square Foot Up.

Property in Columbia Heights was worth at this time from 10 cents a square foot up. Justice John M. Harlan paid 50 cents a foot for the property at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Euclid streets, where his attractive home, built in 1886, was for so many years a pleasure to the eye. Mr. Hill subdivided the Columbian University property, and in two years, as The Post reported on October 31, 1886, he had sold it for double what he had paid for it, in addition to retaining for himself a valuable corner improved by a $50,000 house. He certainly did a "land-office" business. John Sherman, the principal promoter of Columbia Heights, found the venture profitable. It was said at the time that he had cleared $750,000 out of three-fourths of the old Stone property, bought at an average price of 2 cents a foot. In April, 1887, 117,647 square feet, mostly corner lots on Fourteenth street, sold for 85 cents a square foot.



LOUIS D. WINE,

a pioneer in Washington's suburban development.

It must not be imagined that people were eager to crowd into the suburbs because all the land within the original boundaries of the City of Washington proper had been built upon. This was not the case. As the suburban development began the city was still scarred by vast dreary commons. Those who went "way out" to their homes in Le Droit Park passed over great stretches of these vacant spaces. The circus grounds, bicycle race track and baseball park were still at Ninth and S streets. All that part of the city north of Sixteenth and U streets was still a wilderness, with here and there a pioneer. The Southeast section contained large areas of undeveloped land, and did for long years afterward. But still the urge toward the Northwest, along a line of development which has been the experience of virtually every American city, was felt. It was imperative! It was inevitable! It was intelligent!

The outstanding single event in the story of the physical development of Washington up to and including 1886 was the extension of Massachusetts avenue from "Boundary street" to Tennallytown road. It was slow in coming, but when it did it opened up immense territory for the finest residences.

The Post, on October 17, 1886, announced that formal notice of the condemnation of land for this purpose had been issued by the Commissioners. The names of the property owners cited in the condemnation proceedings were Evan Lyons, Gardiner G. Hubbard, John W. Thompson and the heirs of Thomas R. Lovett. The order of the Commissioners included several other undertakings, the extension of Eighteenth street, from Boundary northward; the erection of the Klingle Ford Bridge and the construction of the Nourse road from Klingle Ford to Tennallytown road.

The property on the proposed Massachusetts avenue extension was at this time incredibly cheap. Commissioner Webb is authority for the statement that it "could not be sold for more than 10 cents a foot." And this after the improvement should have been made. It was proposed at this time that a cable road be run out Massachusetts avenue extended, but this project happily never materialized, as the era of electric transit, then at hand, turned the attention of promoters in other directions. Thus what is in many respects the most beautiful boulevard in Washington, and one likely to remain so the longest, was not disfigured by a street railway.

The first comprehensive scheme to extend the streets and avenues of the city beyond the boundary, and to lay out streets "running east and west parallel with those within the city limits" was introduced as a bill in the Senate by Senator Mahone, of Virginia, April 20, 1886. So little had Washington expanded in the first 85 years of her history! As we contemplate our present far-flung suburban domain, traversed in every direction by broad and well-paved highways, we are brought to a realization of what the Nation's Capital and the American people owe to Washingtonians of this generation. As will be seen, the people of Washington led, and Congress, more or less reluctantly, followed, in the aggrandizement of the city.

The area thus to be developed under the terms of the Mahone bill seems singularly small today. It was embraced within the following points: From P street out Rock Creek, thence along Rock Creek to Piney branch, thence to Fourteenth street road, thence to Spring and Seventh street roads to Rock Creek Church road, along the west and south lines of the Soldiers' Home to Lincoln avenue, to Boundary street to the point of beginning.

At this time, 1886, every street or avenue in Washington ended at the Boundary—Florida avenue of today—the route of the old post road of Colonial days running from Georgetown to Baltimore, and thence to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Along this way Washington had ridden to the famous elm tree in Cambridge.

No Streets Into the "County."

Not a single street had been extended into the "county," as the territory outside the limits of the boundary was known, and but few roads. Among those who petitioned for the greatly-needed opportunity for expansion were the leading men of Washington, including Matthew G. Emery, H. A. Willard, W. W. Corcoran, E. Francis Riggs, William M. Galt, S. J. Davis, Thomas Lincoln Casey, Thomas F. Bayard, A. H. Herr, William C. Whitney, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, W. W. Dudley, Chief Justice M. R. Waite, Charles S. Bradley, Samuel Norment, John W. Thompson, Crosby S. Noyes, Charles C. Glover, James L. Barbour, T. A. Lambert, A. S. Worthington, R. A. Hooe, James H. Saville, H. H. Wells, and W. D. Davidge.

The Mahone bill also first proposed legislation for the creation of the magnificent Rock Creek Park as we know it today, largely brought about through the devotion to Washington and the nation of Charles C. Glover, the father of this project, which, carried to a successful conclusion, has saved the beautiful Rock Creek valley as a perpetual heritage for all the American people, to whom it belongs. The measure provided for a commission to make the necessary surveys, and for a bond issue of not to exceed $2,500,000 at 3 per cent. Here, then, was the real beginning of the beautiful Washington as we have it today, a city whose distances at last are truly magnificent. Above are the names of the forward-looking men who conceived it.

"Beginning at Boundary street," said The Post, October 20, 1886, in speaking of the proposed Massachusetts avenue extension, of which it published a map, herewith reproduced, "the avenue will run in a straight line for 600 feet, and it will deflect in an obtuse angle and then proceed without further curve until it reaches the Tennallytown road. Its passage over Kalorama will necessitate the removal of the tomb once occupied by the remains of Commodore Decatur. At present the vault is the last resting place of Joel Barlow, and his relatives have called upon the Commissioners with reference to the removal of his body. The avenue will cross Rock Creek at the point now marked by the dam of Lyon's mill, a little north of the shaft of the new aqueduct tunnel. There will be two ornamental circles along the avenue, one at the angle and one at the terminus.

Various Tracts Identified.

"Of the tracts of land shown in the map, that bearing Mr. Lovett's name is still owned by him. The tract marked 'Commissioners F. S. & T. Co.' is owned mainly by Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, father-in-law of Prof. Bell of telephone fame. Mr. Hubbard bought the property from Mr. W. C. Hill, paying [illegible] for it, although it only cost Hill half that amount. A small portion of the tract, a narrow strip adjoining Lovett's property, is owned by Mr. Evan Lyons.

"West of Rock Creek the tract marked 'Josephine Young et al.,' 'Snyder's heirs' and 'Morton's (incorrectly spelled Martins), heirs' are owned by a syndicate, represented by Washington McLean, George F. Armes, John W. Thompson and A. E. Bateman, as trustees. They purchased the property in 1884, Snyder's tract being the first one to come into their possession. The land between the creek and the Naval Observatory, south of the road which marks the lower boundary of the old Morton place, is owned by a Mr. Cissel, of New York. As will be seen, the extended avenue runs through it. He paid something like $12,000 for the property and refuses to part with it at any price. Just south of it is the estate of Mr. James Elverson, of the Philadelphia Saturday Night, although, like the former, it is not represented on the map.

"The letter A on the map indicates the President's country house and the letter B shows the location of St. Alban's Church. The new avenue will enter the Tennallytown road 300 feet south of the latter structure and 1,200 feet south of Woodley road, where the President's house is situated. As an instance of the demand for property in that section of the suburbs, it may be stated that Mr. John W. Thompson was negotiating for 'Pretty Prospect' almost up to the very day that Marshal Wilson bought it for the President. He did not, however, offer quite as large an amount for it as the President paid."

President's Purchase Added Impetus.

Great impetus was given to real estate development in the Northwest suburbs when on May 26, 1886, shortly before his marriage, President Cleveland purchased the Green estate, a mile and a half north of Georgetown, at the juncture of Tennallytown road and Woodley road. The sale was made by Maria E. and George F. Green, to Albert A. Wilson, trustee, for $21,500. The President's name did not appear in the deed. The report that the President was the actual purchaser was one of the notable exclusive news "beats" of the many scored by The Post during the last fifty years.

The deed went back to 1794, when the property was known as "Pretty Prospect" and was owned by George French, by whom it was deeded to Uriah Forrest, of Georgetown, who had been an officer on Washington's staff. The estate at that time contained 428 acres. Forrest was a brother-in-law of Philip Barton Key, brother of Francis Scott Key. He went down in the financial crash with Robert Morris, but retained twenty-eight acres of his estate, known as Rosedale. His widow bequeathed the property in 1840 to Ann F. Green, and she, in turn, to Maria E. and George F. Green. The portion of this bought by Mr. Cleveland included 26¼ acres, known as "Forrest Hill."

"Pretty Prospect," as the estate was also known, choice of the President for a summer home, was well-named. In those days, before the city had been filled with skyscrapers, there was an unbroken vista from the heights where it was located as far down the river as Mount Vernon. While he was not influenced by that consideration, the President had aristocratic neighbors. Nearby was "Woodley," formerly the home of Philip Barton Key. Another part of the original estate belonged to Mme. Iturbide, who, when Miss Green, married the then Mexican Ambassador to the United States. Her son, August Iturbide, was adopted by the Emperor Maximilian, and might have been Emperor of Mexico himself some day if things had turned out differently.

North of the President's new summer home was the Deveraux farm, and just south the property of H. G. Dulaney. A mile west was Grasslands, then the country seat of Secretary William C. Whitney.

Prices in Southeast Were Too High.

The day after the sale Mr. Wilson, who was marshal of the District, formally transferred the property to Mr. Cleveland. The President might have gone to the Southeast for a summer home, for he was interested in the Overlook Inn property, on the hills a short distance beyond the eastern end of the present Pennsylvania avenue bridge over the Eastern branch, which was not then built. But too high a price was demanded for the property, and Mr. Cleveland went out into what is now Cleveland Park. And very much to his advantage it was, as subsequent developments disclosed.

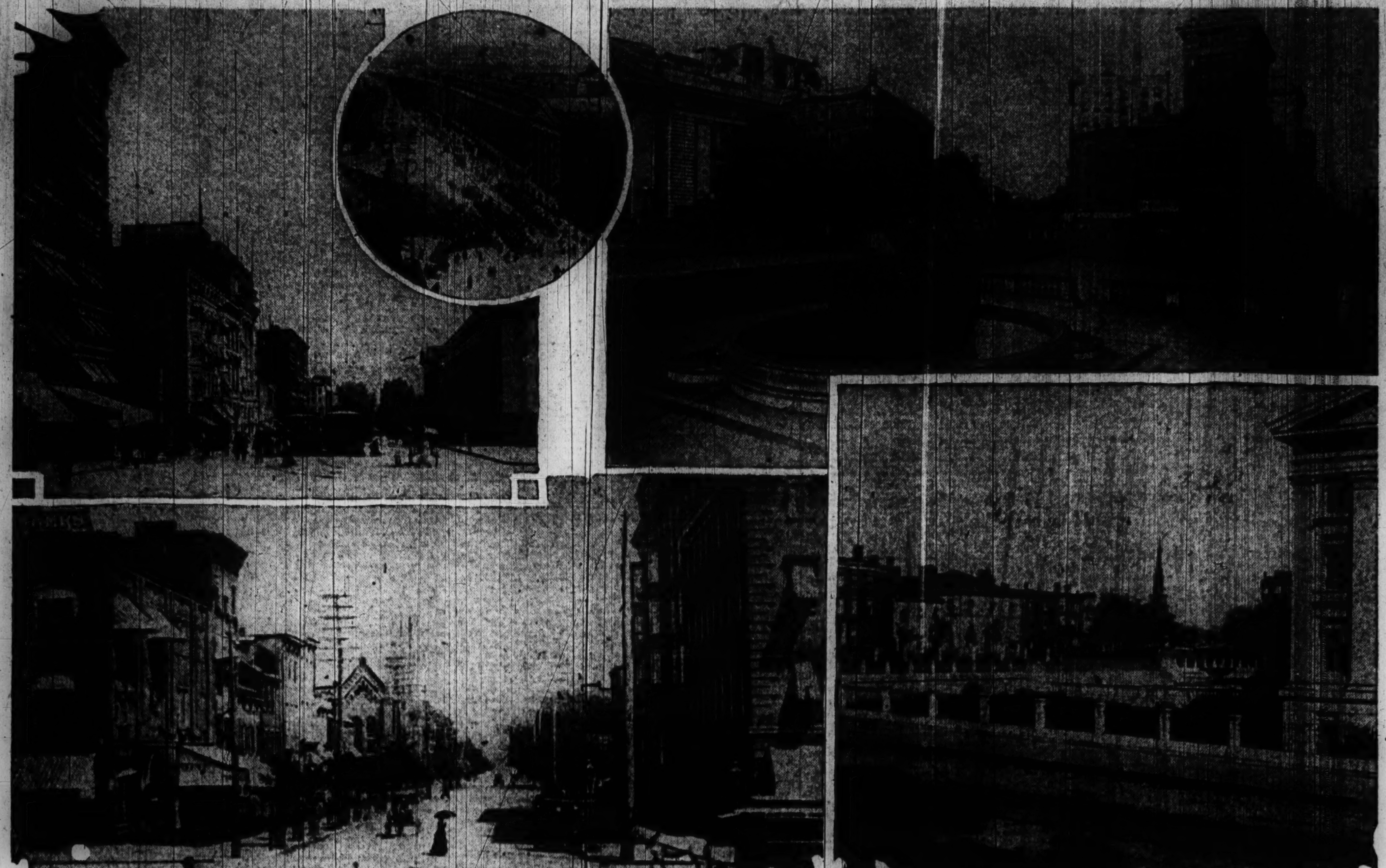
President Cleveland's new country home was remodeled by W. M. Poindexter & Co., architects. On November 11, 1886, the President gave the estate a new name, "Oak View," but through the perversity of fate, it was destined to be called commonly "Red Top," although that was never its name, but a title applied to it in an off-hand manner by Herbert Preston, correspondent of the New York Herald.

Mrs. Cleveland was very fond of Oak View, and she and the President spent much of their time there during his first administration. Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, also lived there from time to time.

The purchase proved a lucky investment for the President, who like so many others shared in the enormous advance in real estate values at this time, when the foundation was laid for a great many of the most substantial fortunes in Washington. He paid for the 26¼ acres, which he acquired $21,500, and spent about $13,000 on improvements.

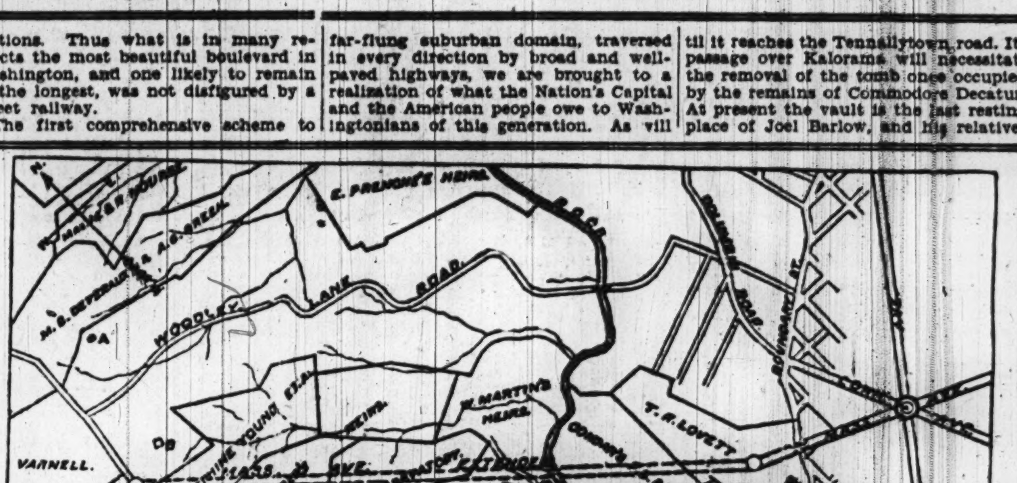
Sold Place to Senator.

On February 21, 1890, he sold the place to Francis G. Newlands, repre-



Two famous thoroughfares—Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Upper left—Looking south from Pennsylvania avenue into Fifteenth street about 1900. Notice the old Riggs House, on the southeast corner of Fifteenth and G streets. Upper right—Looking east from the north front of the Treasury. Notice the group building on the east side of Fifteenth street between G street and New York avenue, where the Washington Building now stands. Lower left—Looking east from the Treasury into G street in 1894. On the northeast corner of G street at Fourteenth street one may see the old Foundry Church. Lower right—Looking east from the White House grounds across the north front of the Treasury when the old Riggs Bank Building occupied the northwest corner of Fifteenth and New York avenue and the old National Safe Deposit Building was on the northeast corner. Notice in the distance the old spire of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Inset—Fifteenth street from New York avenue in 1889.

(From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.)



(From The Post, October 20, 1886.)

The plan for the extension of Massachusetts avenue northwest.

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE
TOYS

Seventh street in 1877, looking north from Market Space. Note the old-fashioned telegraph poles.

National Photo Co.

H.L. Rust Company

MORTGAGES

1001 15th Street
Main 6888

Loan Correspondent for the Prudential

MERIDIAN HILL LOTS SOLD AT NINE CENTS A FOOT IN 1884

PERMIT TO ERECT HENDERSON CASTLE WAS ISSUED IN 1888

Joaquin Miller Sold Cabin For $5,100—Sixteenth Street Extended.

KALORAMA PLACED ON MARKET IN 1889

$10,000,000 Spent in Five Years on Nearby Suburban Developments.

senting a California syndicate, for $140,000. The syndicate was then engaged in acquiring all the land possible from Connecticut avenue extended to the District line.

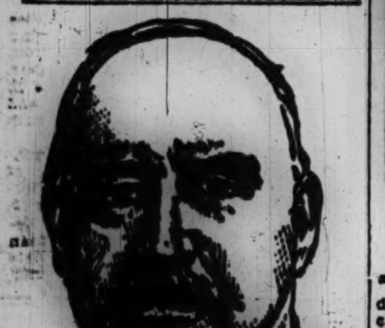
Upon returning to Washington at the beginning of his second term, in 1893, President Cleveland found his former home, "Oak View" on the market, and he could have purchased the house and some ground for $40,000, but the old estate had been subdivided, and streets had been cut through, and the place was no longer as secluded as the President desired his summer home to be.

He thereupon obtained the historic old Middleton mansion, on Woodley lane, in the same general neighborhood. It had in the earlier times been the summer home of another President, Martin Van Buren. At the time of the purchase of Oak View by Mr. Cleveland, The Post, May 26, 1886, also reported two other interesting suburban purchases, as follows:

> Gardiner G. Hubbard, Prof. Bell's father-in-law, has purchased the country place, adjoining that secured by President Cleveland. It contains about nineteen acres, and was bought from O. C. Green for $25,000. It is reached through a lane that leaves the Tennallytown road nearly opposite the entrance to Secretary Whitney's country place.
>
> "Fairfield," an estate on the Tennallytown heights, owned by William E. Ellison, has been purchased by Mr. George A. Armes for $15,000. It is improved by a large house, containing fifteen rooms, stables and outbuildings.

Extension Opened Rolling Country.

It was the extension of Massachusetts avenue which opened the rolling, wooded country west of the boundary for residential purposes, and gave to the people one of their best and most healthful suburbs. Perhaps no other one project has been of greater importance than this.



(From The Evening Post, October 29, 1889.)

THOMAS J. FISHER,

Washington real estate man, who played a conspicuous part in the development of the West End of the city. He was born in Washington, June 11, 1823, and died at his residence, 1310 L street northwest, October 26, 1888. Mr. Fisher entered the real estate business in 1877. He was very successful, and in a few years took in his sons-in-law, Thomas M. Gale and E. J. Stellwagen, forming the firm of Thomas J. Fisher & Co.

The estimated cost of the extension, made January 6, 1887, was $280,000. Prior to this time the avenue ended at Boundary, and along what is now Florida avenue was a stone fence, beyond which were open fields and woods. By January, 1887, the Commissioners had extended the avenue as far as Rock Creek, and the circle at about Twenty-third street, where the avenue was deflected for obvious topographical and engineering reasons, was designated Logan Circle. At the same time California avenue, north of Massachusetts avenue, was projected from Massachusetts avenue extended to the Soldiers' Home.

On January 8, 1887, John E. Beall, for Gardiner G. Hubbard, sold to a syndicate, 40 acres of land adjoining Kalorama, and on the direct line of Massachusetts avenue, for $300,000, or at the rate of only a fraction over 17 cents per square foot. It was reported that Mr. Hubbard had bought the land for $60,000. It is now, of course, included among the best and most valuable residential sections of the entire city. It was also reported at this time that Mr. Joseph Auerbach had bought 24,000 square feet of land at Second and E streets northeast, at 30 cents a square foot, nearly double the price for which he might have bought in the Sheridan Circle neighborhood.

Other Transactions Recorded.

The estate known as Normanstone, which had been purchased in November, 1886, from Dr R. S. T. Cissell, of New York, by a Philadelphia syndicate, for $50,000, was transferred in January of the following year to Isaac N. Jackson and R. H. Goldsborough for the same price.

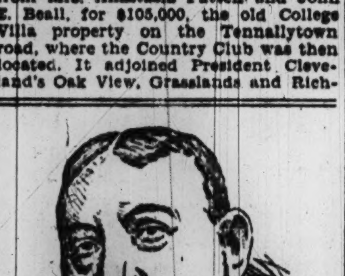
On February 5 Woodley Park, on Woodley lane, near Oak View, was sold by the estate of Alfred D. Jessup, of Philadelphia, to Miss Fannie A. Moore, of Washington, for $84,599. The property embraced 104 acres, so that it was obtained at the amazing price of just a shade over $800 an acre. Mr. John F Waggaman proposed to subdivide this property and put it on the market.

The purchasers of Normanstone a little later, on March 1, 1887, bought a tract of land known as the Highlands on the Tennallytown road, just north of Oak View and extending southeasterly to Klingle Ford Bridge, on Rock Creek, a distance of more than a mile. The property embraced nearly 132 acres, and the sellers were Dorsey Clagett and others, the purchasers Richard H Goldsborough and others. The price was $83,333, as reported in The Post at the time. This, then, was the beginning of that most attractive suburb Cleveland Park, named for the President of the United States who had chosen that location for his summer home.

On April 10 The Post reported another suburban development beyond Rock Creek when it published a map of Burleith. Far from being a new suburb—and suburb it is no longer in these modern days of rapid transit—it was, as a matter of fact, one of the earliest projects.

Year 1887 Noted for Activity.

A little later on, in April of this momentous year of 1887, which witnessed so much activity in Washington suburban realty, R. H. Goldsborough, N. W. Blaine and John A. Lake bought from Mrs. Anastasia Patten and John E. Beall, for $105,000, the old College Villa property on the Tennallytown road, where the Country Club was then located. It adjoined President Cleveland's Oak View, Grasslands and Richmond Park, the latter being then already owned by the Goldsborough Syndicate.



(From The Post, October 6, 1897.)

M. GOLDENBERG,

one of Washington's early merchants.

Gardiner G. Hubbard about the same time subdivided the Lyons Mill property and called it Belair Heights, and the sale of lots was phenomenal, those fronting on Massachusetts avenue fetching the astounding price—for that day—of $1 per square foot.

The promoters of this project did not wait for Congress to act, but themselves graded Massachusetts avenue extended through the property. Meanwhile the Commissioners were doing what they could to press the avenue extension along, and The Post on May 22, 1887, reported that the extension from Boundary to Rock Creek would soon be completed. The work of grading was done under the direction of H. K. Viele, and 200 men were at work.

"Chevy Chase," The Post added, "the country place of the late Joseph H. Bradley, at the intersection of Broad Branch and Brookville roads, above Tennallytown, and containing 304 acres, has been sold to George Graham, of the firm of John Sherman & Co., for $40,000.

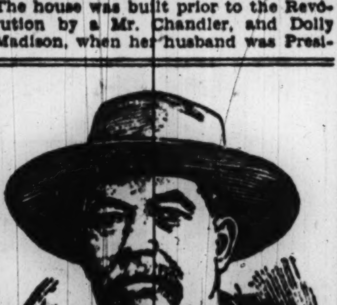
Secretary Whitney Estate Sold.

Early in July, 1887, Thomas J. Fisher & Co. sold for Secretary Whitney his beautiful country estate, Grasslands, to Arthur Barnwell and William K. Ryan, of Charleston, S. C., for $75,000, or $1,000 an acre. As Mr. Whitney had already sold 25 acres of his original 100 acres for $37,500, which was about what the whole estate had cost him when he bought it in 1885, in two years he had made a profit of $75,000 on the property. Mr. Whitney then leased the place, and for years continued to live there.

The last large transaction in 1887 was the purchase toward the close of the year of the Winslow Mason Farm, 211 acres, just above the District line north of Tennallytown, for $32,500, by a syndicate. Early in 1888 the Georgetown & Tennallytown Electric Railroad Co. was organized. Modern transportation to this region was coming. The forward-looking men who were preparing for the growth of the city did not wait for Congress, which lagged behind.

The land for the Massachusetts avenue extension was donated by the owners, and an iron bridge across Rock Creek was built at private expense. It was completed and opened to the public the middle of November, 1888, but the only road open beyond the bridge at this time was around the James Elverson estate, Clifton. On October 24 the Commissioners changed their minds about the name for the new circle at Twenty-third street and called it Sheridan Circle, by which it has been known ever since, and where now stands the striking bronze statue to the memory of the famous cavalry leader. In February, 1889, work was begun on the new Naval Observatory on Massachusetts avenue extended.

Opposite the new observatory site, directly in the line of the extension of the avenue, stood a house older even than Woodley or Greenwood. This was Weston, a long, low mansion in the colonial style, plastered on the outside and whitewashed. Prim rows of ancient box hedge bordered the graveled road which ran to the front entrance. The house was built prior to the Revolution by a Mr. Chandler, and Dolly Madison, when her husband was President, often made long visits there in the summer months, and the garden, with its box and its crepe myrtle, was known down to 1896, when the house was torn down to make way for the complete extension of the avenue, as Dolly Madison Walk.



ANDREW GLEASON,

prominent contractor, who made a fortune grading many of Washington's greatest streets.

When Kalorama, immediately beyond the Boundary, or Florida avenue, as the name was changed by the Commissioners on January 14, 1890, on the line of the Massachusetts avenue extension, was put on the market in 1889, lots were sold at a price to enable the promoters to realize 50 per cent profit on the whole subdivision from the sale of only one-third of the tract.

Kalorama, described by Thomas Jefferson as the most inviting spot he ever knew, was named by Joel Barlow, and here the author of "The Columbiad" lived. Often did Jefferson and Madison ride up these gentle slopes to Barlow's house to discuss the relationships with France, to which country the host had been Minister during the War of 1812. Barlow bought the estate of 60 acres in 1807 from William Augustine Washington and called it first Belair, afterward Rock Hill and later on Kalorama, a name meaning "beautiful view."

During the winter of 1807 Robert Fulton, one of the inventors of the steamboat and a friend of Barlow, lived at Kalorama with the poet and diplomatist. On the right bank of Rock Creek, just above Kalorama, stood Lyons' grist mill, built in 1757, and this old mill, incidentally, was still grinding corn for the nearby farmers in 1889, when the Commissioners were selecting the Rock Creek Park site. On the placid mill pond of this historic mill, Fulton conducted experiments with the submarine torpedo he had invented and in which he was endeavoring to interest Congress.

A fine iron bridge was built in 1889 to carry Woodley lane over the valley. Northward, on the left bank of the creek, stood the ruins of another old mill and of two old stone houses, many years before the country retreat of John Quincy Adams, who, in 1827, bought a tract of some 24 acres there for $20,000. In the milldam Adams indulged his liking for his favorite sport, swimming.

Ground Wheat From West.

Above what is now the Zoological Park, on the right bank of the creek, stood, in 1889, the old stone mansion houses of Isaac and Joshua Pierce. Isaac Pierce settled in Rock Creek Valley in 1792, and he also built a mill and made a fortune. Pierce's mill was still grinding wheat in 1889, but the grain no longer came from the nearby countryside, but from the Western States, brought down by canal boat from Cumberland and towed up the creek, which in the early days was navigable a considerable distance above what is now Massachusetts avenue, and still was until comparatively recently. Now the old wheel has long since been silenced, and the mill has become an inn.

The old Pierce estate once embraced 2,500 acres. In 1889 about 1,000 acres were still owned by Pierce Shoemaker, nephew of Isaac Pierce. Tennallytown had been built on one side of the estate and Brightwood on the other.

There were two other mills in the valley, Peter's mill, owned by Robert Peter, of Georgetown, the nephew of George Washington, and Blagden's mill. The Blagdens purchased their estate from Count Bodisco, who lived there while he was Russian Minister to the United States. Above the Blagden place are the falls of Rock Creek, and Peter's mill was near this spot. Nearby the Military road crosses the creek in a region rich in memories of the Civil War.

Guarded by Forts and Batteries.

Indeed, this whole section which was being opened up for the expanding population of Washington in the late Eighties and early Nineties retains many Civil War traditions. It was heavily fortified for the protection of the Capital, and hospitals thickly sprinkled it. A short distance above Blagden's mill, on the west side of the creek, was Fort De Russey, and directly east, on the Shoemaker property on the Brookville road, was Fort Massachusetts. Just north of Tennallytown was Fort Pennsylvania, and southeast of that, just west of the old College Farm property, was Fort Gaines. The approach to the Chain Bridge was guarded by Battery Marvin Scott and Battery Vermont. Battery Georgetown was northeast and close to the receiving reservoir. One of the large hospitals, Kalorama Hospital, was located on the old Joel Barlow estate.

On June 25, 1886, The Post editorially had urged upon Congress the necessity for the passage of the bill providing for the creation of Rock Creek Park, strongly backing up the efforts that were being made in this direction by the public-spirited men like Charles C. Glover, who were the originators of the project. It was not until September, 1890, however, that Congress finally did pass the act, carrying an appropriation of $1,200,000, and compelling the taxpayers of the District of Columbia to bear one-half of the expense, although the park was to be, and is, in every sense, as truly a national park as the Yellowstone National Park. Earlier in the same year, April 22, 1890, the Senate had reluctantly yielded to the demand of the House that the Zoological Park should be provided for on the same terms, and on that day the bill providing for the Zoo in Rock Creek Park became a law.

Rock Creek Park Assured.

The commission appointed July 15 1891, to appraise the value of land for the Rock Creek Park reported December 19. There were nearly 100 awards totaling $1,105,957. The appraisers were James L. Norris, Norvall W. Burchell and George J Seufferle. On April 18 President Harrison approved the awards for 1,400 acres, instead of 1,960 as originally contemplated, bringing the purchase within the appropriation of $1,200,000. The future of the whole region was now assured by the certainty of the retention forever of the natural beauties of the Rock Creek Valley.

Meanwhile, on October 27, 1889, The Post published a half-page advertisement by E. P. Waggaman, putting Cleveland Park, which had been surveyed by Edwin A. Greenough & Co., formally on the market for the first time. Twenty lots were to be sold privately on November 16, the balance by auction, consisting of 71 lots on Woodley road, between Oak View and Twin Oaks, the residence of Gardiner G. Hubbard. On November 6, 1890, John F Waggaman put Wesley Heights, opposite the Methodist University site, on the market, and on November 18, Kensington, formerly Knowles Station, was dedicated with a flag-raising, Charles Hancock being the orator. A special train took prospective purchasers of lots out to the new suburb. Easterday & Haldeman were the agents, and lots sold at from $200 to $600. The lots in Wesley Heights were offered at from $300 to $600.

The Post made an analysis of the suburban development, and on April 19, 1891, estimated that up to that time, and within the previous five years, $10,000,000 had been expended in suburban development, "mostly north and west of the city." Thomas J. Fisher, it reported, had expended $150,000 on Kalorama. Fitch, Fox & Brown had spent $110,000 in the development of Belair, although there was not as yet a single house on these 46 acres.

Fairview Heights Subdivided.

About this time, 1891, Woodley Inn was erected on the west side of Tennallytown road, near Oak View, at a cost of $25,000, on the tract of land owned by John E. Beall, known as "Fairview Heights." The same year this property was subdivided into lots, which were sold at 25 cents a foot.

The Denton tract was in the hands of a syndicate headed by H. R. Dulaney. Richmond Park, as yet undeveloped, was held by a Richmond syndicate. Tunlaw Heights, fronting on the Tennallytown road, and consisting of about 31 acres, was largely owned by Charles J. Bell. The Dumblane estate was owned by Mrs. Patten, and the 30 acres adjoining were purchased in 1891 by Christian Heurich for $30,000.

Meanwhile the so-called "California Syndicate"—the Sharon estate and Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada—was developing what is now Connecticut avenue extended, where, in 1891, it was building an electric railroad and projecting a town to be called "Chevy Chase." This syndicate donated to the city the land necessary for the extension of Connecticut avenue. Its energy and efficiency have had a permanent and beneficent influence upon the District. The Woodley Land Co. was incorporated at Alexandria, March 21, 1895, for the development of a tract of 400 acres between Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues, including the Thompson, Newton and Waggaman tracts. John J. Hemphill was president.

While these progressive projects in the extreme Northwest were under way, other suburban development was not neglected. The leading real estate men of the city were opening other sections, grading, putting in modern improvements, making ready for the Washington of today with its population of 500,000.

These men were pioneers, and while many of them made fortunes for themselves, they at the same time made fortunes for others wise enough to visualize the steadily increasing value of real estate at the seat of the Federal Government. They put within the reach of all the ability to own a home and obtain independence.

Two Other Streets Extended.

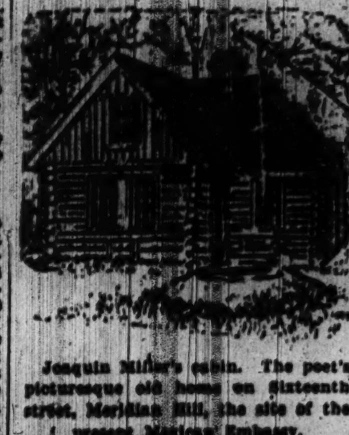
Two of the most important developments were the extension of Sixteenth street and Eighteenth street. In January, 1883, William C. Hill purchased 24,194 square feet of land on Meridian Hill for $12,064.50. It is obvious that he knew a bargain when he saw it. At this time all that region beyond the Boundary was a commons, and the old Holmead Cemetery was on the extreme outskirts of the city, within the area now embraced by Florida avenue and S street and Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. On September 22, 1884, the work of removing the bodies from this burial ground was begun, under the supervision of John A. Newman. The dead had to make way for the living, in a city growing as Washington was now growing. Property to the north was enhanced in value.

In April, 1884, a considerable amount of land on Meridian Hill was put on the market when Duncanson Brothers, auctioneers, disposed of many choice sites on Sixteenth street "extended," Erie avenue, Fifteenth street extended, and Eighteenth street extended, the streets, of course, not being as yet actually cut through. This is now choice and highly valuable property, that on Eighteenth street largely business, the rest generally residential.

The lots sold at auction, as reported in The Post, April 22 and 23, 1884, at prices ranging from 9 cents to 25 cents a square foot. None brought a higher price. On these sites, thus obtained at such lowly prices, now stand some of the most magnificent homes in Washington, in the heart of what has come to be the diplomatic center of the Capital.

Post Estimated Value.

It was not until November 5, 1886, that the actual extension of Eighteenth street was begun. In October of that year The Post estimated that land in Washington Heights and Meridian Hill was worth 75 cents or $1 a foot.



Joaquin Miller's cabin. The poet's picturesque old home on Sixteenth street, Meridian Hill, the site of the present Mexican Embassy.

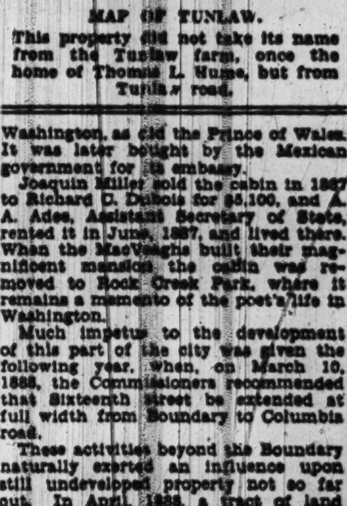
Up to this time Meridian Hill, now the pride and glory of the new city, was a negro colony of scanty population. Its future greatness was as yet hardly appreciated. At the foot of the hill was a triangular square bounded by New Hampshire avenue, Sixteenth and V streets. John E. Cook sold the whole square to Cora E. Curtis in 1886 for $17,276.25.

By the following year this superb location was a little better appreciated. On February 18, 1887, Mrs. Laurette B. Gibson, of Cincinnati, bought from William C. Hill all of block 13, between Champlain and Ontario avenues, and Erie street and Columbia road, containing 67,808 square feet, for $23,692.60, or exactly 35 cents a foot.

On January 2[illegible] of the same year A. P. Fardon sold for himself and William C. Hill to Senator John B. Henderson, a plot of about one acre on "Meridian avenue at the head of Sixteenth street," for $31,000, or a fraction over 70 cents a square foot. Mr. Fardon had bought his Meridian Hill property in 1884 for from 10½ to 25 cents a foot, so he made a handsome profit. The Sixteenth street Meridian Hill property today has an assessed valuation of around $3 a foot. A permit for the erection of "Henderson Castle" was issued April 12, 1888. J. E. Gardner was the architect and J. H. Lane the builder.

Poet Lived on Embassy Site.

At this time Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," who was from time to time a contributor to The Post, lived in a quaint little cabin on Meridian Hill, on the east side of Sixteenth street, where the present Mexican Embassy stands. The embassy is the Franklin MacVeagh house, and Breckenridge Long at one time lived there. King Albert and the Queen of the Belgians stopped there on their visit to Washington, as did the Prince of Wales. It was later bought by the Mexican government for its embassy.



MAP OF TUNLAW.

This property did not take its name from the Tunlaw farm, once the home of Thomas L. Hume, but from Tunlaw road.

Joaquin Miller sold the cabin in 1887 to Richard C. Dubois for $5,100, and A. A. Adee, Assistant Secretary of State, rented it in June, 1887, and lived there. When the MacVeaghs built their magnificent mansion the cabin was removed to Rock Creek Park, where it remains a memento of the poet's life in Washington.

Much impetus to the development of this part of the city was given the following year, when, on March 10, 1888, the Commissioners recommended that Sixteenth street be extended at full width from Boundary to Columbia road.

These activities beyond the Boundary naturally exerted an influence upon still undeveloped property not so far out. In April, 1888, a tract of land known as "Little Farm," on Florida avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets was "graded for suburban development," an expression that sounds most amusing at this time, when it is included in what is known as "down-town" property. The tract was owned by a syndicate headed by A. P. Fardon, a real estate dealer, and William P. Kellogg. It had a long frontage on Eighteenth street, and was valued at $1,000,000. Andrew Gleason did the grading at a cost of $40,000, and thus another valuable area was made available for building purposes.

On April 9, 1891, The Post reported that a syndicate headed by John W Mackay, the "Bonanza King," had purchased 200,000 square feet of ground on upper Sixteenth street above Florida avenue and opposite "Henderson Castle." A local real estate dealer sold the land, which had cost him $1 a foot, and as he made a profit of $150,000, this would fix the purchase price at $350,000, or $1.75 a foot. It was the intention of the syndicate to erect on this site a magnificent modern hotel to cost $2,500,000, but the project did not materialize.

It Is Now Meridian Park.

In April, 1898, the Commissioners approved the extension of Sixteenth street from Columbia road to the District line, under the terms of the new highway act which had been passed by Congress in April, 1893.

The extension of this arterial highway opened for development another large region lying west of Mount Pleasant. In 1884, Mrs. Effie H. Kline sold to Francis G. Newlands the tract known as Cliffbourne, bordering on the south side of Rock Creek, the old Quaker burying ground, Paine's lot and Columbia Mill road. The price paid was $185,000. It included parts of James Park, Mount Pleasant and Pretty Prospect subdivisions.

Among the valuable properties made more accessible by the extension of Sixteenth street was Ingleside, adjoining Mount Pleasant on the west.

Ingleside, the old Walbridge estate, afterward the Corkhill place, was sold at auction April 9, 1889, at a price stated to be $156,000. The purchaser was John A. Baker.

Chapin Brown Headed Syndicate.

About 1891 this tract was purchased by a syndicate headed by Chapin Brown. It contained 71 acres, of which 50 acres were south of Piney Branch. The price reported to have been paid then was $365,000. Earlier than this Columbus Islin had sold to a syndicate a part of what was known as the Islin property, east of Lanier Heights, with a small frontage on Columbia road, and running back nearly to Kenesaw avenue. He received $5,000 an acre, which was considered high. The name Lanier, also given to Lanier place, at the head of Eighteenth street, took its name from the family name of Mrs. Gen. Dunn.

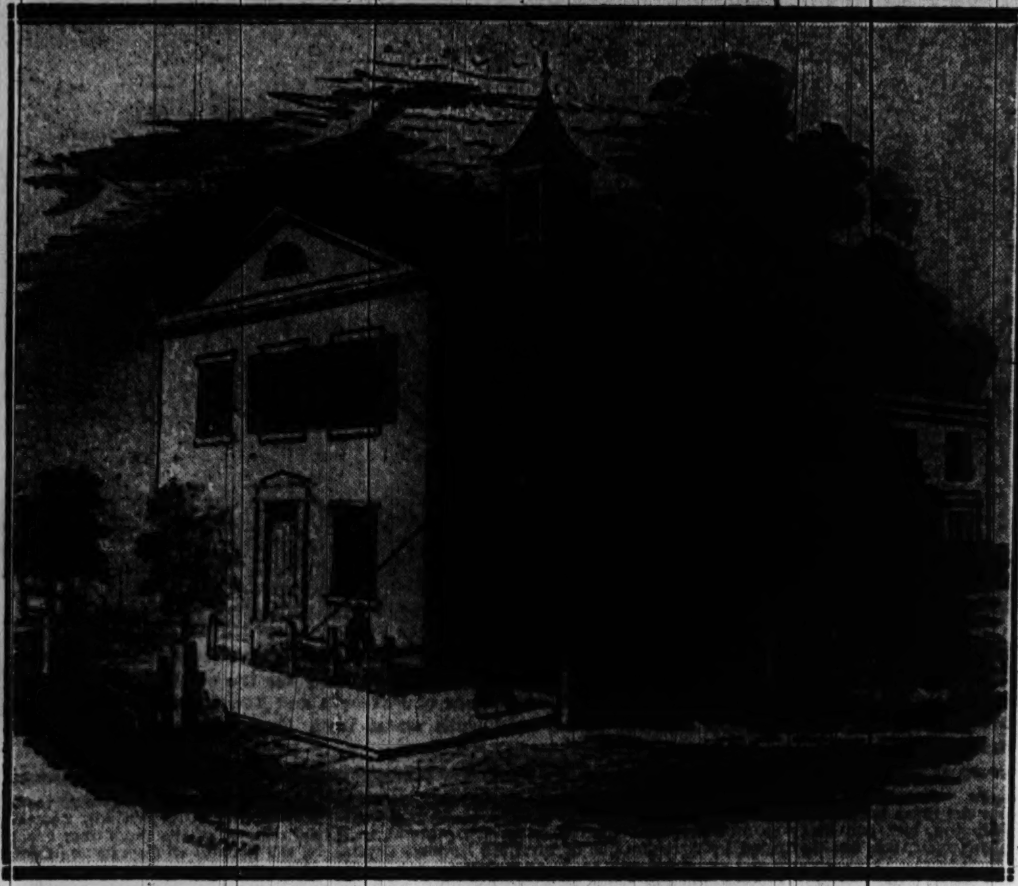
The Post reported on June 30, 1889, the sale of lots on Kenesaw avenue and Kenyon street at from 33 to 43 cents a square foot.

Another important development followed the extension of Connecticut avenue beyond the boundary. This was the opening of Washington Heights, the "suburb" lying between Florida avenue and Calvert street, west of Columbia road. Here, as elsewhere, Washington ended abruptly at what is now called Florida avenue, and there were no streets extended beyond that for long after The Post took its place in the city, and but few roads leading out into the country. As late as 1868 there extended northward from Fifteenth and T streets a long, level, uninhabited common, a gloomy, dismal region, scene of more than one atrocious crime.

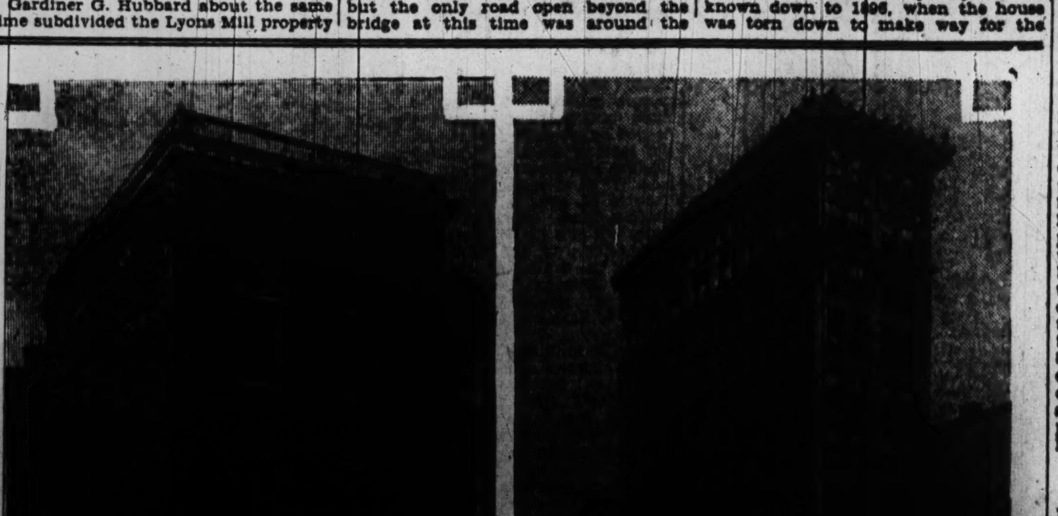
Section Known as "Widow's Mite."

This region roughly was coextensive with what is known on the surveyors' maps as "Widow's Mite," north of Florida avenue, and running from about Seventeenth street west to Rock Creek. The tract was owned by Anthony Holmead prior to the laying out of the city, and passed by inheritance to Anthony Holmead, his nephew. Anthony Holmead, in 1795, built a homestead, a two-story brick house on the brow of the hill east of Kalorama, and this old relic of a bygone age is still standing on the north side of S street, between Phelps place and Twenty-third street, almost concealed by the trees and shrubbery which surround it. The property is now owned by the German government, which, but for the World War, doubtless would have erected its Washington embassy on the site. About 1889 the "Kalorama" house was torn down, and the house at 2301 S street was built by W. A. Mearns on the site. The driveway of this house was the old driveway of Joel Barlow.

North of Florida avenue on the line of the present extension of Connecticut avenue, conditions were much the same so far as its development was concerned. Although as early as June, 1887, The Post reported that Connecticut avenue was being extended, the work was slow in being pushed to completion. The property afterwards known as Washington Heights, a name now seldom heard, so completely has this "subdivision" been embraced within the confines of "downtown" Washington, sold at the close of the Civil War for $18,000. About 1884



The northwest corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue northwest. Upper—As it appeared November 4, 1927. (Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer). Lower—The old Union Academy, Zalmon Richard's famous school, which occupied the site in the Fifties.



Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.

Northeast corner of Fourteenth and F streets northwest. The old Stone mansion which formerly stood on the corner, left, and the Westory building, which occupies the site today, right.

MORE THAN 8 YEARS

before

The Washington Post

Started serving Washington as a daily newspaper, the direct predecessors of Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey Co. were serving the real estate and mortgage investment interests of this city. For a period of nearly three-score years the First Mortgage notes issued by this Company have served as the standard *safe* investment in the community, and the ever-growing clientele of local citizens has received safety, satisfaction and profit in these First Mortgage notes.

And by means of this real estate financing, Washington, as a city, has profited no less than its citizens in that a large proportion of its attractive buildings and residences has been the direct result of these safe investments.

So, in wishing The Washington Post many more successful years, we do so as an old friend, who was here to welcome this old friend when he made his initial bow half a century ago—

Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey Co.
727 Fifteenth Street N. W.

OPENING OF EASTERN BRANCH BRIDGE BOON FOR SOUTHEAST

SPAN'S COMPLETION MARKED BY PARADE, REGATTA, SPEECHES

Duddington, Manor of Daniel Carroll, Long a Famous Landmark.

SOUTHEAST PLAGUE SPOT REMAINED UNTIL 1893

Hyattsville, Begun in 1882, Had 1,500 Population at Close of Eighties.

William Walter Phelps paid $80,000 for the tract, and a comparatively short time after that a syndicate, headed by J. B. Wimer, paid Mr. Phelps $257,500 for it, another striking illustration of the vast profits that have been made by wise investors in Washington real estate. No gold mine could have done better.

Washington Heights Developed.

Washington Heights by 1891 boasted some $300,000 worth of handsome residences, and land which had been worth as low as 10 cents a foot in 1885 had advanced to from $1.15 to $2.00 per square foot six years later. It was not until the fall of 1894, however, that the Wimer syndicate put Washington Heights actively on the market, and the big development occurred which soon made this a thickly populated residential section of the first rank, which it still maintains, filled with some of the most stately and beautiful homes in the city. Land in Washington Heights today has an assessed valuation of from $3 to $5 per square foot, about the same as on Sixteenth street, extended. When Mrs. Henderson sold the property on which the Unitarian Church erected their beautiful new building at Sixteenth and Harvard street she received $3 per square foot. Opposite this church, adjoining the property owned by the Mormon Church, is a valuable lot owned by a colored woman who bought it years ago for a comparatively small sum. She has refused $30,000 for it.

On May 26, 1891, The Post carried a full-page advertisement in which George Truesdell announced that he was putting on the market his addition to Washington Heights. This was that portion as it is now known, north of what is now Kalorama road and east of Twentieth street.

It was already a region of beautiful homes, but not of many as magnificent as those which adorn the neighborhood today. At the head of Connecticut avenue as it was then, on what is now California street, between Connecticut avenue and Columbia road, there stood for many years on a high terrace the quaint and attractive cottage of Dr. William Tindall, who was for so long secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

History Told of Value Advance.

There were four lots on the north side of this street, and a brief history of them throws a flood of light upon the enormous enhancement in the values of realty in this neighborhood. Dr. Tindall's original lot was the second from the Connecticut avenue corner. It was 50 by 165 feet, and Dr. Tindall bought it in March, 1881, for 25 cents a foot, or $2,062.50 for the 8,250 square feet.

The lot adjoining his property on the east, also 50 by 165, was bought by a relative of Dr. Tindall, Mrs. C. H. Crocker, at the same time for the same price. Many years later Dr. Tindall, to protect his property, bought the Connecticut avenue corner, with a 20-foot frontage on California street, for $3 a foot. He sold his holdings—Mrs. Crocker's being sold at the same time—in June, 1907, for $3.50 a square foot, making a profit of $3.25 a foot on his original investment. On this site was then built a palatial white marble mansion by Mr. A. M. Lothrop, which is still one of the beautiful adornments of the city.

On the Columbia road corner was the colonial residence of Miss Ellen Tree, sister of Lambert Tree, of Washington and Chicago. It is still standing

Mr. Truesdell's home, the Manacasset estate, was on the south side of Kalorama road, east of Nineteenth street. J. B. Wimer's place was on the south side of Wyoming avenue and west of Connecticut avenue, and on the north side of Wyoming avenue, east of Connecticut avenue were the properties of S. W. Woodward and George D. Eldridge. Others who lived in Washington Heights in 1891 were Parker Mann, Prof. C. V. Riley, Dr. C. M. B. Harris, Lawrence Sands, H. P. Waggaman, Frank S. Presbrey and several other prominent men. From this time forward the growth of this "suburb" was rapid.

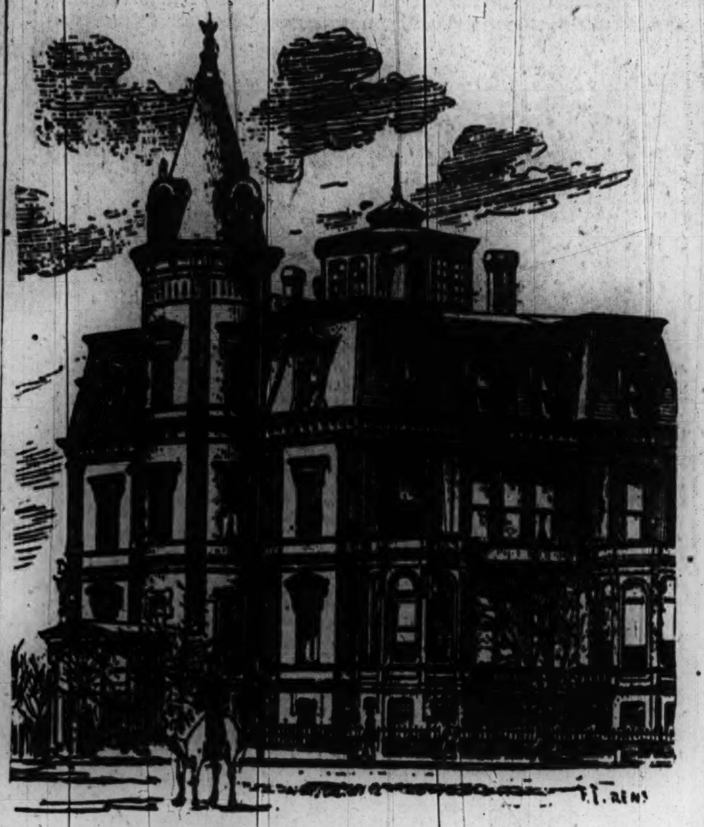
Thus was the Northwestern section of the District beyond the boundary developed by the progressive real estate men to whom, so largely, the people of Washington owe the vast betterment in their living conditions, and the magnificent opportunities presented for profitable investment of capital.

Other Sections Not Idle.

Let us now see what had been going on elsewhere while the Northwest was coming into its own. The suburban movement was by no means confined to one section. We have seen that as early as 1881 A. L. Barber's subdivision of Le Droit Park, then just opened, was spoken of as a "suburb in the country." It was pretty far out in those days of horse cars and high-wheel bicycles, but the city has grown beyond it so amazingly that today it is difficult to appreciate what it was in its beginning. It was a most attractive spot, and the object from the start was to make it exclusive.

The promoters laid it out, as those who are familiar with the region will understand, in accordance with plans of their own, and thus it happened that the streets do not conform to the plan of the city. There was much controversy over this, but as a matter of fact it was not until 1889 that the Commissioners ruled that tracts of land in the "county" could not be subdivided unless provision was made for the extension of city streets.

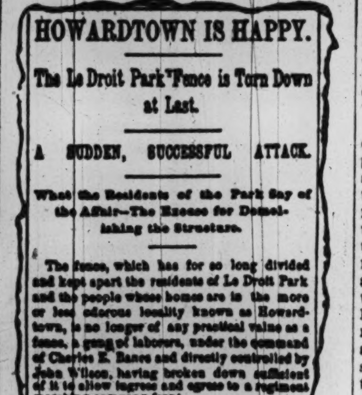
Le Droit Park not only had its own streets, but it laid its own sewers and water mains, connected with the city systems. Just north of Le Droit Park was a colored settlement known as Howardtown, about where the baseball park now is, and also a similar community known as "The Camp." The proprietors of the suburb erected a high board fence across Linden street, between Le Droit Park and its colored neighbors, and for years this barrier was the cause of an almost continual controversy, which finally got into the courts and was the basis of interminable litigation. On September 12, 1888, and again on November 4, 1889, the residents of Le Droit Park won court decisions enabling them to keep the fence up, but, in spite of these legal victories, the fence would be pulled down, and thus the residents of Le Droit Park found gangs of workmen and rolls of barbed wire more effective than a lawsuit. It was no wonder that The Post called it "the most famous fence in the country." Finally, however, on January 10, 1890, the fence was again pulled down, and by this time a majority of people of Le Droit Park wanted it down, including A. A. Birney and others, and so the fence finally ceased to be a bone of contention, until on March 13, 1891, the courts ordered it put back again. It was on its last legs, however, so to speak, and finally vanished forever.



Stewart Castle at Dupont Circle, in 1885.

Noted Men in Community.

Le Droit Park was a community of attractive homes, many of its inhabitants being in the scientific departments of the Government. Among the early pioneers were Benjamin Butterworth, who lived on Maple avenue; Gen. W. W. Dudley and Gen. A. A. Birney, who lived on Harewood avenue, now Second street; Sumner I. Kimball, chief of the Life-Saving Service, and W. Scott Smith, a newspaper correspondent, who lived on Maple avenue; Dr. Henry Gannett, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; George Prince, librarian of the Patent Office; De Lancey Gill of the Smithsonian; Charles Darwin, librarian; Thomas Tipton, of the Patent Office; Thomas Hanson, George Breitbarth, a prominent furniture dealer, and Benjamin F. Butler, Coiner of the Mint.



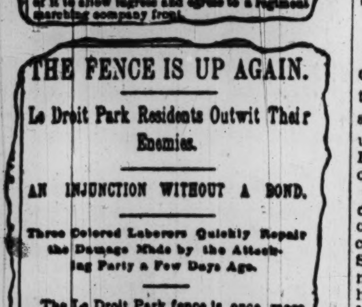
HOWARDTOWN IS HAPPY.

The Le Droit Park Fence is Torn Down at Last.

A SUDDEN, SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

What the Residents of the Park Say of the Affair—The Excuse for Demolishing the Structure.

The fence, which has for so long divided and kept apart the residents of Le Droit Park and the people whose homes are in the more or less odorous locality known as Howardtown, is no longer of any practical value as a fence, a gang of laborers, under the command of Charles E. Banes and directly controlled by John Wilson, having broken down sufficient of it to allow ingress and egress to a regiment marching company front.



THE FENCE IS UP AGAIN.

Le Droit Park Residents Outwit Their Enemies.

AN INJUNCTION WITHOUT A BOND.

Three Colored Laborers Quickly Repair the Damage Made by the Attacking Party a Few Days Ago.

The Le Droit Park fence is once more complete and Howardtown is disconso-

The Post's account of the famous incident of the tearing down and rebuilding of the fence which separated Le Droit Park and Howardtown. The upper item is from the issue of August 1, 1888, and the lower one from August 4, 1888.

The enormous increase in the negro population of Washington, which has exerted a tremendous influence upon the real estate development of the city, and the increasing wealth of the colored people, who, sharing in the general prosperity, were able to command better and better living conditions, had a marked effect upon Le Droit Park, which was directly in the way of the negro migration of more recent years. The section is today nearly entirely colored, and only two or three of the original white pioneers in Le Droit Park still retain their old homes there.

"Whitney Close," Subdivided

In October, 1886, B. H. Warner & Co. subdivided a famous old estate, a tract of 43 acres known as "Whitney Close," near to and southwest of the Soldiers' Home. It was purchased from Asa Whitney, one of the first promoters of the telegraph. This was the first attempt at extensive suburban development in the region lying north of "Cow Town"—as that section west of Seventh street and north of U street northwest, was familiarly known.

The eye today, surveying this region, sweeps over a thickly populated section, filled with attractive homes, and easily accessible by modern electric transportation, but at the time Mr. Warner with prophetic vision saw its future in his imagination. It was practically open country, filled with numerous country seats of some of the wealthiest families of old Washington. By the close of February, 1887, Mr. Warner's company had sold 57 parcels of land in the "Whitney Close" track for $264,798, at an average price, as reported by The Post, of 12 cents a square foot. The highest sold at 30. Thereafter the development of the entire region north of the city, between Seventh and Fourteenth streets was steady, and with the coming of modern transportation its future was assured.

Work on Petworth Begun.

Adjoining what was later to be the Soldiers' Home was a farm originally owned by John Tayloe, who in 1800 built the Octagon House, and was in his day one of the wealthiest men in the city. The estate was called "Petworth," and consisted of 250 acres, east of the old Seventh street road and north of Rock Creek Church road.

It had been the country seat of the late Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, who in 1828 built the famous Tayloe house, in Madison place, now a part of the Cosmos Club. Early in March, 1887, the estate was purchased by a syndicate represented by B. H. Warner and Myron M. Parker from George B. Warren and John W. Paine, of Troy, N. Y., two of the Tayloe heirs. The Post on March 6, 1887, stated that the price paid was "a little more than $1,000 an acre."

On May 18, 1889, Mr. Parker made a contract with Andrew Gleason for grading and opening streets in the new subdivision, at a cost of $40,000, and this was the beginning of Petworth, now one of the most populous residential sections of the city. Congress at the preceding session had chartered a new street railroad to serve that region, and its success was thus assured from the start. In 1892 the south part of Petworth, 205 acres, was bought by Horace S. Cummings, the price paid being at the rate of $2,500 an acre, a handsome advance over the price at which the original syndicate had bought it.

Bloomingdale Undivided in 1891.

Bloomingdale, on the line of North Capitol street extended, and lying between the Boundary and about W street northwest, was still in 1891 an undivided suburb, the property of the Beale estate, and the site of one of the country seats of Gen. Beale.

In 1888 the Marshall Brown estate subdivided one of the largest subdivisions created up to that time. The property consisted of 350 acres, lying between the Soldiers' Home and Seventh street road northwest. The year before a syndicate had bought a tract of land on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in 1888 it was subdivided and put on the market, and before the close of the year more than 200 lots had been sold. It was served by the Eckington street railway, the first electric line in Washington.

Hyattsville, begun in 1882 by Louis D. Wine, who was very prominent in real estate development, by the close of the Eighties had a population of 1,500 On April 21, 1889, John R. Fox and Alexander Lutz, of New York, purchased through Heiskell & McLean the old Calvert estate on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, about half a mile beyond Hyattsville. It consisted of about 75 acres and was subdivided and put on the market as Riverdale by the Riverdale Park Improvement Co. Purchased originally by Henry J. Stier, a wealthy Belgian, about the time of the first Napoleon, the home shortly afterward came by marriage into the possession of George Calvert, who completed the mansion house, and thereafter it was the seat of the descendants of the American Calverts.

In the same year another syndicate represented by Messrs. Leighton & Pairo purchased the farm of Edward Dalgleish, near Brooks Station, on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio. The extension of Rhode Island avenue through this property was immediately projected. In the same year, June 9, 1889, William O. Denison and Redford W. Walker, trustees, put lots in South Brookland on sale.

Fair Grounds Sold at Auction

The following year the grounds of the National Fair Association, comprising the old Ivy City race track, were sold at public auction, James Lansburgh buying the property on January 14, 1890, for $133,500. The tract consisted of 125 acres; so the price was a little better than $1,000 an acre. It lies northeast of Kendall Green.

In this same year A. A. Lipscomb formed a syndicate and purchased the Holmead estate in Mount Pleasant, north of what was then Whitney avenue, now Park road, between Ninth and Fourteenth streets. There were 44 acres in the property, and the price paid, as reported by The Post at the time, was $252,000, or a little more than $5,700 an acre.

More and more The Post was being used by the promoters of these vast suburban enterprises. For instance, Riverdale Park was opened by Washington Danenhower, as disclosed by an advertisement in The Post, May 10, 1890. Mr. Danenhower ran a special train, free to all, to the scene of the development. As a result 100 lots were sold. On May 11 The Post carried a large advertisement of Garrett Park. Then came Berwyn, a name taken from a Philadelphia suburb. The same day, May 11, McComas & McElwee, 1003 F street, in a full-page advertisement in The Post, called this suburb to the attention of those seeking homes, and the same edition of the paper contained a full-page advertisement of Barnes & Weaver's new subdivision of Brookland, where they offered lots at from 5 to 10 cents per square foot.

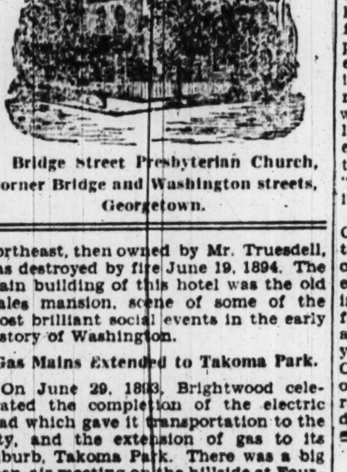
In 1891 a syndicate purchased a tract of 22½ acres from Michael Conner, adjoining Eckington and near Edgewood, the home of Kate Chase Sprague. The price paid was $115,000, or a little over $5,000 an acre.

Dry Law Hits German Park.

The passage by Congress of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor within 1 mile of the Soldiers' Home played havoc with a celebrated amusement center of 50 years ago. This was Schuetzen Park, scene of many pleasant entertainments by the old Washington Schuetzen Verien, which had succeeded the earlier Washington Target Company, an old-time, semisocial, semimilitary institution.

The park of 12 acres was located between what is now Fifth and Seventh streets and Hobart and Kenyon streets. It was within the 1-mile limit, and as the glass of beer no longer could be sold there, and there could be no Schuetzen Verein without beer, the park was sold. It was bought by a syndicate formed by H. W. Coffin, for a total price of well over $100,000, or between $9,000 and $10,000 an acre. This was a very high price for that time.

Eckington had been begun in May, 1887, by Col George Truesdell. Here had been the famous country seat of Joseph Gales, one of the proprietors of the National Intelligencer. Up to 1890, $500,000 had been spent on grading and the introduction of sewer and water mains, and the suburb was exceedingly popular, with good transportation. The Eckington Hotel at Third and T streets northeast, then owned by Mr. Truesdell, was destroyed by fire June 19, 1894. The main building of this hotel was the old Gales mansion, scene of some of the most brilliant social events in the early history of Washington.



Bridge Street Presbyterian Church, corner Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown.

Gas Mains Extended to Takoma Park.

On June 29, 1893, Brightwood celebrated the completion of the electric road which gave it transportation to the city, and the extension of gas to its suburb, Takoma Park. There was a big open-air meeting on the hillside at Fourteenth street and Military road in honor of so important an event.

So now development of that northern quarter of the city from Fourteenth street extended, to Hyattsville, was well under way. Nearly all of the old country seats of the early proprietors had passed away, Andrew Gleason's plows and picks had leveled hills and filled in unsightly ravines, streets and sewers were coming fast. All was ready for the tremendous increase in population which was to fill these empty commons with happy families.

Let us, then, turn our eyes in another direction, leaving discussion of the development of the business section—downtown Washington proper—to the last.

Claim of Discrimination Made.

The Southeast and Northeast sections of the city have always, from the earliest times, complained of unfair discrimination against them on the part of the Government. They have alleged that other sections, chiefly the Northwest, have been favored. There is much truth in the charge. Capitol Hill has been the stepchild of the District. Street improvements in the vast region lying between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch were slowly and reluctantly made. Pennsylvania avenue east was left unfinished long after the western part was paved. With regard to lighting, the situation was as bad.

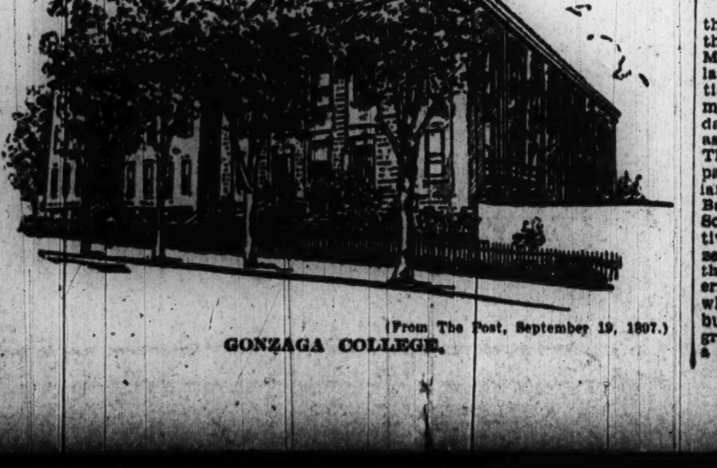
When a site for the new Library of Congress was finally selected on Capitol Hill, where it should have been, convenient to Congress, with lack of a sense of justice as flagrant as the lack of artistic instinct, the gentlemen responsible for the outrage against art and beauty that was finally perpetrated threw the three squares between East Capitol and B streets south and First and Second streets east into one, closed Pennsylvania avenue, built the library over its remains and shut off the vista of the Capitol from the east. No more stupid and ignorant desecration of beautiful Washington had been committed since the same thing was done many years previously in the building of the Treasury in such a way as to shut off the Avenue vista of the White House.

Without Bridge for 76 Years.

On August 24, 1814, the bridge across the Eastern Branch at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue was burned to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British. Seventy-six years to a day passed before the Government got around to giving the Southeast this transportation facility of which it had been deprived as a means of saving the city. Its self-sacrifice for the common good went unrecognized. Powerless, with few friends in Congress, most of whose members lived in the Northwest, in which section many of them were property owners or speculators in real estate, the Southeast, year after year, suffered severely. The development of the extreme section was retarded. Values declined.

Finally in 1890 came a great day in the history of the Southeast. Congress had been stirred to action. Its citizens had held mass meetings and raised a great to-do. It was at last rewarded, and the New Bridge became an actuality.

The anniversary of the burning of the old bridge falling upon a Sunday, the new one was formally dedicated on Monday, August 25. In point of popular interest and real thrill the celebration of the opening of this bridge marked what is probably the greatest day in the history of East Washington as certainly it was up to that time. There was, of course, the inevitable parade, of militia companies and civilian organizations, headed by the Marine Band, which was led by John Philip Sousa, himself an East Washington native son. The East Washington Citizens Association was in charge, and there were many speeches at the western end of the red-painted iron bridge, which was decorated with flags and bunting. There was a musical program and a regatta. All in all, it was a great success, and the opening of the bridge had a marked effect upon the economic development of the whole eastern section of the city and of the beautiful suburbs on the hills beyond the Anacostia.



(From The Post, September 19, 1897.)

GONZAGA COLLEGE.

(From The Post, September 2, 1883.)

Duddington. The Daniel Carroll Mansion, which remained until 1906.

One Side of Avenue Paved.

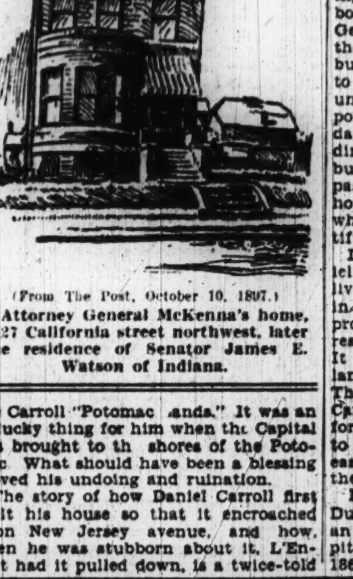
It was not until 1876 that Pennsylvania avenue southeast was paved with concrete, and this was done only on the north side, the south side being left in a wretched condition, with the old wooden paving blocks in a badly decayed state.

While there does not seem to have been any deliberate attempt on the part of the Government at the time of the establishment of the Capital to have the principal part of the city lie between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch, and the Capitol was most certainly not faced East with this idea in view, nevertheless East Washington was the first section to become populated. In the vicinity of the Navy Yard homes were built, and in the early days this was a beautiful residential district, where lived some of the oldest Washington families. The greed of the original proprietors in holding their lands for excessive prices had the effect of turning the tide of population toward the northwest, but nevertheless, this northwest tendency in the migration of population has been observable in virtually every city in America. There is something almost instinctive about it. "Westward, the course of empire takes its way."

Of these original proprietors Daniel Carroll was the richest and most important, and his old manor, Duddington, on the west side of Second street southeast, at E street, was long a landmark in the eastern part of the city. It was finally completed by Latrobe, in 1797, although it had been habitable three years earlier. The grandfather of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, was a brother of the father of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The father of Daniel was also named Charles, and it was this Carroll who owned what is now most of the eastern part of Washington.

Capitol Selection Unlucky for Carroll.

Daniel, born in 1764, inherited Carrollsburg, the small village at about the foot of what is now South Capitol street, which was already in existence when the present site of the Federal Capital was selected. He also inherited the Carroll "Potomac Lands." It was an unlucky thing for him when the Capital was brought to the shores of the Potomac. What should have been a blessing proved his undoing and ruination.



(From The Post, October 10, 1897.)

Attorney General McKenna's home, 2127 California street northwest, later the residence of Senator James E. Watson of Indiana.

The story of how Daniel Carroll first built his house so that it encroached upon New Jersey avenue, and how, when he was stubborn about it, L'Enfant had it pulled down, is a twice-told tale, and needs no repetition here. Duddington was then constructed on the site where it stood for many years, in the midst of a beautiful park of six acres filled with trees and shrubbery and flower beds, and surrounded by a brick wall 6 feet high. The beautiful old brick mansion house was the scene of some of the most brilliant entertainments in the early social life of the city, for here Carroll at the height of his pride was host to the leading men of the day, including several of our Presidents, his lavish hospitality the admiration of all.

Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, died in May, 1849, and was buried in the burying ground of St. Peter's Church, his body afterwards being removed to Georgetown College. By this time, though, the property he owned, the building lots from which he had hoped to realize a fortune, had borne him only unpaid taxes, and then passed from his possession and became what we call today Capitol Hill. Only the manor, Duddington, remained. It was a two-story building, in the Grecian style, and its passing to make way for rows of small houses was a severe blow to the city, which thus lost one of its most beautiful and historic relics.

In 1885 two maiden daughters of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, were still living there. In that year, as reported in The Post of August 11, the historic property was purchased by former Representative E. John Ellis, of Louisiana. It included the manor and six acres of land, and the price paid was $60,000. Thus passed out of the hands of the Carrolls the last of an estate which had formerly extended from N street south to L street north, between Third street east and Third street west, including the land on which the Capitol stands.

For many years the region of which Duddington was the center remained in an undeveloped state. Providence Hospital, at Second and D streets, built in 1861, was originally a small two-story building, across the street from Duddington. A larger building was erected in 1891, and the present eastern wing was added in 1901. For a long time the hospital constituted the most considerable improvement in the neighborhood of the old Duddington estate. North of the hospital many attractive homes were built, but for years the region west of Second street and south of North Carolina avenue was a commons.

One of these commons adjoining Duddington, was known as Carroll Springs. On the south side of North Carolina avenue, west of Second street, was a great undeveloped barren waste, of red clay, virtually bare of vegetation, which for years was a baseball field, and the scene of numerous gang fights. Southwest of this was a desolate waste. Where is now Garfield Park was unsightly commons, filled with a vast network of railroad tracks, dumps and coal yards. Beyond the railroad yards was another dreary region, where such homes as had been built sheltered people in very poor circumstances. Greenleaf Point had been one of the earliest districts to be built upon. Between it—the old Arsenal—and the railroad yards was what was virtually a plague spot.

Canal Was Reflecting Basin.

It was not until 1893 that Commissioner Powell improved the shocking conditions of health in this region by placing flushing gates at the head of the old James Creek Canal, then an open sewer more than a mile long, running from South Capitol and G streets to the Eastern Branch, alongside the Arsenal. Only a little while before this canal was the "reflecting basin" of the Capitol, so close did it approach that magnificent edifice, as shown by the accompanying photograph.

At the head of the canal Tiber sewer emptied into it, and so for years the canal was a stench, never clean except in time of floods. Throughout its length it was covered with a scum of rotting filth and refuse. It was not inclosed in any way, there was not even a fence, so that it was a deathtrap to any unfortunate enough to fall into it at night, when it could not be seen in the stygian gloom, as many a poor drunkard did. In the hot months the neighborhood was filled with sickness, and thus the entire city was contaminated.

The flush gates were placed at the mouth of the Tiber sewer, where they banked the water up to a depth of 4 feet. At low tide, when the water in the canal was at its lowest depth, the gates would be opened and the water banked up in the sewer released. This simple device worked splendidly, the canal was flushed at every low tide, and the death rate of the city was lowered. It cost only $1,500 to make this improvement, and was a conspicuous piece of economical work by an Army engineer.

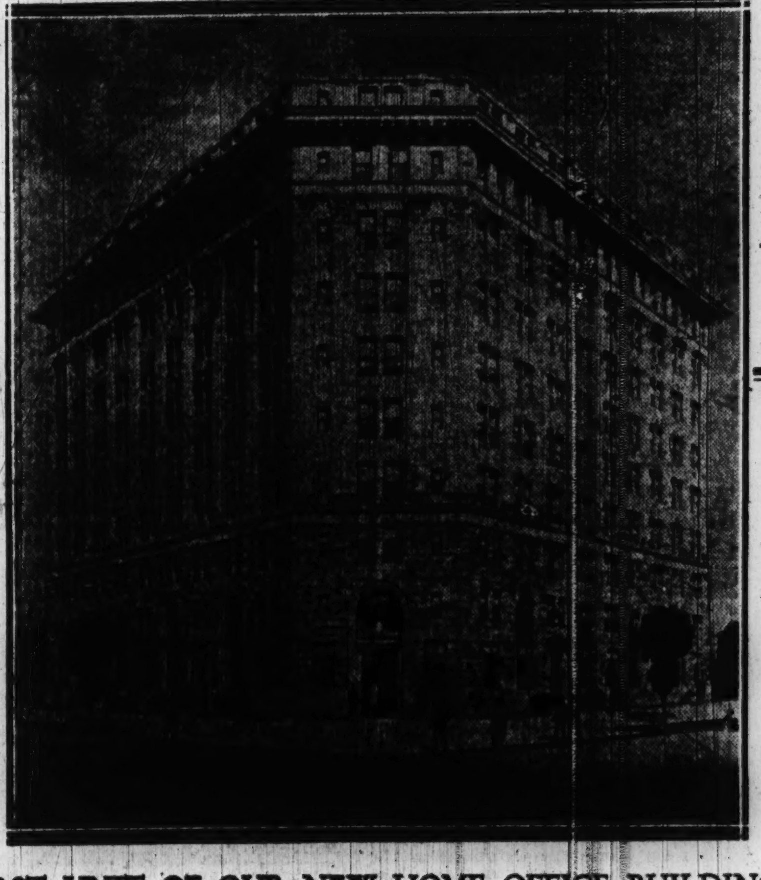
The northwest section of the city had no such conditions as these to contend against, hence the greater desirability of that quarter as a place of residence, and the greater increase in real estate values.

Business Streets Then as Now.

From the Seventies and Eighties Pennsylvania avenue east, from Second to Eighth street, and Eighth street, from the Avenue down to the navy yard gate, were the principal business streets in the Southeast section of the city, and they have generally continued as such until the present time.

On the same day that the Commissioners undertook the extension of Eighteenth street northwest, from Florida avenue northward, November 6, 1886, an important improvement began on Capitol Hill, which was to mean much to that section. On that date

"In the Shadow of the Nation's Capitol"



First Street and Indiana Avenue N.W.

FIRST UNIT OF OUR NEW HOME OFFICE BUILDING

ACACIA felicitates The Washington Post on its Golden Jubilee and the services it has rendered to the people of Washington.

When this paper was founded, ACACIA was in its infancy—eight years old.

While The Post has been growing, ACACIA has also been making great progress.

ACACIA'S	ASSETS	INSURANCE IN FORCE	MEMBERSHIP
In 1877	was over $13,000	was over $2,250,000	was over 1,500
In 1927	is over $22,000,000	is over $250,000,000	is over 100,000

Its new business for the first nine months of this year is 35% ahead of last year's business for the same period. This only indicates the possibilities of the growth of ACACIA in the future.

ACACIA
MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, President

Home Office Washington, D. C. Founded 1869

MANY TRADITIONS ABOUND IN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE BUILDINGS

FOUNDING OF TWO DRY GOODS STORES IMPORTANT EVENT

Palais Royal Was Started in 1877 and Boston House in 1880.

BRENTANO'S RETURNED TO CAPITAL IN 1888

Old Willard's Hotel Sold at Auction in 1891 at $18 Per Foot.

work was begun clearing the site of the present Library of Congress.

Regrettable as was the decision to close Pennsylvania avenue and A street, cutting off the vista of the Capitol, the final determination of Congress to put the library on Capitol Hill was an advantage. Many attractive old homes on East Capitol street between First and Second streets were pulled down, but the improvement also did away with several grocery and confectionery stores on the Avenue between First and Second streets, and an unsightly stoneyard. Thereafter, for many years, while the library was in course of construction, the whole area between East Capitol and B streets, and First and Second streets, was surrounded by a 20-foot board fence, painted a dull brown, above which, within the inclosure, towered the huge derricks which gave the place the appearance of being a shipyard.

A total of 226,756 square feet of land was taken under condemnation proceedings. The damages were assessed at $548,134.09, or at the rate of an average of $2.42½ per square foot. The appropriation was $550,000.

Old Estates Were Broken Up.

Some old estates were broken up in the eastern section of the city as it began to develop, but values were not comparable to those obtained for northwest property at the same time. For example, in the spring of 1883 6 acres of land immediately southeast of Lincoln Park were sold after having been in the possession of one family for 80 years. The property had paid $16,000 in taxes on its assessed value, but this proved to be far greater than it was actually worth, for the tract sold for only 1¼ cents per square foot.

In 1885 Christian Heurich purchased the entire square between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and D and E E streets northeast. This was the site of his new brewery. In October, of the same year, the Washington Gas Light Co. bought the whole of the square fronting on the Eastern Branch, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets southeast, for $25,000, or at the rate of 10 cents a square foot. Most of this tract had belonged to Howard University. East of this tract was a district known as "Pipetown," a region of vacant commons, dumps and shanties.

The Eastern Branch was long a barrier to suburban development in the eastern section. Yet across this stream was what may be termed, for want of a better word, an early suburb of Washington, although strictly speaking it is not.

In the Forties Anacostia, or Uniontown, was a 100-acre farm owned by Enoch Tucker. It was purchased for $5,000 by John Fox, John Vanhook and William Doubler, and subdivided. The first house erected was on Harrison street, and was occupied in 1889 by Weigle's bakery. In 1876 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ran a branch line along the river to connect with Alexandria at Shepherds Landing. In 1874 the grounds of St. Elizabeth's Asylum for the Insane were laid off, and work on that institution was begun. No colored people at first were permitted to reside in Uniontown, as it was called, although Frederick Douglass, the outstanding leader of his race of the day, was an exception, and later there were many others. In 1884 Uniontown had a population of only 600, and only 3,000 in 1889.

Street Car Service Poor.

These were days before the coming of rapid transit, and Anacostia was much farther away than it seems now. The Pennsylvania avenue horse cars ran to the navy yard gate. From there one-horse bob-tailed cars ran to Anacostia. The population served was small; the company had frequent disputes with its employes over wages, and service was poor and, at times, suspended. There was a draw in the old Navy Yard Bridge, and this was another cause of annoyance. So development in this part of the District was retarded.

In 1891 a syndicate composed of John W. Havemeyer, the sugar refiner; Representative Thomas J. Clunie, of California; E. C. Carpenter, of Rome, N. Y., and Representative Archibald M. Bliss, of New York, who after the expiration of his term engaged extensively in Washington real estate development, made large purchases of land on the east bank of the Eastern Branch, particularly on the magnificent plateau which surrounds the city there. Mr Bliss' subdivision of East Washington Heights was put on the market on March 1, 1891.

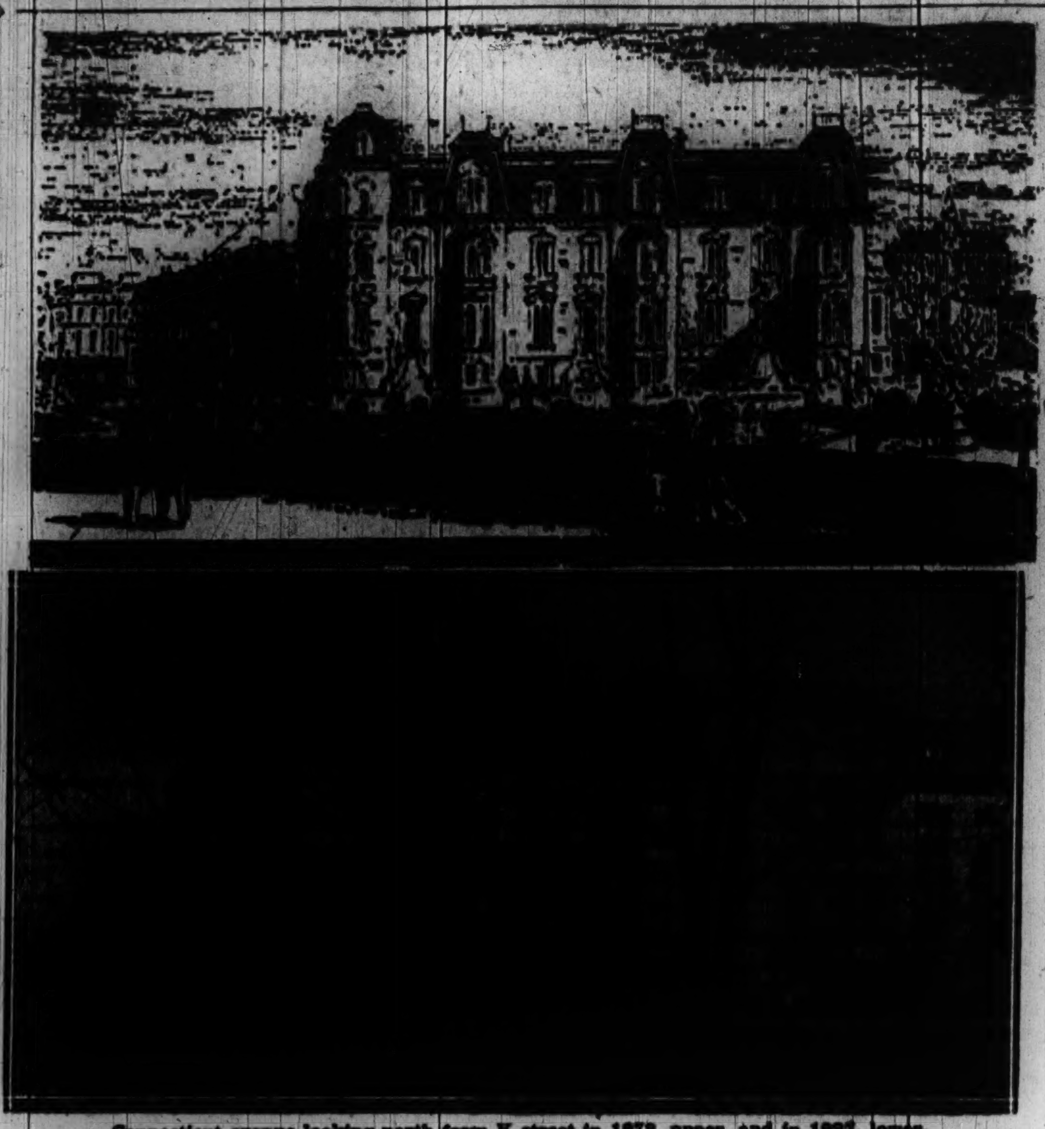
There was at this time a small settlement at the eastern end of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge called Twining City, but its growth was very slow, and it is today not much different from what it was in the Nineties. But very great changes have taken place just beyond it.

Business Area Transformed.

A steep hill leads eastward from the bridge, and at this time it passed through dense woods on both sides. To the right, on the crest, was the splendid Havemeyer estate of Overlook Inn, which President Cleveland once contemplated purchasing. The region was virtually uninhabited, where today are many beautiful villas, and even rows of houses, taking care of a constantly increasing population.

While all these changes were taking place in the outlying suburbs of the expanding city, the business district of Washington was being transformed. No city has witnessed a more splendid metamorphosis.

When The Post was established in 1877, Pennsylvania avenue was still, as it had been from the beginning, the principal business street of the city, with Seventh street and Ninth street just coming into their own. The tide of business was westward, away from the Capitol, and gradually the leading stores and hotels were west of Four-and-a-Half street, with the lower Avenue, on both sides, going into decline. The upper Avenue continued in its prime through the Eighties and Nineties, and holds its distinction to this day as one of the main arteries of trade, with the prospect of regaining all its former preeminence, and even enhancing it, with the completion of the development of the Mall triangle. This will inevitably produce extensive private improvements on the north side of the Avenue from the Treasury to the Peace Monument, so that Pennsylvania avenue will always remain one of the outstanding business boulevards in both the wholesale and retail trade. A few years hence there will be no city in the world with a street excelling it.



Connecticut avenue looking north from K street in 1873, upper, and in 1927, lower.

Traditions in Buildings.

Within the walls of many of the buildings still standing on the Avenue are bound up traditions without the telling of which the history of Washington could not be written. Among the business houses located on the Avenue in the late Seventies were the New York Clothing House, at 1404, opposite Willard's hotel; A. Saks & Co., at 921; Noah Walker & Co., men's clothing, at 625; Brady's celebrated National Portrait Gallery, at the same address; S Goldstein & Co., jewelry, at 619; Mitchell & Martin, women's wear, at 931; W. M. Galt & Bro., jewelers, at 1107, the present address of the firm; Daniel Loughran, tobacconist, at 1408; Perry & Bro., dry goods, at 821; F. P. May, hardware, at 614; Carl Mueller & Son, confectioners, at 314; and many more. All were friends, neighbors, and patrons of The Post.

The present character of the Avenue had by no means been established when The Post was founded. There have been many architectural changes which have greatly improved it. While the lower Avenue is largely an eyesore, there are many handsome buildings up-town.

Many of the earlier structures have been replaced by handsome new buildings. The old Chronicle Building, on the south side of the street west of Ninth, the first home of The Post, was destroyed by fire, and the imposing building of the Washington Storage Co. now occupies the site.

Across the street, at Tenth, Vernon Row, still standing, had already worked a great improvement in the Avenue before The Post was founded. It had been built in 1871 by Joseph B. Varnum, upon four lots, improved by small dwellings, two of them owned by Mrs. McCalla and Mrs. Nathan Sargent, nieces of Mr. Varnum. Mr. Varnum owned the other two. He built Vernon Row on the four lots as one building, with one stairway, which he placed in his part of the western end. Varnum died in 1874 and his son James inherited his father's share in Vernon Row. A dispute arising, Mrs. McCalla in 1883 had to have a new stairway put in her part of the building.

$700 Monthly Rent.

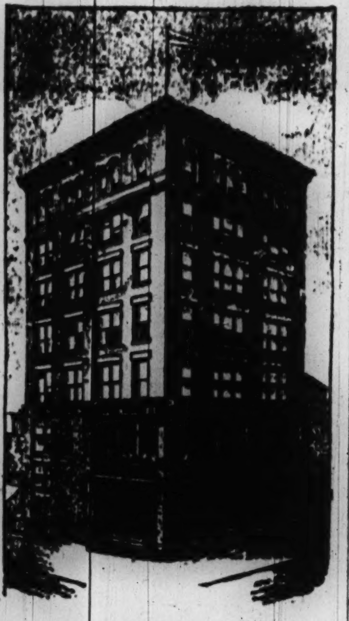
At the northwest corner of Seventh street and Market Space was an old store which had been Bunkers Avenue House, a hotel. It was occupied later by W. B. Moses & Son, as a furniture store and residence. On September 21, 1883, Jesse B. Wilson leased the corner to A. Saks & Co., for a term of fifteen years, the clothing firm agreeing to tear down the old building and erect a new one on the site at a cost of $30,000, and pay a monthly rental of $700. And thus the corner was improved by the present handsome structure, which has long stood in the very heart of the retail clothing trade.

On Sunday, June 7, 1885, A. Saks & Co., who had been in business for nearly two decades, announced in a full-page advertisement in The Post, that they would soon move from their store at that time at 316-318 Seventh street, to the new store almost ready for them, and finally, on September 12, the eighteenth anniversary of the firm's establishment, the handsome new edifice which they had erected on Moses' old site, was thrown open to the public, and there they have since remained, flourishing like the proverbial green bay tree, as they have shared in the general aggrandizement of the city. Shortly before the removal of the firm to the new place of business, A. Saks & Co. was formally dissolved August 17, 1885, by Andrew and Isadore Saks. On the same day was announced the formation of the new firm of Saks & Co., by Andrew and Isadore Saks, and George C. Henning.

On September 5 the Bon Marche was opened at the old Saks store at 316-318 Seventh street.

"Newspaper Row."

Another improvement occurred a little later when the front portion of the old building at the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, then occupied by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Co., was torn down. In October, 1884, a new four-story front of press brick was erected, with a tower at the corner containing the main entrance. The old building had an old-fashioned wooden gallery across the E street front. The first floor was the railroad office and the other floors were taken over by newspaper correspondents, for this building was then the southern limit of "Newspaper Row," which ran up Fourteenth street and turned the corner of F, beyond the old Ebbitt House.



(From The Post, September 23, 1891.)
Robinson & Parker, 1200 F street northwest.

This property was recently leased by its owner, Christian Heurich, and on the site will be erected a new office building, which, with the National Press Building at the F street corner and the Willard Building in between, will complete the modernization of this block opposite the New Willard, which long remained one of the most run-down streets in the heart of downtown Washington.

About the time The Post was established two events occurred of transcendent importance to the commercial and economic life of Washington, the founding of two drygoods stores which from that day to this have occupied a big place in the business history, and have splendidly done their part in the upbuilding of the city. One of these was the Palais Royal, the other Woodward & Lothrop. Both from small beginnings have grown into Washington institutions.

A. Lisner and his brother, George, founded the Palais Royal October 14, 1877, a short time before the birth of The Post, at which time he lived with his sister, Mrs. Ganz, at 614 Third street northwest, and also maintained a residence at 115 East Seventeenth street, New York. George Lisner withdrew from the firm after a year.

The first store of the Palais Royal was at 1117 Pennsylvania avenue. On October 22, 188', The Post announced its removal to the building at the northeast corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, the historic old Kirkwood House, and said:

"The proprietor of the Palais Royal, now that he has been able to obtain possession of the commodious storeroom, until lately occupied by the Commissioner of Pensions, has succeeded in putting himself at the head of an establishment which will compare favorably with any similar store in Philadelphia and New York. The additional room obtained furnishes an opportunity for an extensive display of goods, and there is little doubt that it has been employed to the greatest advantage. The ensemble is a very attractive one, and the throng of customers always to be seen at the counters imparts an air of thrift and bustle that must surprise, if it does not altogether confound, Old Washington of the antebellum period. The list of fancy articles for use and decoration, as well as the finer classes of goods for ladies' and gents' wear, is beyond the limits of a newspaper article or advertisement, and, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. The proprietor of the Palais Royal has set our merchants an example that they will do well to follow. If we had more such establishments there would be fewer goods bought in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York."

Boston Store Opened.

On February 23, 1880, another important announcement was made in the news columns of The Post that a new dry goods store had been established in Washington.

"Our citizens will see from an advertisement elsewhere," said The Post, "that our growing city is to have another large stock of general dry goods, brought here by three enterprising young men, Messrs. Woodward, Lothrop and Cochrane. The gentlemen have all learned their trades practically, having served their apprenticeship in Boston, where dry goods are retailed altogether on the one-price, cash basis, quick sales and light profits. Messrs. Woodward, Lothrop and Cochrane bring with them letters of introduction and recommendation from some of the best men in America to our most honored citizens. Several new features for Washington, at least, in refilling the promise of the new firm prove, beyond a doubt, the originality, taste and enterprise of the concern. With an attractive, well-kept store, in a central location, undoubted character and excellent credit we predict prosperity and success for the one-price Boston Dry Goods House, 705 Market Space."

At this address the Boston Dry Goods House was opened on Wednesday, February 25, 1880, and thus the history of Woodward & Lothrop is nearly co-equal with that of The Post, and the firm which has meant so much in the enrichment of Washington business will in a short time itself celebrate a fiftieth anniversary.

The Boston House prospered from the start. It quickly outgrew its first quarters, added 709 Market Space, formerly Thomas N. Naudain's dry goods store, and finally on December 15, 1880, the firm removed to a new home at 921 Pennsylvania avenue, from which place they advertised in The Post on the morning of the 16th that they would remain open evenings during the Christmas holidays. Here they had for neighbors J. W. Boteler & Son, dealers in china and glassware, at 923; and Edward F. Droop, then as now the leading musical firm in the city, at 925. This building—923 and 925—the top floor of which was occupied by Merritt & Van Wagner, photographers, was the celebrated old "Shanks Hall," where the legislature met before the establishment of the commission form of government.

Fishing Near Avenue.

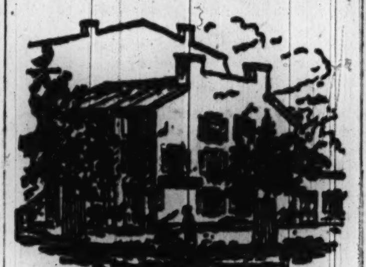
The building at the northwest corner of The Avenue and Ninth street, known as the Gunton Building, was one of the historic landmarks of the city. In the early Eighties the ground floor was occupied by the drug store of J. W. Drew. The first building on this corner was a small brick, erected, according to tradition, in 1815. It was bought in 1820 by Dr. William Gunton, for $9,000, and was used by him as a drug store, which he sold in 1838 to Robert S. Patterson, who later took J. W. Nairn into partnership. The firm next became Nairn & Palmer, and about 1867 J. W. Drew entered the business as a clerk and about 1874 succeeded to the business. Next door, at 905 for many years was the shoe store of William M. Dalton. When the original building was built the Mall, across the way, was a marsh where sportsmen shot ortolan and reedbirds, and where there was good fishing at high tide within sight of the Avenue. At this time, many parts of what is now the Avenue touched the water's edge.

Farther uptown, at the northeast corner of the Avenue and Twelfth street, stood another historic building, which also dated from 1815, the year in which it was opened as the "Fountain Inn." After several changes in ownership it was called the Kirkwood House, about 1856, when it passed under the control of J. H. and A. W. Kirkwood. In his room in this hotel, on the morning of the death of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson was aroused from a drunken stupor to be informed that he was President of the United States. In 188[illegible] the building was used as the Pension office, later it became the store of A. Lisner's Palais Royal, and is now, after extensive enlargements, the Raleigh Hotel.

Home of the Star.

Just below the old Kirkwood house, at the northwest corner of Eleventh street and the Avenue, there stood for many years, until 1899, a plain, white, four-story brick building, which had replaced several old frames, the original improvements of this corner.

Wallace Kirkwood's drug store occupied the corner building in the Thirties, and it was later the bake shop of Charles Gautier. S. Calvert Ford tore down the frames and erected the first brick building, 1101 Pennsylvania avenut, which in 1881 became the home of the Evening Star newspaper. It was a narrow building, with an outside stairway on the Eleventh street front to the second floor, where the editorial department was located. In February, 1885, the building was burned and in 1889 a four-story annex on Eleventh street was added. The building was again visited by fire in 1892. Between the Star Building and the jewelry store of M. W. Galt, Bro. & Co., at 1107, were two small three-story stores, 1103 and 1105, which the Star purchased, and in 1899 the buildings on its Avenue frontage were torn down and early in 1900 the Star's present home, a modern nine-story white marble building, was completed, and to it since has been added a large annex on Eleventh street. The Star moved into its new home seven years after The Post had led the way in the architectural adornment of Pennsylvania avenue.



(From The Post, August 8, 1886.)
An old-time caravansary. James Donnelley's restaurant, in the heart of a former fashionable neighborhood. Southwest corner of Fourteenth and I streets northwest in 1886.

At the corner of the Avenue, Seventh and C streets in the Eighties was the old St. Marc Hotel, of no particular historic fame. It was purchased June 2, 1887, by the Central National Bank from James L. Barbour et al. for $105,000, and since then has given splendid banking facilities in the heart of the retail district.

Brentano's Returns.

Up to 1888 a great part of the quadrangle between Ninth and Fifteenth streets and Pennsylvania avenue and F street was largely residential, but about 1886 it began developing as a wholesale and retail business district, and in a short time its character in this respect was firmly established, and finally the last remaining old families, like that of the venerable Joseph Borrows, dean of the medical profession, who lived on the north side of E between Ninth and Tenth streets, retreated before the march of trade.

On July 19, 1888, A. Brentano & Co. announced in The Post that the firm had purchased the business of A. S. Witherbee at 1015 Pennsylvania avenue. It had formerly been the bookstore of Brentano, and this date marked the return of the internationally famous store to Washington, where it has since continuously remained.

In May, 1891, Fritz Reuter purchased for $50,000 the property at the northwest corner of Four-and-a-Half street and Pennsylvania avenue, then occupied by him as a restaurant which was, in its day, one of the most celebrated in the city, where all that was best to be had to eat and to drink, in the German style, could be obtained. The Ford building now stands on this corner.

One of the most notable improvements to the north side of the Avenue was, of course, the erection, in 1902, of the New Willard Hotel, to which, later on, an addition was added which carried it through to F street, the site of the old Willard's Hall, and which has been subsequently enlarged by an extension west on F street.

$18 a Foot for Willard.

The old Willard's Hotel, familiar landmark, whose story has been repeated in every history of Washington, was sold at auction July 1, 1891. It was the most valuable piece of property ever offered at public sale in this city up to that time. It was bought in by Joseph C. Willard at $18 a foot, as reported by The Post at the time, or a total of $602,406. The assessed value at that time, including the historic old rattle-trap so rich in memories of a by-gone age, was $507,789. It had a frontage of 139 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, 251 on Fourteenth and 129 on F street, embracing a total of 33,467 square feet, including both the hotel and Willard's Hall.

Nothing better illustrates the growth of modern Washington in architectural improvement and advancing real estate values than a comparison of this site in the past with what it is today, adorned by a magnificent modern hotel. The land that Joseph C. Willard bought in 1891 for $18 a foot has an assessed value today of $65 a square foot. The land has a total value of $2,176,785, and the improvements of $1,562,800, a total value of $3,739,585, as compared with the value of $602,406 in 1891. In 35 years the property has increased in taxable value more than seven times.

(Courtesy of Allen C. Clark.)
The Surratt house, 604 H street northwest, in which the assassination of President Lincoln was planned. Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, who maintained the boarding house, was hanged after having been convicted of implication in the crime.

At about the time old Willard's was sold another ancient historic caravansary lower down on the Avenue was being pulled down. On the northwest corner of Sixth and the Avenue was an old building which had been a tavern, established in 1811. It was a famous drinking resort at that time and later, and a favorite with Andrew Jackson, who, according to tradition, took three milk punches there every day concocted by an equally famous bartender, deemed by Old Hickory to be the peer of any milk-punch expert in the world. The place became a notorious gambling house during the Civil War, when the sporting fraternity played for high stakes, and again tradition, not always as reliable as history, if more picturesque, has it that on one occasion $125,000 changed hands there in one game. Col. James Long was one of the proprietors. Three men were shot and killed within its walls.

Haunted House.

It was long kept by Peter Dubant and was one of the numerous so-called "haunted houses," in the traditions of which Washington is particularly rich. The spirit of Beau Hickman, celebrated character and gentlemanly "dead beat," was frequently observed hanging over the gaming tables, or resting a spectral foot on an imaginary brass rail, by gentlemen who doubtless were as veracious as they were intoxicated. Preceding Dubant, in 1821 the place was conducted by William Bayley as a porter cellar and oyster house. Snow and Shad then had it for some years, and then William Walker. Adjoining the tavern on Sixth street was Col. Jake Dixon's celebrated faro bank.

In April, 1892, this old tavern of a departed age was torn down, and the handsome improvement of the Atlantic Coast Line was erected on the site, very much to the adornment of lower Pennsylvania avenue architecture and the enhancement of real estate values.

On January 24, 1895, the old Globe Building—Jackson Hall—which had been the second home of The Washington Post—was sold at a trustee's sale to B. H. Warner for $30,000. It was not improved, however. There was uncertainty for many years as to what Congress proposed to do with respect to the use of the so-called "Mall Triangle" south of the Avenue, and its hesitating policy retarded the development of the lower Avenue, which gradually fell into decline on both sides. Chinatown spread out from Four-and-a-half street, south of the Avenue, onto both sides of that broad boulevard. The old buildings which had been famous residences or hotels in their day largely degenerated into rookeries.

There were, of course, some notable exceptions to a story of general decay, but these belong to the history of the "Mall triangle," which will be discussed in another place.

F Street Trend Starts.

Let us now survey what first developed into the heart of the business district of Washington, the area lying, roughly, between Seventh and Fifteenth streets and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts avenues.

As early as 1882 the trend of business toward F street was becoming marked. It was, for one thing, made accessible by one of the two principal horse-car lines, and in the Eighties property values had succeeded in regaining the losses sustained during the panic of 1873, when they had declined nearly 50 per cent in this street. Impetus to the street was given by Caleb C. Willard, who was increasing his holdings there in the vicinity of his hotel, the Ebbitt House, where the National Press Building now stands. In 1883 he purchased for $41,273.75 two lots with a frontage of 32 feet each by 159 feet, west of the old Hooe Building, the property now being included in the site of the National Press Building.

But at this time the character of the street as a great business street as we know it today had been by no means established. As late as 1884, as shown by The Post of October 6 of that year, William Morrison built four dwellings on F street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, at a cost of $20,000, two for himself and two for George W. Cochran.

St. Patrick's History.

In May, 1883, work was resumed on the new St. Patrick's Church, Tenth between F and G streets, after it had remained suspended for about ten years, with the building completed only to the first story. One of the principal changes in the character of F street occurred by the transformation of this historic church property in square 376. At this time, the spring of 1883, the property, with its valuable frontage on F street, between Ninth and Tenth, had only recently been sold or leased by the church.

The church purchased original lots 5, 6 and 7 in this square from the United States Government, through the Rev. Anthony Caffray, the first priest of St. Patrick's Parish, who deeded the same to John Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore, by a deed of trust dated September 10, 1804. Other lots were purchased by Father Caffray from 1794 to 1796 from the Government, the David Burnes estate, the Van Nesses, and their heirs. All were deeded in trust to Archbishop Carroll.

The original St. Patrick's Church was a small, one-and-a-half story frame, erected as early as the year 1800 in this square before it was actually laid out as a square, or Ninth, Tenth and G streets had been cut through. As early as 1797 what is now F street between Ninth and Fifteenth, was the only "street" in the place that bore any resemblance to a village or town, except that there is reason to believe that as early as this the original road for part of the distance ran along what is now E street rather than F.

Shanties Nearby.

When St. Patrick's was built there were no houses, except shanties, east of the church, near Blodgett's "Great Hotel," where the old Postoffice Department now stands on E between Seventh and Eighth streets. North of the church were the open fields of farms. There were no streets between St. Patrick's and the Capitol, which could be reached only by the road which crossed a creek in what is now E street between Ninth and Tenth. This road then ran to the Capitol on high ground north of what we now know as Pennsylvania avenue and crossed Tiber Creek near the foot of Capitol Hill.

The original St. Patrick's Church, whose successor for more than a century and a quarter has stood like a bulwark in the heart of the commercial part of the city, was torn down in 1870 and replaced by a large, plain brick church in the form of a Latin cross, 120 feet by 84, distinguished by its Gothic windows. The interior was plain, but there were some fine paintings, and a beautiful pulpit presented by Mr. Rebello, the Minister representing the Emperor of Brazil at Washington.

Near the Church was a famous spring, the "Burnes Spring," sometimes called "Caffray Spring," after the property passed from the possession of the Burnes heirs. It was surrounded by beautiful trees and a garden. Additional land was purchased in 1842 under the direction of Father Matthew, whose desire was to erect a more splendid church. All this property was deeded in trust, but in some way a large part of it became involved in litigation, and it was not until 1881 that the parish received a fee simple to that part fronting F street, through a decision of the District Supreme Court.

The corner stone of the new church was laid in 1870, but work on the building was suspended in 1873 in the interest of economy and was resumed in May, 1883. Rev. Father Curley, of Georgetown University, who went there in 1827, has said that in that year Father Matthew, of St. Patrick's, showed him a list of the members of his church in 1804. There were half a dozen families and a few single persons. Those who may be interested in pursuing this subject further may find the references here given in The Post for June 7, 1883, and this matter has been checked as carefully as possible with other sources of authentic information.

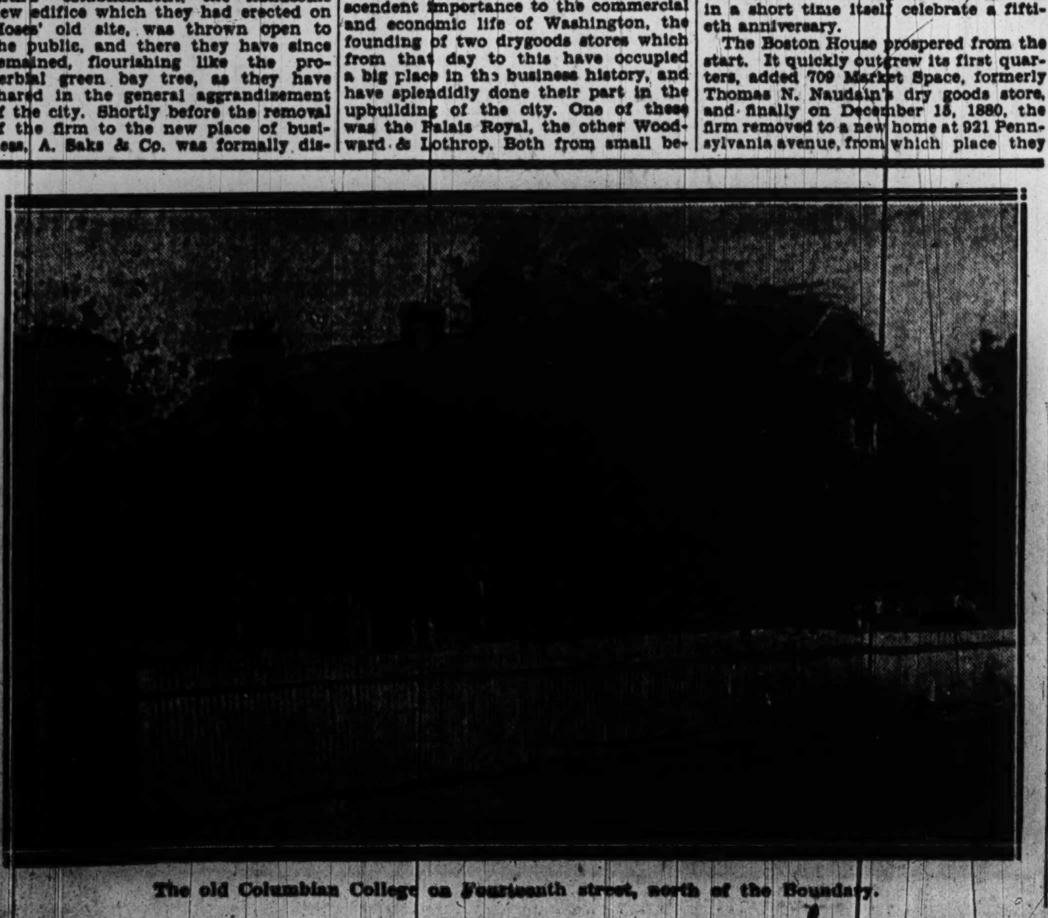
"F Street Hermit."

At the northeast corner of Tenth and F streets was the burial ground of the old St. Patrick's Church, from which the bodies were later removed to Mount Olivet Cemetery. On December 20, 1880, workmen excavating for a new building on this corner came upon the coffins and the remains of several persons.

Opposite the church property on the south side of F there lived for many years John Burch, who was known as the "F Street Hermit," in a house inherited from his father, Richard Burch, one of the earliest settlers in this neighborhood. It was sold at auction by decree of the Chancery Court October 16, 1883, and the property became available for business purposes.

While here and there new commercial buildings were erected as trade advanced north and west from the Avenue and Seventh street, in the beginning the old residences were remodeled into stores, as is the case today in new business sections. Some of them, dating from before the Civil War, still stand today, and one will find above the first floors of these remodeled structures the broad drawing rooms and quaint old white marble fireplaces of some stately mansion of ante-bellum days.

Five things contributed more largely, perhaps, than any others to stamp F and G streets as great business centers. These were the removal there of W. B. Moses & Sons, Woodward & Lothrop and the Palais Royal; the construction of the magnificent new home



The old Columbian College on Fourteenth street, north of the Boundary.

Building American Homes for over 22 years

A service that aided materially to Washington's growth

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON has experienced much during the last twenty-two years. When the National Guard was sent to the border in 1916—then following War Activities—then readjustment periods—and all the while the great Capital City kept building. Keeping pace with leading builders of Washington was this firm.

For twenty-two years we have been building better homes for better Americans—for better home life.

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Builders and Developers of Blagden Park, Washington's Finest Detached Home Residential Section

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F STREET VALUES BEGAN RAPID UPWARD CLIMB BEFORE 1885

RESIDENTIAL AREA BECOMES BUSINESS DISTRICT QUICKLY

St. Cloud Hotel Torn Down In 1890 for Washington Loan & Trust Bank.

HUYLER PAID $72,500 FOR DOWNTOWN CORNER

President's Stable at Fourteenth and G Streets Demolished in 1886.

of the Washington Loan & Trust Co. at the southwest corner of F and Ninth, at the time it was erected by far the finest building that the city had ever boasted, and the building of Metzerott's Music Hall, which later became the Columbia Theater.

Adams Building Site.

The Post of April 17, 1882, reported two important transactions in F street realty. It stated that Fitch, Fox & Brown, in connection with B. H. Warner, had sold the properties at 1333 and 1335 F street for Hon. John Q. Adams, trustee, of Boston, to Mr. Leander M. Hubby, of Ohio, for $31,000 cash. This was the site of the historic residence of John Quincy Adams, occupied by him when he was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Monroe. It was in this house, on January 8, 1824, that Mrs. Adams gave a grand ball in honor of Gen. Jackson, a social event the fame of which is preserved in history, tradition and a celebrated poem by John Agg.

The property was original lot 8, square 253, with a frontage of 55 feet 4 inches. Here was, and still is, first the old and now the newly reconstructed Adams Building. The property is now owned by the Washington Central Trust Co., a subsidiary of the City Central Corporation, of Boston, the parent holding company.

This company, incidentally, is a Massachusetts trust and owns among other Washington properties the Department of Labor Building, seven houses opposite the Labor Building, on G street, where a new office building is to be erected; the Champlain Apartment, the Evans Building, the banking building at 710 Fourteenth street and the new Washington Building, occupying the entire corner on Fifteenth street between G street and New York avenue, in some respects the most commanding location in the entire city. This holding company is the largest syndicate now interested in Washington realty. All the money thus invested here is New England capital.

Values Going Up.

The other transaction reported by The Post, referred to above, was the sale by the same firms, Fitch, Fox & Brown and B. H. Warner, for L. Seldner, of Baltimore, to Mr. Hubby for $40,000 cash, the property known as 921 Pennsylvania avenue, at that time occupied by the Boston Dry Goods House. Meanwhile, Woodward & Lothrop, Cochrane having withdrawn from the firm, were contemplating removing to F street.

By 1885 values in F street were increasing so rapidly that Thomas J. Fisher predicted in an interview in The Post that property there would "soon be worth more than property on the Avenue," a judgment abundantly vindicated. One of the most desirable locations was the northeast corner of Eleventh and F. Early in 1885 Calderon Carlisle contemplated tearing down the row of "low and cheap" two-story residences then there, and erecting a building on the corner with a frontage of 28 feet on F street and 92 on Eleventh.

This was not carried out, and more than a year later, in June, 1886, Woodward & Lothrop began the construction of their new store on this site, where they have since remained, and where they have steadily improved their property until it stands today, in their recently remodeled and reconstructed place of business, one of the most beautiful and commodious stores in the country.

The original building had a frontage of only 50 feet on F street and 119 on Eleventh. It was six stories in height and an innovation in the construction was the large amount of glass used to improve daylight illumination. The entrance was at the corner. James G. Hill was the architect and Charles Edmonston the builder. The cost was about $80,000.

Entire Block Taken.

With its various magnificent additions, which make it now not only one of the greatest dry goods and clothing stores in Washington, but in the United States, this splendid institution now covers the entire block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh and F and G streets, with the exception of the northwest corner of Tenth and F, which long has been occupied by Rich's shoe store. This also is an historic block. Somewhere in this block was probably located St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, built by the Rev. John Brackenridge, who organized his congregation as early as 1794.

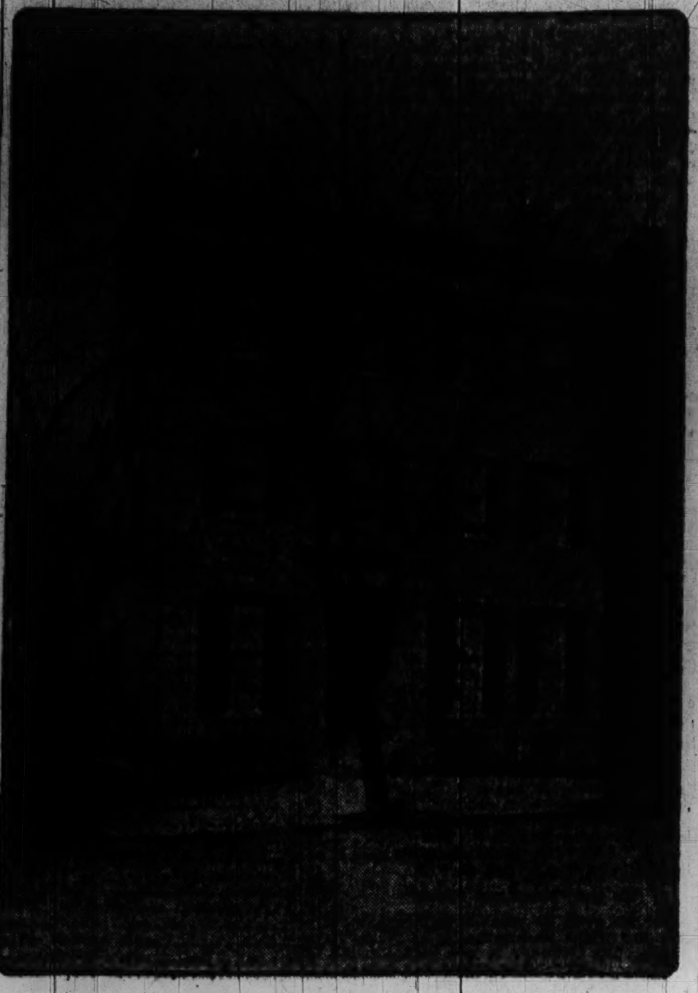
The handsome edifice of 1887, which meant far more to the Washington of 40 years ago than is easily conceivable today, was formally opened on April 2 of that year. The Post said then of the building, with absolute sincerity, that it was "unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the United States." It was, indeed, a handsome addition to the architecture of the old city that has all but vanished now. It, too, has passed away, although it stood until comparatively recently. It was in the Italian Renaissance style and an interesting and significant thing about it was this, one to be borne in mind by all Washingtonians desirous of seeing their city prosper, that all the work was done by Washington firms. The proprietors, who had come from Boston, had made themselves a part of their city, supporting local industry exclusively and deserving similar treatment in return.

Next door to the main building at the corner was a branch of the firm, at 1013 F street, which had been established earlier, and this was connected with the new building by large arches "making one store," as The Post described it at the time. The main store still remained for some little time at 921 Pennsylvania avenue, until the complete transition could be made in good order. The branch at 1013 F street had been opened early in the year, as an advertisement in The Post on January 16, 1887, discloses. This represented a highly significant move of business into a district which was still largely residential. Naturally, Woodward & Lothrop gave a great impetus to F street development.

Three years later, on February 25, 1890, Woodward & Lothrop celebrated their tenth anniversary in the new store, with great eclat, and The Post, February 26, after a description of its success, added:

"It seems almost incredible that a firm whose members were comparatively strangers to the people of Washington should, from an almost insignificant beginning, build up, in the short space of ten years, the largest and most prosperous business, not only in this city, but in the South. There can be but one reason for such a wonderful growth, and that absolute equity in every transaction. From the beginning Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop allied themselves with the local interests of Washington, and at every call upon the public-spirited business men have been among the first to respond. Not a small factor in their success has been their considerate appreciation of the services of their little army of employes.

"The firm received a large number of congratulatory telegrams from friends in Boston, New York, and other points, from which we print one as a sample: 'Accept anniversary congratulations and best wishes for future prosperity from your friend.' In another column Woodward & Lothrop announce that their anniversary sale will be continued all the week."



Residence of Harriet Lane Johnston, the niece of President Buchanan, who was the famous mistress of the White House during his administration. The house was at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and I streets northwest.

When W. B. Moses left Seventh and Market Space it took into consideration the increasing importance of F street as a main artery of trade which, from its location midway between the great governmental centers, and the residential districts, was long assured of being central. On February 9, 1884, the firm purchased from R. C. Fox, through Fitch, Fox & Brown, parts of lots 12 and 13 in square 321, then occupied by a tumble-down paint shop, being the southwest corner of Eleventh and F streets diagonally opposite the Woodward & Lothrop property.

$5.80 to $45 a Foot.

The firm acquired a frontage of 50 feet on F street by 96 feet on Eleventh, and the price they paid was $28,000, or a fraction more than $5.80 per square foot, a great bargain. This land has an assessed valuation today of $45 a square foot. The total value of the land—to which additions have since been made is $733,995, while the improvements represent an assessed value of $312,500. This strikingly illustrates what has taken place in F street realty values during the past 40 years.

The handsome new store of W. B. Moses & Sons was completed with amazing rapidity, and finally, on September 11, 1885, the day before Saks & Co. moved into their new building on the old Moses site, the big furniture company had an advertisement in The Post under the address of its new home at Eleventh and F, where it has been ever since. In 1891 the Moses firm took in the building it had purchased at 1106 F street, to meet its increasing demands for space, and erected an addition to its original building, and Woods & Co., bankers, then occupying that building, remodeled 1222 F street into an up-to-date banking house.

Generally speaking, these were the pioneers of 1885 who led the way in the transformation of F from a residential to a business street. The movement went steadily forward. An old-established firm of dealers and importers in china, glass and crockery, which antedates The Post, was that of Webb & Beveridge, who were for many years at 1009 Pennsylvania avenue. On August 3, 1886, James M. Johnston sold to M. W. Beveridge, of this concern, for $35,000, parts of lots 4 and 14 in square 289, between Twelfth and Thirteenth and F and G streets. The property was on the north side of F running back to G, and here at a later date this famous Washington firm established itself in a new home, and there it has continuously remained since. T. C. Dulin, a half-brother of Mr. Beveridge, and William H. Martin, were employes of the firm. After the death of Mr. Beveridge they purchased the business, which became Dulin & Martin.

Trust Company Helps.

If any one thing more than another may be said to have contributed to the establishment of the character of F street as a commercial center it was the bold enterprise of the Washington Loan & Trust Co. in making a large investment in property on that street.

For a great many years the St. Cloud Hotel, of which J. E. Lyon was the proprietor, had stood on the southwest corner of Ninth and F streets, at one of the most important transfer points on the street railway systems of the city. It was a plain, four-story brick, with a three-story addition on the Ninth street side. In November, 1889, the Washington Loan & Trust Co. greatly stimulated the F street realty movement by purchasing this property and announcing its intention to erect a ten-story stone, and thoroughly modern banking and office building on the site.

About April 1 of the following year the St. Cloud Hotel was torn down, another old landmark which had given color and character to the Washington of half a century ago, had disappeared, but in its place arose one of those structures which have been the admiration of our own citizens and the thousands upon thousands of Americans who visit their Capital. It cost $500,000 exclusive of the land. We have had to sacrifice the flavor of the past, the history and the romantic traditions of the old days, to modern progress. Soon, all of the ancient town will be gone. We shall lament, whilst we rejoice at our progress. After all, each generation is a law unto itself.

The Washington Loan & Trust Co., the first in Washington, had been established in 1889 at the northwest corner of Tenth and F streets, in a quaint old building, also a thing of the past, on the site of the present building of Rich's shoe store.

Outgrows Quarters.

It had outgrown these quarters in its first year. Its new site gave it a frontage of 58 feet on F, and about 116 feet on Ninth street. The price paid was $200,000, or a little more than $33 a square foot. It is worth $100 a foot today, and the old Masonic Temple property opposite, at the northwest corner of Ninth and F, is assessed at $65 per square foot. In the summer of 1927 the Washington Loan & Trust Co. completed a magnificent addition, on an added frontage of 68 feet on F street, and the whole property now represents an investment of nearly $2,000,000. At the time it bought the Ninth street corner it increased its capital stock to $1,000,000 and this has never been changed.

This building was the finest in Washington at the time of its completion, and maintains rank high up among the leaders today. The architect was James G. Hill, and W. C. Morrison was the builder. It was completed early in 1891, and when it was finally opened The Post declared:

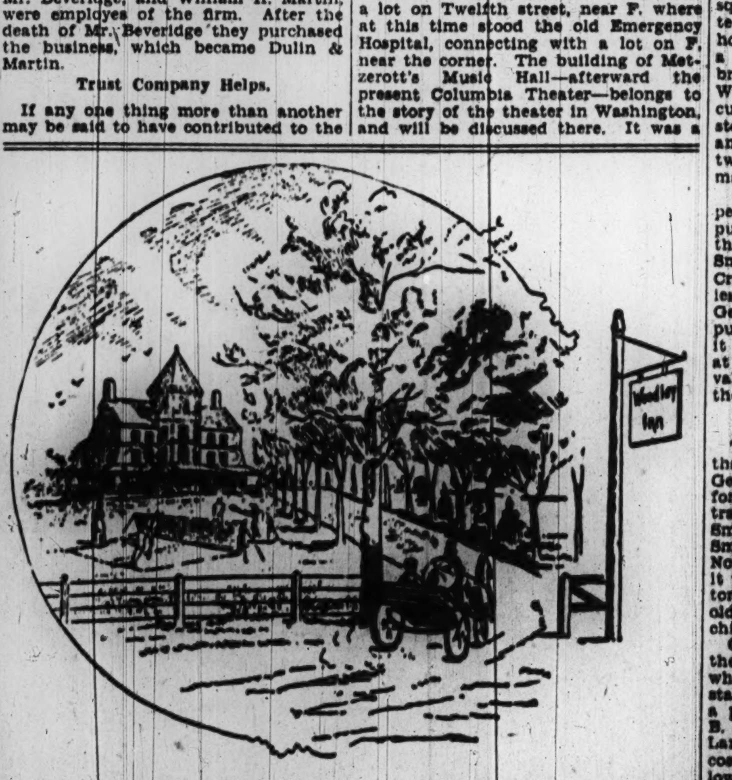
"It means that Washington is fairly emerging from its chrysalis state and is developing into a city worthy of the Nation of which it is the Capital."

W. B. Moses, himself a pioneer in F street development, was moved to indulge in prophecy, not always a safe venture. He predicted that "within 50 years the city would have 100 equally as fine." Here is a prophecy that has, so to speak, more than come true.

Theater Is Built.

The same year that witnessed this improvement, Frank B. Metzerott projected another F street development which had far-reaching influence. He undertook to give the city a music hall such as it needed, and chose as the site a lot on Twelfth street, near F, where at this time stood the old Emergency Hospital, connecting with a lot on F, near the corner. The building of Metzerott's Music Hall—afterward the present Columbia Theater—belongs to the story of the theater in Washington, and will be discussed there. It was a great advantage to the street to have this amusement center in a region which has since housed so many picture theaters.

It must not be imagined that one theater changed the character of F street all of a sudden. It did not. F street as a center of night life, and it is today one of the livest streets in the city after dark, is something comparatively new. The street developed as a retail business street and the banks closed at 3 and the stores at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. From then on it was as "dead as Chelsea." It was as dark and uninhabited a cavern as Wall street is today at night, and it was frequented by none. Those who see the dense throngs of gay people in this street nowadays, in the evening pouring into or out of the numerous theaters, who behold F street brilliant with electric light, can scarcely realize how great a change has taken place. Certainly F street could become a great night retail street of the higher class and doubtless will.



(From The Post, May 1 1890.)

Woodley Inn, on Tennallytown road.

Rises 7 Stories.

In 1889 a handsome new building adjoining the southeast corner of Thirteenth and F streets, of red brick trimmed with brownstone, and seven stories high, was erected at a cost of $115,000. Bruce Gray being the architect, and on September 26 it was opened by Julius Lansburgh, who took it on a long lease. In a smaller building at the corner was Brentano's book store. In 1905 Julius Garfinckle leased the building formerly occupied by Lansburgh, and the present addition at the corner was erected for him by the owner, Henry Strong, Brentano removing to the southwest corner of Twelfth and F.

C. C. Thorn, the plumber, in 1880 purchased for $16,000 the corner lot at the southwest corner of Twelfth and F. In 1886 Henry Strong, a Chicago millionaire bought it from him for $47,000, and also purchased the adjoining lot on F street from John W. Thompson for $30,000. The two properties fronted 72 feet on F and 88 on Twelfth. In 1891 Robinson, Parker & Co., clothiers, remodeled the old building on this corner, and established their store there on September 22. This firm had been launched March 15, 1883, at the southeast corner of Seventh and D streets, although Bushrod Robinson, the senior member of the firm, had been in the clothing business in Washington since 1848. The boys' clothing house conducted by him at 909 Pennsylvania avenue was continued.

In 1883 John A. Prescott bought and improved property at 1414 F street, 20 by 110 feet, for $13,000, and it was termed a bargain, and most certainly it was.

In 1890 William Scherger, who, at the time The Post was founded, was the proprietor of a restaurant at the northeast corner of Twelfth and F streets, sold his property to Sidney A. Kent for $59,000. In April, 1891, it was purchased by the famous candy manufacturing firm of Huyler, the price then paid, one year later, being $72,500. The property had a frontage of 20 feet 10 inches on F street, and 90 feet on Twelfth.

Residential Then.

It is impossible, of course, even within the scope of so large a special edition of a newspaper as this, to recount, step by step, the advent of each new business firm into the heart of the new business district, so only the pioneers, and the "high spots" can be touched upon. Among these pioneers was B. H. Warner. As early as February 22, 1887, he purchased from John Cassels, "Talmadge Hall," on F between Ninth and Tenth streets, for $60,000, and on its historic site, for it belongs to the history of the city, he erected in April, of the same year, from plans drawn by James G. Hill, the present Atlantic Building, at a cost of $150,000.

In the early Nineties, all the numbered streets between Ninth and Fourteenth streets, and the Avenue and G street were still residential, just beginning to develop into business thoroughfares, especially Eleventh, where land values had risen to $16 or $20 a foot. In January, 1891, The Post reported that the residential streets of G and H, east of Eleventh, were "going over from residential to business."

These momentous changes in the commercial life of the city naturally had the effect of shifting the center of wealth of Washington from the vicinity of Seventh and Market Space, where it had formerly been, farther to the west, but the movement was much slower than would be imagined. The stability of what may be called the "F street rectangle" as the heart of the business district is illustrated by the fact that the assessor of the District calculates that the center of wealth of the city is today at the corner of Fourteenth and G streets.

Great Change Noted.

Nowhere in Washington have greater changes taken place than here. The whole neighborhood has been altered in recent years as by the waving of a magician's wand, and still other alterations are to come by the improvement of the west side of Fourteenth street from F to the G street corner.

Late in July, 1886, one of the most famous and ancient landmarks in the city passed out of existence, when the building at the southeast corner of Fourteenth and G streets was torn down to make room for the new home of J. H. Small, the florist.

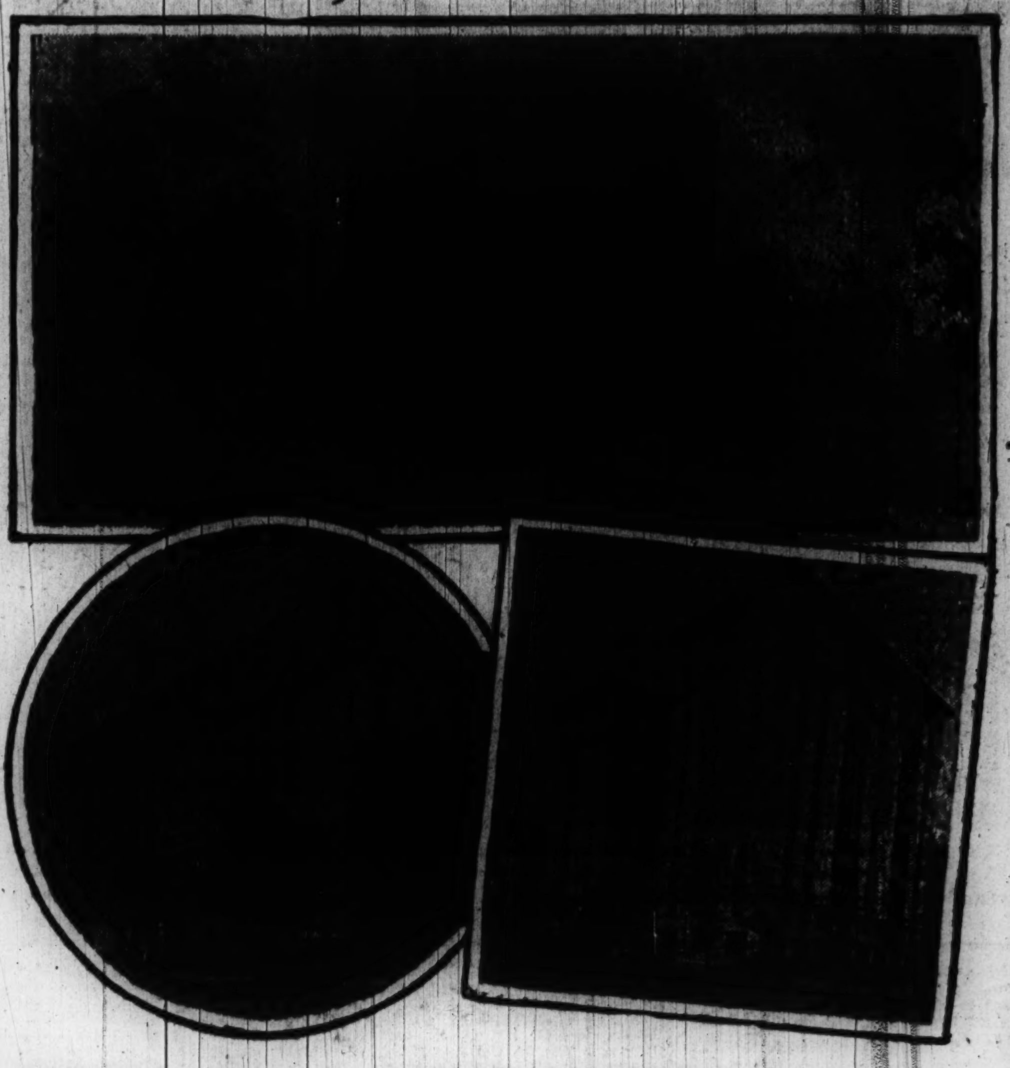
The tiny building which had stood there for so many years was endeared to the hearts of numerous generations, most of whom have passed away, for it was one of the early schools, what might very properly be called the first of the public schools of Washington, as we know them today. It was built in 1800 by John Adams as a stable, but was probably first used by Jefferson, and at that time, according to the memoir left by Christian Hines, in his "Early Recollections of Washington City," written in 1866, there were then (1800) in the square bounded by F and G and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, "five houses and the President's stable (now a schoolhouse); one a three-story brick, owned and occupied by Dr. William Thornton; one small frame, occupied since by Dr. Cutting; a two-story brick, back of the oak tree, owned and occupied by Mrs. Johnson, and the two-story frame occupied by a Frenchman named Julian."

On July 30, 1821, President Monroe permitted the stable to be used as a public school, the board of trustees then including Robert Brent, S. H. Smith, Thomas Monroe, William Cranch, William Brent, John Dempsie, Nicholas King, Gab. Duvall, and George Blagden. It was used as a public school until about 1870, when it was sold to a man named Douglass, at which time the lot had an estimated value of $5,000. H. A. Willard owned the corner at the time but sold it.

Once Carpenter Shop.

The Post reported on June 3, 1885, that this corner had been sold by George G. Markham to George Gibson, for $20,500. The property was at once transferred for the same price to John Small, John Small, jr., and Charles A. Small. The old building was then Notley Anderson's carpenter shop, and it was said that it had been practically torn to pieces by former pupils of the old school hunting souvenirs of their childhood days.

On July 25, 1886, Small & Co. built their new home on this historic site, where the Federal-American Bank now stands in all its stately pride. It was a plain red brick structure, of which B. B. Bradford was the architect and Langley & Gettinger the builders. It cost $42,000. Small & Co. occupied the lower part of the building for their florist business, moving in April 4, 1887; the upper floors were leased to the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for a term of 20 years, and for a long time it was the telephone exchange.



Northeast corner of Fourteenth and K streets northwest. Upper—Rutgres College in 1852. Lower left—the old Hamilton Hotel, which occupied the site for many years. Lower right—the present Hamilton Hotel.

At about the same time, March 7, 1886, John Lynch bought from George W. Shepherd, executor of the estate of John H. Smith, lots 6 and 7, square 320, fronting 96 feet on the east side of Twelfth street and 25 feet on the south side of G, being the southeast corner of Twelfth and G. The price stated by The Post at the time to have been paid was $12,000, or at the rate for this valuable corner of only $5 per square foot.

G Street Values.

An idea of the rapid advance in G street values can be obtained by an account of the purchase by A. Lisner of the present site of the Palais Royal. The Post on September 24, 1890, said:

> Another important deal in real estate in this city was consummated yesterday. Some four months ago Mr Lewis L. Davis, the well-known banker, sold lot 21, square 345, the northeast corner of Eleventh and G streets northwest, to C. W. King, representing himself and other parties, for $15 per square foot, or about $63,000. This, it appears, was merely a stepping stone to a larger and more important transaction.
>
> Two real estate firms have been engineering the purchase, but they decline at present to make known the parties for whom they were buying or what improvements are contemplated. It has been ascertained, however, that thus far the syndicate has secured a large and valuable block of ground fronting some 100 feet on G street and a little more than 100 feet on Eleventh street northwest.
>
> Mr. Lewis J. Davis yesterday sold lot 24 (1009 G street), and Mrs. Georgianna Davis, his mother, lots 22 (1011 G street) and 17 and 24 (705 and 707 Eleventh street), square 345, which lay to the east and north of lot 21, in the same square. The sum paid was in the neighborhood of $117,000. In addition to buying these, the same parties secured the corner lot, which, being the key to the situation, called for big money, and $95,000 was paid for it, making the total amount paid for the five lots more than $212,000.

There is a wide difference between the assessed value of the corner lot and the price it brought. On the assessor's books the lot stands at $7,388, with the improvements valued at $3,000, and it sells for more than $95,000.

New Light on Progress.

The following day, September 25, 1890, The Post was able to throw more light on this important step in the commercial aggrandizement of Washington. It said:

> As stated in The Post yesterday, one of the largest real estate transactions that has taken place in this city for some time was closed by Mr George L. Emmons and John B. Wright, the property lying at the northeast corner of Eleventh and G streets northwest. The purchaser was Mr. A. Lisner, of the Palais Royal, and the consideration was $200,000, or about $17.50 per square foot.
>
> Mr. Lisner said to a Post reporter yesterday afternoon that it is his intention to erect on the ground one of the largest and handsomest buildings in Washington, and in order that the structure may embrace every modern improvement and convenience he will shortly send several competent gentlemen on a tour of inspection to all the leading cities of the country.
>
> Mr. Lisner has desired for some time to purchase property in that section of the city, being, he says, convinced that business is moving rapidly in that direction. The new building will be five or six stories high, and will cover the entire lot, which is 100 feet square, except a narrow strip of 150 feet, which runs to an alley on Tenth street. There will be unbroken fronts of 100 square feet on Eleventh and G streets, and these will be beautifully and expensively ornamented. All goods will be delivered at the alley entrance, thus avoiding blocking the street at the front of the building. The cost of the structure will be $300,000.
>
> It is said that several persons desire to secure the building now occupied by Mr. Lisner, among them being Mr. Marshall, proprietor of the Loeskam.

Raleigh Hotel Started.

On Monday, October 2, 1893, the new Palais Royal, which had been established in modest quarters at Twelfth street and the Avenue in 1877, was completed and opened for the inspection of the public. The old building on the Avenue at about the same time was sold to a syndicate to be converted into a hotel. And this was the origin of the Raleigh Hotel.

It was a very charming and picturesque city, the Washington that passed away before the advancing army of business men, architects and builders, and in its place today we have a modern metropolis constructed upon its ruins in which are preserved but few traces of the vanished town of long ago.

The Eighties and the Nineties saw the beginning of the transformation, the complete altering of our old skyline, as towering structures rose in majestic beauty upon the sites of the old-fashioned two and three story bricks and frames which they replaced, until gradually the city of the Civil War period, which had been mostly a brick city, giving to the town a general tone of red or brown, became a beautiful white city, as the use of marble and granite and light sandstones and limestones and very much lighter colored bricks, came into widespread use. This changing of the whole color scheme of Washington has been one of the most remarkable results of our physical expansion and development. Certainly we have today a much lovelier town than that which has passed, save from the recesses of loving memory.

Let us shut our eyes for a moment, and bring back this fading picture from the early Nineties. We are at Fourteenth and F streets, and above us the old Ebbitt House stands shaded by a row of towering elms which stretch down the brick-paved street to the Avenue, in front of "Newspaper Row," where as yet are no dreams of the magnificent National Press Building which now rears its fourteen stories of stone to the heavens on this historic corner, an improvement that was to be reserved for the year 1927.

Mrs. Stone's Home.

Across the street, at the northeast corner, is one of the quaintest and most attractive homes in the city, the residence of Mrs. Margaret Ritchie Stone, the widow of Dr. Robert K. Stone. It is a four-story, red brick, in the Colonial style, with a lot of white woodwork about it, and a garden on the Fourteenth street side, and entrances on

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FEDERAL-AMERICAN
NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON, D. C

December the Sixth
1 9 2 7

To Edward B. McLean, and
The Washington Post: -

When a great newspaper reaches the fifty-year milestone in its history, its golden anniversary becomes a matter of general rejoicing and celebration. It is more than an accomplishment and a distinction for The Washington Post thus to complete its half century of service. It is a tribute as well to the city which it has so splendidly served, that for fifty years it has sustained and supported it.

The Washington Post since 1877 has been a public institution. Loyally, constantly, intelligently, it has devoted itself to the welfare of the people of the District of Columbia and the growing business of the city.

Without these The Post could not have existed; without The Post the general happiness and prosperity of the community could not have been advanced so fully.

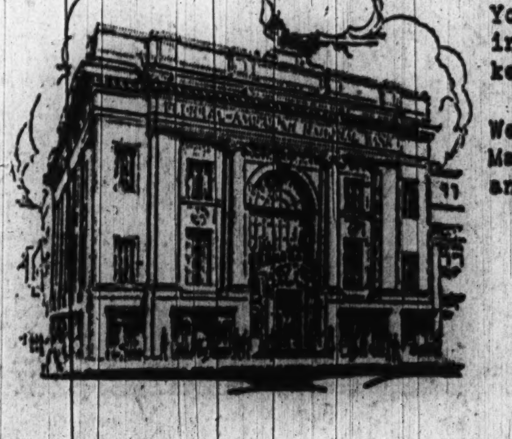
The interests of the people and of the newspaper are necessarily mutual and identical. Such has always been the conception of The Post, strikingly so in the period in which you, as editor and publisher, have controled its destinies.

The Washington Post has never been more progressive, more admirable in every way, than under your management. It comes to us at our homes and places of business every day filled with the best of the world's news. It keeps us in touch with what is going on in the lives of others around us in Washington. Its editorials are helpful and inspirational.

You have, indeed, just cause for pride, that in your care this institution of ours is keeping alive its splendid traditions.

We congratulate you, and The Washington Post. May we all be here to celebrate its next anniversary!

Cordially yours,
John Poole
President.



BEAUTIFUL CITY OF WHITE BEGAN TO RISE IN LATE EIGHTIES

MARBLE AND LIGHT SANDSTONES USED INSTEAD OF BRICK

Hall of Ancients, Erected on Site of Rink Destroyed By Fire in 1896.

FIRST ELECTRIC CARS ON F STREET IN 1896

Real Estate Exchange Was Organized in 1885 in Pearson Building.

Both streets. Just above, at 613, lives Joseph C. Willard.

Mrs. Stone had moved into her home as a bride in 1870, and the profoundest of sentimental reasons impelled her to reside there while business engulfed her on all sides. Year after year she refused offers for the property which were regarded as astounding at the time, but she refused them all, and so the old house withstood the march of encroaching commercialism until her death. After that event the property was sold through Benjamin S. Minor, trustee, for $190,000, or at the rate of about $76 per square foot, and this was, up to that time, the highest price ever paid for real estate in Washington. This corner is now assessed at $175 per square foot. The old mansion was torn down in November, 1906, and on the site the Westory building was erected.

Across the street, at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and F, as we look back in our imagination, is a vacant lot. It is owned by Joseph C. Willard, and has never been built upon.

Deal Falls Flat.

Across the street, on the southwest corner, is Willard's Hall, which had formerly been the old F Street Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Joseph Willard had a sentimental interest, and it was said that he would never build on the lot at the northwest corner because a building there would shut off the view of the old church from his home. But this is romantic. Of more authenticity is this story.

One day John R. McLean met Joseph C. Willard on the street and said that he would like to buy the corner, and Mr. Willard replying that he would sell it for as many silver dollars as would cover it, Mr. McLean got out a pencil and paper, made a rapid calculation, and said he would purchase.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Willard, "you've got your figures wrong—I mean to stand the silver dollars on end, not lay them out flat." And so the deal fell through.

Joseph C. Willard died January 17, 1897, and the property at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and F streets passed into the possession of his son, Joseph Edwin Willard. The following year, in 1898, Joseph E. Willard, through Richardson & Burgess, builders, improved the vacant lot by the erection of a handsome brick office building, which was occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Co., and by many of the bureaus of the largest newspapers in the country. It was for years a center of journalistic activity. Mr. Willard named the building for his wife, Belle Layton Wyatt, whose ancestor had been an early colonial Governor of Virginia, and thus the Wyatt Building obtained its name.

Bank Takes Corner.

North of the Wyatt Building the square remained unimproved for many years, except that the greenhouse of J. H. Small, which had formerly stood on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and G, was replaced by a row of small one-story stores. In 1926 the Wyatt Building, and the rest of the property as far as G street, owned by the estate of Stilson Hutchins, was purchased by Julius Garfinckel.

On the northwest corner of Fourteenth and G streets stood a red stone building, a lunchroom. On October 19, 1904, the Commercial National Bank was organized, and taking over this valuable corner, converted the lunchroom into a bank, subsequently adding an addition on Fourteenth street. In 1917 the bank moved to temporary quarters in the Westory Building, and in the following year its present magnificent home, which has been such an adornment to the new city, was completed on the site which also includes the former home on G street of the American Security & Trust Co.

Meanwhile, there stood for many years on the northeast corner of Fourteenth and G one of Washington's most noted churches. On this site was dedicated, October 16, 1815, a small place of worship, on a lot presented by George Foxhall, in appreciation of the sparing of his iron foundry above Georgetown by the British, on the occasion of the invasion of Washington in 1814. And thus Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church came into existence.

The church was destroyed by fire in 1845, and was replaced by a temporary building, and in 1866 by the red brick Foundry Church familiar to this and the past generation. It remained a place of worship until Thomas F. Walsh purchased it, and erected on the site, in 1903-04 the present Colorado Building.

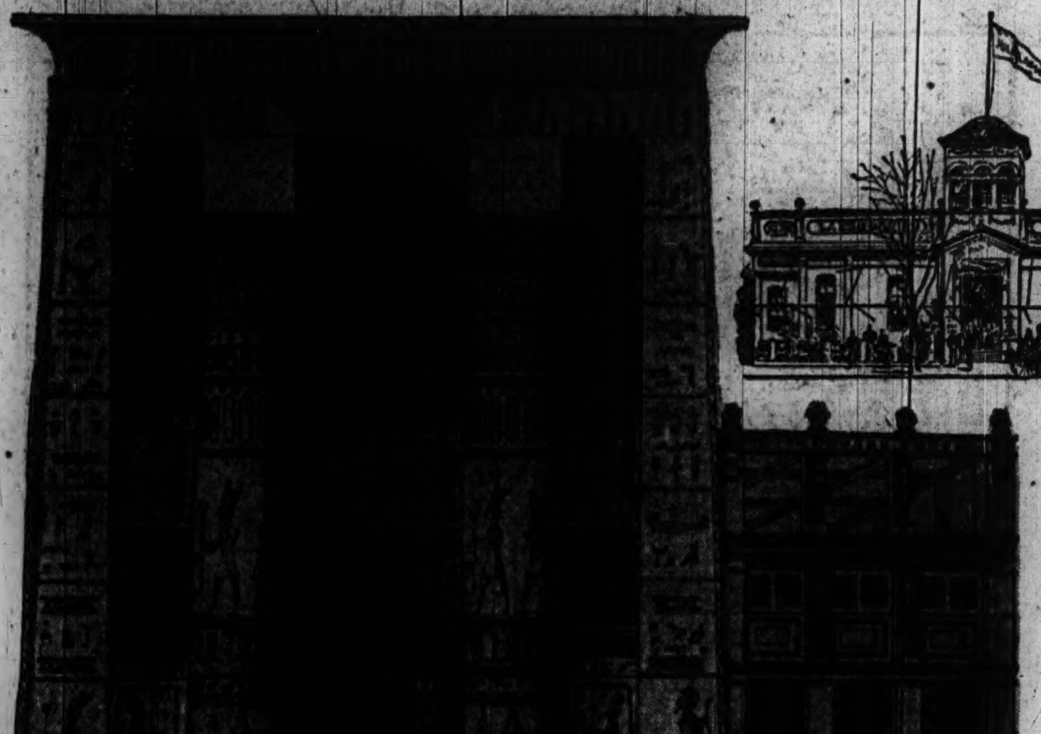
Carpenter Shop Goes.

The erection in 1925 of the beautiful white marble building of the Federal-American National Bank on the site of Notley Anderson's old carpenter shop, completed the entire transformation of the corner of Fourteenth and G streets, by the calculations of Mr. William P. Richards, the assessor of the District, is the "center of wealth" of the city. The handsome home of the District National Bank at 1406 G street, erected in 1910 by Col. Robert N. Harper properly belongs to this corner.

Another notable improvement in the neighborhood completely altered the appearance of the southwest corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue. There stood on the site of the present Bond Building a plain three-story brick store, long the "Palace Market." It had a frontage of about 30 feet on Fourteenth street, and south of it was a large yard surrounded by a high board fence. On New York avenue there was a frontage of about 40 feet, and adjoining it was another yard, also with a board fence, and beyond was another old brick building. In 1891 the market moved out, and the corner building became the store of Haller & Richards, paperhangers.

On January 2, 1896, the store was remodeled slightly and became the central offices of the Hammond Sanitarium Co., whose sanitarium was on the west side of Fourteenth street northwest at the corner of Monroe, which was afterward remodeled into a hotel, one of our first suburban hotels.

Dr. Mahlon Hutchinson was physician in chief, and beginning on Sunday, January 5, he contributed a column of medical advice to The Post, a decided innovation at that time. The sanitarium specialized in diseases of the nervous system. In 1899 the Bond Building was built, George S. Cooper being the architect. Its original owner was Charles H. Bond, president of Waitt & Bond, of Boston, and it is from him that it obtained its name. It is now owned by the Frank A. Munsey Estate.



The facade of the Hall of the Ancients, which formerly stood on the site of the Capital Garage, 1320 New York avenue northwest. Prior to the erection of the Halls of the Ancients, the Rink, Julius Lansburgh's store, occupied the site. The Rink is shown in the upper right as it was reproduced in The Post of February 25, 1896.

Rink Remembered.

Down New York avenue, toward the east, on the south side, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, there was at this time a building long since vanished, which will be remembered by many old Washingtonians. This was known as the Rink, and was built originally for a skating rink, at a time when roller skating was the fad of unsophisticated adults and not the sport of children.

In 1879 William H. Thorne, formerly proprietor of Niblo's Garden, in New York, conducted a summer garden there, as a column advertisement on the first page of The Post, July 4, of that year, recalls. The Marine Band, under the leadership of Louis Schneider, was one of the attractions. Later on it became a natatorium, and still later, in about the year 1890, was occupied by the Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co. as a furniture store. It was 109 feet by 152 feet, and the original building, fronting on New York avenue, was only one story, but there was a five-story addition at the rear. It was owned by a syndicate composed of Campbell Carrington, Harry Crawford, of New York; Washington Danenhower, John S. Miller, George [illegible] Johnson and others.

On December 28, 1896, the whole place was destroyed by fire, everything being burned to ashes in one of the most serious conflagrations in the history of the city, for it seemed for a time that the entire block, bounded by New York avenue and G street and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, was doomed. It was only by the hardest work that the Fire Department saved the Church of the Epiphany, directly back of the furniture store.

Hall of Ancients.

On this site, about 1897, there was erected one of the most curious and interesting buildings ever built in Washington. This was the Hall of the Ancients, and epitomized the contribution to the aggrandizement of the Nation's Capital of Franklin Webster Smith, of Boston, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the beautification of the city. He had spent 50 years studying art and architecture in Europe, and worked with untiring zeal before Congress for the development of Washington, especially in the "Mall Triangle," which he visualized as filled with magnificent public buildings, arches and national galleries.

He was encouraged by Mr. S. Walter Woodward and Mr. B. H. Warner to build the Hall of the Ancients, and so this remarkable temple to ancient art was for many years visited by students from all over the country. Mr. Smith filled it with Roman, Grecian and Assyrian works of art, models and replicas. The original Hall of the Ancients, to which was afterward added the "Roman Annex," embraced the whole site of the Rink, extending from 1312 to 1320 New York avenue. On March 1, 1927, the largest garage ever built in Washington up to that time was erected on the site by the Capital Garage Co., by the James Baird Co. and the Asher Fireproofing Co. The building, of reinforced concrete, has a capacity of 1,200 cars, and the whole property when completed represented, with the land, an investment of about $1,500,000.

Opposite the quaint old store which preceded the Bond building, at the northwest corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue, there was for many years down to the Civil War period another celebrated private school, the Union Academy, of which Zalmon Richards was the principal. He built the school in 1851 and it was in existence several years. In the late Sixties Mr. Richards became the first superintendent of schools of the District. On the site of the old Union Academy later on was the building still standing, which was long devoted to hotel purposes. It was perhaps best known as the Oxford. It is now remodeled into stores and offices.

Corner Is Improved.

For some years after the erection of the Bond Building the south side of New York avenue remained unchanged, but finally, in 1909, the Evans Building was erected for John O. and Ward Evans, Frederick B. Pyle being the architect. And thus another beautiful structure of white stone and tile was added to the architectural gems of the city. It replaced an old five-story brick, and cost $240,810 net.

The erection in 1927 of the white stone Washington Building on the Fifteenth street frontage of this square, completed the beautification of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, and did much to improve the north side of G. On this site stood, at the New avenue corner, an old red brick building, lately the George Washington Hotel. Adjoining was Thompson's drug store, and on the G street corner the Home Life Building. The site of the Washington Building comprises twelve pieces of property, aggregating about 22,368 square feet, and having a frontage of 213.58 feet on G street, 86.25 feet on Fifteenth, and 138.67 feet on New York avenue. The price paid was about $2,236,000, or at the rate of about $100 per square foot.

Here again are some interesting figures illustrating the increase in real estate values. Lot L, the extreme easternmost lot, on G street, sold November, 1920, for $90,000 and six months later for $125,000. Lot G, one of the middle New York avenue lots, sold in 1892 for $35,000; in November, 1920 for $90,000; in October, 1922, for $125,000, and in April, 1926, for $175,000. Lot 19, being the corner of Fifteenth and G, site of the old Home Life Building, sold in December, 1911, for $319,000. It was sold again in January, 1922, for only $330,000, but sold once more in July, 1925, for $504,000. Thus the entire site of the Washington Building is one of the most valuable corners in Washington, although assessed at less than Fourteenth and F street property.

First Electric Cars.

On June 30, 1896, the first electric cars were run over the F street line of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., and thus the "F street rectangle" was given its first rapid transit. The change from the old horse cars to the modern system enormously stimulated business in this area, and enhanced the values of real estate.

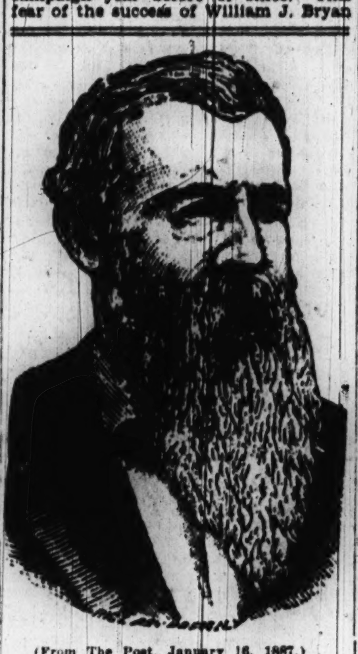
There was another thing in the same year which affected real estate, particularly in the suburbs. On January 27, 1896, Justice Cox, in a lengthy opinion declared that the highway act of March 2, 1893, providing for the opening of streets beyond the Boundary, was unconstitutional because it provided for taking private property for public use, the opening of new streets, without providing for just compensation. It was a sweeping victory for the owners of certain suburban subdivisions who had resisted the cutting through of new streets without reimbursement. By this decision two subdivision cases, the Denison and Leighton subdivision, and the Ingleside subdivision, were dismissed. However, many promoters felt that it was more advantageous to obtain new streets, at whatever cost.

Still another thing which contributed to the development of the city was the Washington Board of Trade, which, toward the close of 1890, rounded out its first year of usefulness and definitely established its character as a great public institution, which it has maintained from that time on. It interested itself in obtaining necessary legislation. It championed the Rock Creek Park, in some respects the most important local project approved by Congress in 50 years. It took the initiative in starting the movement for the centennial celebration of the establishment of the Capital. With an organized body of business and professional men like this at work for the good of all, the improvement of the city was inevitable through the Nineties.

Realty Organization.

Even earlier than this there had been another factor introduced into the equation. In September, 1885, the Real Estate Exchange was organized, with offices in the Pearson Building, 1106 F street. In this movement, which did so much for the stabilization of the real estate profession, the prime movers were Thomas E. Waggaman, James H. Marr, J. S. Swormstedt, A. S. Pratt & Son, John Sherman, L. M. Saunders and R. E. Bradley. It filled the need then that is now supplied by the Washington Real Estate Board, organized in 1916.

The year 1896 witnessed numerous improvements in the downtown business district, and Seventh street, particularly, increased in popularity as a great retail center. In this year there was much uncertainty over the elections, and probably more apprehension was felt in Washington than in any campaign year before or since. This fear of the success of William J. Bryan over William McKinley affords a striking exception to the general rule that a change of administrations has no injurious effects upon Washington real estate. However, the Bryan fear did not terrorize all.



(From The Post, January 16, 1887.)

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART,

Senator from Nevada, who did much to promote suburban development in Washington.

On October 2, 1882, D. Lansburgh & Bro. opened their handsome new store at 420-422-424 Seventh street, in the heart of one of the strongest retail districts. It was a notable improvement, and at the time was called the finest building south of New York.

In 1885 the firm of House & Herrmann was organized by George E. House and J. Philip Herrmann, and their first furniture store was at 921 Seventh street northwest. Notwithstanding the depression caused by the free silver agitation, they began on August 1, 1895, to demolish the old residence which stood on the northeast corner of Seventh and I streets, which had been built for his residence by Andrew Rothwell about 1850. It was a three-story brick with a slanting roof, and there was a stable on I street.

Concert for Opening.

On March 8, 1896, The Post reported the completion of the present artistic and commanding building of House & Herrmann on this site, and on Easter Monday, April 6, of the same year, the new home was formally dedicated, when there were concerts by the Marine Band, and handsome souvenirs were presented to the guests.

Late in October of the same year William Hahn Co., the long-established firm of shoe dealers, purchased from Messrs. Rosenberg & Co. the lot on the southwest corner of Seventh and K streets for a price reported in The Post at the time of $25,000. Here is now located one of the many Hahn Shoe Stores, which was completed in 1899 and formally opened on October 16 of that year.

Preceding House & Herrmann as Seventh street merchants was the firm of Peter Grogan & Sons, which had been established in Baltimore in 1866, afterward removing to Washington. It occupied several buildings on Seventh street, and at one time was in the old Rink on New York avenue before finally settling in its permanent home at 819 Seventh street. Seventh street has held its position as a leading retail district from the beginning down to the present time, the beautiful building of Hecht & Co. at the southeast corner of Seventh and F, erected in 1925 and formally opened in November of that year, representing the most modern and artistic adornment in recent years. The firm came from Baltimore 31 years ago and is still partly in the original building on the east side of Seventh street where it started, but it has expanded to take in a great deal of adjacent property on the north.

The Hecht Co., in its beautiful new white building, which conforms to the modern color scheme of the city and which represents an investment of $3,000,000, now belongs to the great business street of F street rather than to Seventh. The old structure at the southeast corner of Seventh and F was the Federal Building, where was originally located the first home of the well-known real estate firm of a past generation of B. H. Warner & Co., organized in 1871.

In the preceding columns has been described the story of the outward expansion of Washington. What follows is the more recent and more familiar story of its upward expansion. The era of the "skyscraper," limited by strict building regulations, so that Washington has never had such towering structures as New York and Chicago, was at hand.

This era has witnessed the final passing of the old Washington, which has been torn down, and a new city has been built upon its memories during the last quarter of a century.

It has seen F street and G street become great business arteries, filled with magnificent stores and offices of steel and stone. It has been characterized by the spread of business into Connecticut avenue and the replacing of the old residences of a former day by handsome apartment houses and stores, necessitating the widening of the avenue and the destruction of long rows of stately trees in 1927.

The same period has seen business filling the area between Seventh and Eighteenth streets, north of F, to Massachusetts avenue, and the remarkable development of Fourteenth street as a premier business thoroughfare along its whole length, clear to the suburbs.

Columbian College Moves.

When Columbian College moved from Columbia Heights it reestablished itself in a large red brick building at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets, on a lot which had been presented by W. W. Corcoran. The corner stone was laid June 18, 1883.

Opposite, on the southwest corner, where the Union Trust Building now stands, which, with the addition erected in 1927, is one of the chief adornments of the city, stood Wormley's Hotel, afterward the Colonial. The land for the main building was purchased in March, 1896, for $315,000, or a little more than $26 per square foot. In December, 1911, the houses at 1502 and 1504 H street, with a frontage of 53½ feet, were purchased for $123,000. The original Union Trust Building, begun in 1906, was finished the following year at a cost of $635,000, Waddy Wood being the architect.

Opposite, at the northwest corner, the Shoreham Hotel was erected by Levi P. Morton, on the site of the residence which had been occupied by him prior to 1880, and was named after his native town in Vermont. The permit, issued October 19, 1887, disclosed that the building was to cost $260,000.

On the "Shoreham Front."

For an even 40 years the Shoreham was one of the leading hotels of Washington, but although it was patronized by many distinguished people and many prominent statesmen, including Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House, lived there, it never acquired that halo of traditions which hangs, as it were, on the brow of many other hostelries. The cuisine was excellent, and during the World War there gathered in the long dining room on the H street side for luncheon every day practically every prominent man engaged in the conduct of the war save only President Wilson.

There one might meet Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President; Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician; Bernard M. Baruch, Herbert Hoover and many others too numerous to mention. It was the most popular lunching place in Washington during the war, and many important decisions were reached at conferences held in that room.

The Shoreham was closed in 1927, its fixtures were sold, and it is soon to pass into history.

The Woodward Building now occupies the site of the Columbian College. It was completed in 1912 at a cost of $1,000,000. The lot, 154 by 131 feet, which was purchased in 1911 at about $26 a square foot, now has an assessed value of $65. The property had been purchased for the college in 1883 for $30,000. Thus again do we visualize the enormous increase in the wealth of Washington.

This corner has an interesting history. In 1872, when the present Metropolitan Club was incorporated, with W. W. Corcoran as president, it obtained possession of the old Griswold mansion, at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets, as its clubhouse, and it remained there for six years.

Weicker's Celebrated Restaurant.

South of the site of the college were several old-fashioned buildings, most interesting of which was the celebrated caravansary of John Welcker, patronized by the bon vivants of the early days. There has probably been only one other establishment in Washington of equal gastronomic fame, and later on, when it passed into other hands, it continued to enjoy much of its former reputation.

John Welcker established the place in 1862. After his death, in 1875, he was succeeded by Thomas Fetter, who conducted it for a time, but it was best known in later years as "Barton's," when the proprietor was Barton Key, a huge, jovial, florid man, who was a considerable bon vivant himself, and a most agreeable and companionable person. Barton's was much patronized a quarter of a century ago by theatrical folk, and it was the favorite place of the kind in Washington of Henry Watterson, the distinguished editor.

Gradually the reputation of the place for the excellence of its cuisine declined, but traditions of the past still clung to it. Just one of its famous old chefs remained. One day, toward the end of its chapter, a Southern gentleman dropped into the dining room and ordered terrapin, duck, and champagne.

"My Gawd! Boss," replied the colored waiter in an awe-struck whisper, "if we had them things now Misto Key would eat 'em hisself." All things pass, as the poet has said; only art remains, and the art of cooking, of eating and drinking, has passed away in Washington. There is now left in the city absolutely not one single place where one may dine as in the old days he might have dined at Welcker's, Hancock's, Chamberlin's or the Losekam.

Assessment Increases Shown for 50 Years

Year.	Assessment.
1875	$97,875,941
1876	93,452,684
1877	95,929,491
1878	97,609,890
1879	87,491,442
1880	87,986,350
1881	88,033,978
1882	90,308,495
1883	92,553,663
1884	90,848,674
1885	93,502,464
1886	96,053,329
1887	108,302,101
1888	111,774,830
1889	115,485,352
1890	137,626,419
1891	141,609,891
1892	145,481,278
1893	147,024,278
1894	191,417,804
1895	192,555,046
1896	188,922,343
1897	180,376,968
1898	181,230,284
1899	183,156,271
1900	176,567,549
1901	180,334,641
1902	182,526,608
1903	208,519,436
1904	213,230,418
1905	217,608,290
1906	239,461,985
1907	247,306,494
1908	255,324,834
1909	277,570,952
1910	285,153,771
1911	294,767,547
1912	330,322,487
1913	339,198,990
1914	345,124,144
1915	390,309,278
1916	394,209,904
1917	402,099,232
1918	410,173,609
1919	414,610,691
1920	426,498,370
1921	434,796,786
1922	472,945,805
1923	723,199,268
1924	778,860,673
1925	819,625,572
1926	900,749,842
1927	946,367,442
1928	1,150,000,000

Old St. Matthew's Church.

The firm of B. H. Warner, operators in real estate, was organized in 1871, and was located in the Federal Building at the corner of Seventh and F streets, where Hecht's new store now stands. It then removed to 916 F street, where it remained for 35 years. On May 16, 1906, with W. B. Hibbs, Welcker's old hotel property at 727 Fifteenth street was purchased by Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey, the successors to the B. H. Warner Co., and there the present beautiful white stone buildings of these two firms were erected, doing much to change the character of the whole neighborhood, which had been the center of the financial district from the time of the establishment, across the street, of the old Bank of the United States, at the northwest corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Just below Welcker's, at the northeast corner of Fifteenth street and New York avenue, the present National Savings & Trust Co. Building was built about 1888, the original building costing $217,000. In 1915 an addition was erected on lot 807, on the New York avenue side, at an additional cost of $175,000, and in 1924, an addition was added on lots 5 and 4, at a cost of $250,000, making a total improvement here of more than $600,000.

Opposite the old Columbian College, at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets, St. Matthew's Church, with its towering steeple, long continued as an ancient landmark. The cornerstone of this old church was laid on the feast of St. Matthew, in 1840, and on September 21, 1890, its fiftieth anniversary was celebrated with impressive ceremonies, Cardinal Gibbons being present, and the sermon being delivered by the Rev. J. H. Richards, president of Georgetown University.

Chamberlin's Famous Club.

Business encroached upon it from the south and east, and the property was sold, the congregation removing to its present massive edifice on Rhode Island avenue, and on the site the Southern Building was erected. The land was purchased at a cost of $850,000. The Thompson & Starrett Co. were the builders, and the cost of the building and ground was in excess of $1,600,000. This notable improvement was completed October 19, 1912.

North of the old church, on the east side of Fifteenth street, between H and I streets, were some famous old residences, best known of which were the four brownstone houses erected by Samuel P. Brown.

Brown, the founder of Mount Pleasant, was also the first president of the old Metropolitan Street Railway. He resided in one of the houses, at [illegible] Fifteenth street, and the Act of Congress of 1871, establishing a tentative form of government for the District of Columbia, was drawn up in this house at a meeting called by him. This house was later bought by James G. Blaine, and was occupied by him as a residence. He sold it in 1882 to William R. Travers, of New York, for $20,000 cash.

Mr. Brown sold the corner house to Fernando Wood, former Mayor of New York and long a representative in Congress. Gov. Swann occupied one, and Senator William A. Buckingham the other.

The Fernando Wood house was afterward the home of John Chamberlin's world-famous club, for years patronized by the elite of the city, which enjoyed a reputation for the excellence of its cuisine second only to that of Welcker's. In the late Seventies Mr. Chamberlin was at 1627 I street.

Mr. Chamberlin had been located in the quaint old building at 1409 New York avenue, where the Y. M. C. A. afterward removed, and Senator Vest, of Missouri, who didn't know about the change, created something of a shock by dropping in there one afternoon and casually calling for a toddy.

Grant's Dinner to Sartoris.

The building, which is still standing, although hidden by a store subsequently erected in front of it, was built shortly after the close of the Civil War by Morgan McCleary. It was afterward bought by Alexander R. Shepherd, who sold it to the old Washington Club, and in this era it was the scene of lavish expenditures for entertainment. Col. James G. Berret, former Mayor of Washington, was president of the club. The building was sold to a Philadelphia trust company, which leased it to John Chamberlin. One of the famous dinners there was given by Col. Fred Grant in honor of Algernon Sartoris.

When Chamberlin moved out, the Y. M. C. A. took over the New York avenue place, purchasing the property in October, 1882, and removing there from its old quarters in a small building on E street between Eighth and Ninth streets northwest.

The Y. M. C. A. suffered a severe loss when on July 24, 1895, its New York avenue home was gutted by fire. It established temporary quarters in the basement of the old Foundry Church, and later in the Lenman Building. The Washington Post started a fund for a new building, an account of this transaction being given in the history of sports in Washington.

On November 1, 1882, negotiations were closed for the lease by Mr. Chamberlin, for ten years, of the Fernando Wood house. Few changes were needed to convert it into a modern club, one of the most famous in the annals of the city. The Liberty National Bank Building, erected in 1920, now stands on this site, and the whole square has become a part of the present financial district.

Dedicated to Hospitality.

The Post on June 7, 1885, published a social item saying, "Mrs. Col. Royall and her daughter gave a tea Friday at their residence, 1500 I street." So it appears that John R. McLean, the Cincinnati publisher, did not immediately occupy this historic residence that is so completely bound up in the social traditions of Washington, and which he had purchased from the Morgan estate in February, 1884. Subsequently it became his home, and is now, greatly enlarged and rebuilt, the town house of his son, Edward B. McLean, the publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer and The Washington Post.

The original old house was of red brick, with brownstone trimmings, and with the exception of the White House no home now standing in Washington has been the scene of so many social events of superlative hospitality as this. Its story belongs to the social history of Washington.

During the administration of President Grant Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State, from 1869 to March 12, 1877, and during most of these years he lived at 1500 I street, where Mrs. Fish was the most hospitable hostess in the city in this era.

According to the report of the sale in The Post at the time, Mr. McLean acquired the property for $112,500, the purchase including the two buildings adjacent on Vermont avenue, with the furniture of the latter. The Post said, April 10, 1884, that it was "one of the greatest bargains in real estate that has been obtained for many months."

Old Mansion Is Remodeled.

In August, 1886, Mr. McLean remodeled the old mansion. It held most pleasant associations for Mrs. McLean, who as Miss Emily Beale had been in the past a frequent guest there of Miss

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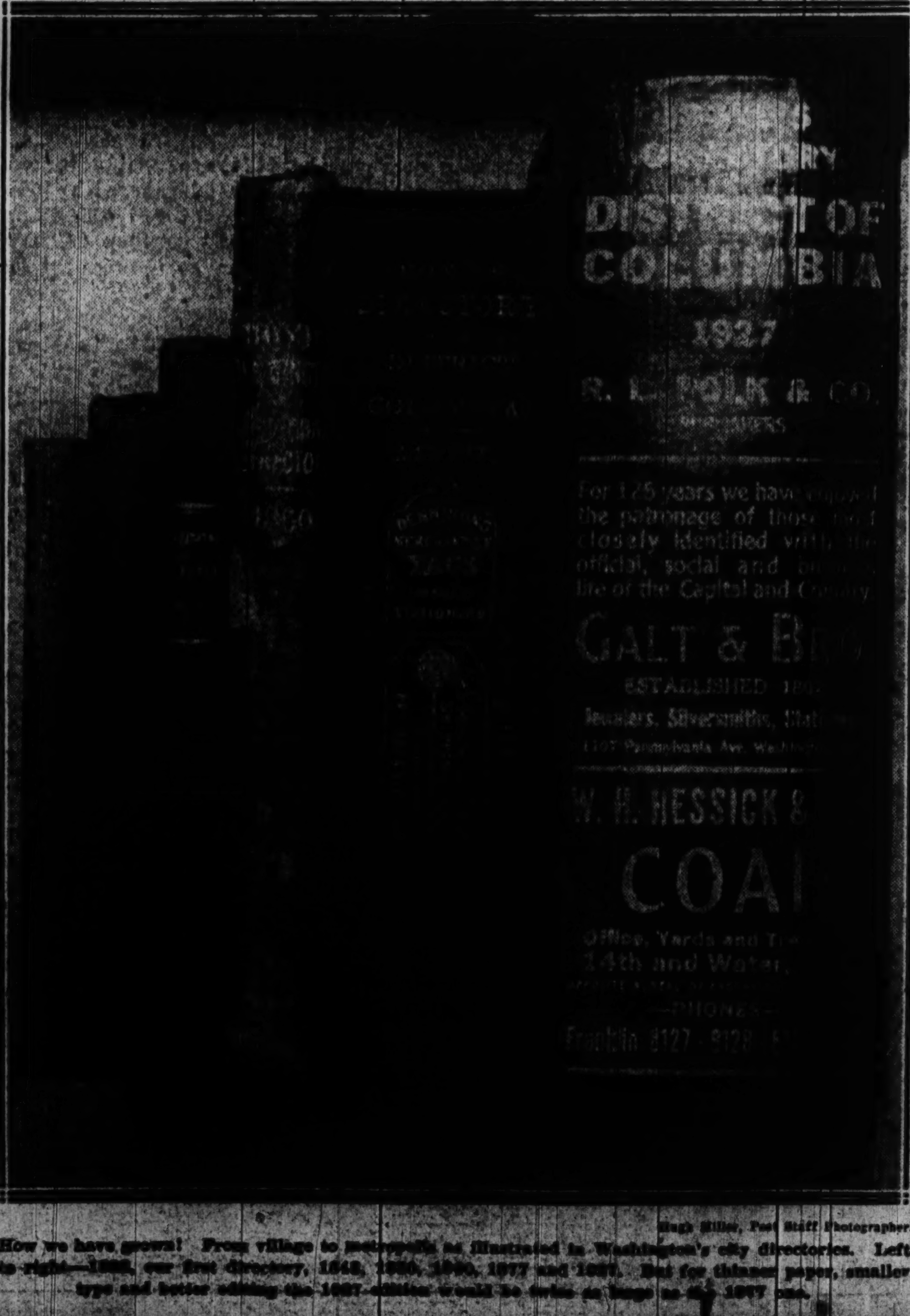


Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.

How we have grown! From village to metropolis as illustrated in Washington's city directories. Left to right—1866, our first directory, [illegible]

CONGRATULATIONS
to
The Washington Post
on Its
50TH ANNIVERSARY
SAMUEL J. PRESCOTT COMPANY
Contractors and Builders
814 13th Street N. W. Main 2413

FILTRATION SYSTEM OF WASHINGTON IS A MODEL FOR NATION

ENORMOUS STRIDES MADE IN SUPPLYING WATER IN 50 YEARS

Liquid Once Spouted From Faucets Which Would Shame Mud Spas.

M'MILLAN FILTER PLANT COMPLETED IN 1905

Dalecarlia Project Planned to Care for City's Needs Until Year 2000.

By MAJ. BREHON SOMERVELL,
U. S. Engineer.

Fifty years ago, when the city was half its size, if a Washingtonian turned on a tap the jet of clear water which now issues forth was not always to be found. It was a standing joke in Washington for many years that there was no need to go away to spas, springs and such places because one could always revel in a delightful mud bath right here in his own home town. Eels in the pipe lines were a common occurrence, and were the source of considerable trouble and annoyance to the Water Department. However, the undertaking which has now developed into Washington's extensive water supply had already made considerable progress in 1877.

Lieut. Meigs in Charge.

A little over twenty years before that Congress had made the initial appropriation for providing the city with an abundant and unfailing water supply. Lieut. Montgomery C. Meigs, of the Army Engineers, then District engineer, had begun the works, and had built not only for his own day, but with a wise provision for the future. It was only a few years ago when that part of the system designed by him had begun to reach its capacity, and that there was a necessity for enlargement.

The original conduit was laid from Great Falls to the District line, where an impounding and settling reservoir, called the Dalecarlia reservoir, was built. The water was run from this point to the Georgetown reservoir, which likewise served as basin for getting rid of some of the mud carried by the Potomac.

There was no filtration plant nor other means for clarifying and purifying the water. In times of flood these two reservoirs were not adequate for removing the turbidity from the water. Various devices were resorted to for securing clear water for drinking purposes. For example, drinking water was piped to the Capitol from a spring just south of the Soldiers' Home, and on the site of what we now call the old filtration plant. Small filters were in the majority of homes, and spring water was sold in great quantities to meet the demand for an inoffensive beverage.

The Conduit road, which for the most part is laid over the conduit itself, was an unsurfaced mud road, to all intents and purposes no better than a country lane.

Among the structures built in connection with the original water supply system, which created considerable comment and which were regarded as engineering accomplishments of the first magnitude, were Cabin John Bridge and the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge. The former, which is quite familiar to all in the engineering profession and to almost every one in Washington, for many years was the longest masonry arch in the world.

Pipes Supported the Bridge.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge provoked considerable comment on account of its unique design. The castiron pipes carrying the water supply were used to form the arches which supported the deck of the bridge. This bridge has been strengthened to carry the present day heavier loads, but with the exception of certain precautions which have been taken for waterproofing the conduit in the Cabin John Bridge no alterations of that structure have been made since it was completed over 70 years ago.

Washington continued to use the raw water from the Potomac until 1905, when the McMillan filter plant, now known as the old filter plant, was completed. Water is led to this plant through a tunnel four miles long, beginning at the Georgetown reservoir. This tunnel, some ten feet in diameter, passes under the heart of the city and under Rock Creek, and finally emerges at a point between the Soldiers' Home and Howard University grounds. At this point there is another large reservoir, a pumping station and filters covering some 29 acres.

This filter plant was, at the time of its construction, an outstanding example of efficiency in water purification. It has continued in service up to the present day, turning out a very high class product at a figure well below that of any other plant for which costs have been obtained.

The average man, woman and child in Washington uses 140 gallons of water a day. This means that a total of over 70,000,000 gallons of clear and pure water must be provided without fail. One can do without light or heat for a day or so without any material discomfort, but the water supply can not fail, and those in charge of it are proud of the fact that since the system was built back in the Fifties, the city has never been without its water.

Increased Supply Provided.

The large quantity of water now used is approximately the limit of what can be supplied through the original conduit built by Meigs, which was amply supplying the city half a century ago. It was apparent a little over ten years ago that the old system was rapidly approaching its capacity, and after extensive studies Congress in 1921 approved a project for increasing the water supply and made the first appropriation for beginning the work. The increase will practically double the old supply and should provide ample water for the city until the year of 2000, when it is estimated that Washington will be about double its present size and have over 1,000,000 inhabitants.

To provide for this increase, a new conduit, a new filter plant, numerous pipe lines and three new distributing reservoirs have been built. The new conduit roughly parallels the old one and has a capacity about 25 per cent greater than the Meigs aqueduct.

Instead of bringing the water all the way across town to McMillan Park, the new filter plant is located on the District line adjacent to the Dalecarlia reservoir. At this point a rapid or mechanical filter has been constructed and just put into operation. This will turn out approximately 80,000,000 gallons of clear, pure water per day.

The wise provision for the future made by Meigs indicated the desirability of providing a new plant which would take care of the needs of the city for some time to come. This necessarily means that a large surplus of water is now available and will be available for a number of years. This surplus is led down over the hill at the filter plant to an hydro-electric station where sufficient power is generated to pump the water from the filter plant to the various high levels in the city.

Five Water Zones.

Washington is divided vertically into five zones; the lower zone running from elevation 0 to elevation 70, called the gravity area, uses about half of the present water supply. This will be furnished by the old plant. The other zones running from 70 to 140, from 140 to 210, from 210 to 325, and above 325 feet will be supplied from reservoirs to which the water will be pumped direct from the Dalecarlia filter plant.

Except for unforeseen disasters, Washington, for many years to come, should have no fear of a water famine.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations are made at the intake, at many places during the process of filtration, in the distributing system and at the taps where it is consumed.

The present water supply and purification system has cost the Federal Government and the District approximately $25,000,000, of which $8,725,000 has been spent on the works recently constructed for increasing the supply.

Upper—Capt. M. C. Meigs, District engineer, who started Washington's water supply system, standing by one of the valves used in laying the system out in 1858. Upper inset—Maj. Brehon Somervell, present United States Engineer for the District. Lower left—A cross section of the old conduit. Lower right—A cross section of the new conduit, showing the difference in size and style of construction.

ZONING LAW BENEFICIAL TO CITY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Edith Fish, whose bridesmaid she was. "The house," said The Post, August 22, 1886, "has perhaps the most distinguished social record of any built here in the last two or three decades."

Mr McLean filled his home with art treasures gathered in Europe, and the old mansion's reputation for hospitality was enhanced during the ensuing years. Shortly before his death Mr McLean again remodeled the house, the old walls being incorporated within the new but the whole architectural design being so completely changed as to create the impression of a wholly new house.

Opposite the Hamilton Fish house at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and I streets, where the Insurance Building now stands, was a hotel, which was known as late as 1878 as Gray's Hotel, and was conducted by John Gray. In 1879 it became the "McPherson House," and was conducted under the management of Mrs Mary Hoecksley.

Washington McLean, the father of John R McLean, purchased the property in 188-, with two adjacent lots from the Montgomery estate, for $33,000. On the site La Normandie Hotel was built, and Mr McLean, on December 6, 1888, leased the hotel to Horace M Cake, for ten years. It long remained a prominent and fashionable hotel, until it was remodeled for offices.

The Old Arlington Passes.

Across the street from the John R McLean house, on the Vermont avenue side was the old Arlington Hotel, Washington's most celebrated modern hostelry, where more distinguished people resided than anywhere else in the city. It's history has often been written and will not be repeated here.

The whole neighborhood in the Eighties, and down until comparatively recently, was residential, but the steady march of progress has made this entire section the very heart of the business part of Washington. The towering Veterans' Bureau Building, which has so disfigured the skyline of Lafayette Square, now stands where in the old days the picturesque, rambling old Arlington stood and an army of Government clerks swarm in a district once so exclusive and restricted.

It is likely that an even more unsightly building would have been erected on this famous site if William G McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury had not prevented it. The Arlington had been torn down and a new building was in course of construction. On March 22, 1918, Mr McAdoo appealed to President Wilson for an allotment of $4,200,000 from the war emergency fund for the acquisition and completion of a building on this corner and informed the President that the "exterior treatment could be greatly improved." Mr Wilson approved the request, March 25, 1918, and the building was rushed to completion. It has destroyed the former beautiful Lafayette Square vista.

In recent years, business has spread out H, I and K streets, has jumped McPherson square and converted a whole residential section into a commercial district destined to grow even more rapidly in the future.

Few streets have changed more radically during the past few years than Connecticut avenue. This generation has seen its slow transition from one of the most aristocratic boulevards in the city to one of the busiest of business streets, which has as yet hardly sensed its future, sure to be a successful one.

In the Nineties, as the fame of Pennsylvania avenue as the grand promenade of the smart set began to grow dim, Connecticut avenue became the Fifth avenue of Washington. Here one witnessed all the "Easter parades" and every Sunday afternoon throngs of people sauntered there meeting friends chatting and laughing, and showing off their latest in the way of sartorial elegance. The Easter Sunday parade of April 5, 1896 was described at the time as the most fashionable and largest of its kind ever seen in Washington.

At the northeast corner of Connecticut avenue and K street was the handsome residence which had been built by Alexander R Shepherd. It has lately been remodeled and the ground floor is chiefly occupied by a branch of the District National Bank.

In 1886 Baron Rosen occupied it as the Russian Legation. Adjoining it on K street, the present residence of Mr C C Glover was the home of Representative William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and next to that, on the Seventeenth street corner was the residence of Senator Leland Stanford, of California.

The Connecticut avenue corner in addition to having been at one time the Russian Legation, was also at another period the Chinese Legation. Senator Don Cameron once lived there, and in 1899 it was the residence of Mrs Washington McLean, and there Admiral Dewey was entertained by her upon the occasion of his historic return to Washington from his brilliant naval triumph at Manila. In later years the house became the residence of Gen William F Draper.

On the property at the southeast corner of Connecticut avenue and L streets James L Parsons, in September 1902, began the erection of Stoneleigh Court for the estate of John Hay to cost $700,000. James G Hill was the architect, and the value of the land was then about $600,000. It is still one of the handsomest apartment houses in the city. It was purchased at auction by Harry Wardman April 6, 1927 for $1,600,000.

Just north of the Stoneleigh Court site there stood for many years occupying with its grounds the entire square where the Mayflower Hotel now is, the old red brick Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation. This was a colony of the Georgetown institution of the same name. The order was of French origin, founded in the seventeenth century by St Francis de Sales, and thus De Sales street, the northern boundary of the convent, obtained its name.

On February 23, 1896, The Post announced the opening of "Maison Rauscher," which had just been installed by Charles Rauscher at the southwest corner of Connecticut avenue and L street. From this period on the commercial development of Connecticut avenue if slow at first was steady and inevitable. For many years Rauscher's was the scene of some of the most brilliant social entertainments in the annals of the city.

The square bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth and M and N streets was formerly owned by Armand Jardin the "King of the Roses," a famous Washington florist, who died September 12, 1888, and his greenhouses were in this block. He made a handsome fortune in real estate. A large part of this square was sold to Alexander Graham Bell and the Church of the Covenant.

The high cost of labor in the building trades in recent years has been in part responsible for the transition of Washington from a red city to a white city. Indiana limestone and other stones came to be as economically handled as brick, at a time when bricklayers—and plasterers—received $14 a day, as compared with $4 a day, the wages received 20 years ago. The introduction of lighter-colored bricks has also contributed to this change, which has much enhanced the beauty of the new Washington.

A striking illustration of the increased cost of building construction is shown by the fact that when T Franklin Schneider built the Cairo apartment house—first of the skyscrapers—in 1894, it cost to build 16 cents per cubic foot, and it is estimated that it could have been replaced for 20 cents a cubic foot as late as 1914.

Steel and concrete construction in recent years have come into vogue and are practically exclusively used, and the building regulations growing increasingly strict, have added to building costs, while plumbing and heating fixtures have still further contributed to the increase. Indeed, Harry Wardman, one of the outstanding builders in the history of the city, estimates that these items today cost as much as he formerly paid for building an entire house.

High Cost of Building.

Mr Wardman's influence on Washington building has been pronounced. Dozens of modern and attractive edifices stand as monuments to his genius and his faith in the city of his adoption. He began his building operations here in 1902, with the construction of two houses in Brightwood. He then acquired a whole square between T street and Florida avenue and Third and Fourth streets northwest, and filled it with small houses, to be sold at a moderate price although he was warned by friends that the city was "over built." Charles W King, an oldtime builder of the early days, said to him, "Wardman, that's what they told me when I started building 25 years ago."

When Mr Wardman began his larger operations it was difficult to obtain loans from banks for apartment houses, for there was still a prejudice against this type of building. It is easier to borrow $1,000,000 today than it was to obtain $100,000 then.

Mr Wardman originated the large apartment house containing one, two and three room apartments for Government clerks and others of moderate means. At the beginning he did even better than had been done in the construction of the Cairo, and was able to build apartments for as low as 10 cents a cubic foot.

That same class of construction is costing builders today from 42 to 43 cents a cubic foot, and Mr Wardman has recently built some buildings costing as high as 70 or 80 cents per cubic foot.

By act of Congress dated March 1, 1920, a Zoning Commission for Washington was created and given broad powers in prescribing regulations governing the construction and uses of buildings in the District of Columbia. While this law doubtless has brought hardships to some property owners, it has generally been beneficial and encouraging to the beautification of the Nation's Capital.

SHIPS BROUGHT MARBLE.

Schooners Utilized in Hauling Material for Capitol Terraces in 1886

In 1886 the present west terrace of the Capitol was under construction by Flannery, the marble in the new stairway being from the same quarries at Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., as that used in the House and Senate wings of the Capitol.

Blocks 9 feet long were shipped to Washington, packed in earth. They were brought by schooners and unloaded at Richards' wharf, at the foot of New Jersey avenue, and hauled to the Capitol by a tractor engine capable of pulling a load that would have required twelve horses to draw. It was at this same wharf that the marble for the Capitol was delivered.

Easy Road to Wealth Found in Buying Land

Here is an incident illustrating perfectly the easy road to affluence taken by those who had faith in Washington real estate in the early days. Gen Meigs had a man named Tom Allen, who had been with him 20 years as a messenger. He had saved just an even $500 and during the Civil War he invested it in a lot in the northwest section of the city. In 1884 he sold it for $22,000. A friend meeting him said, "Hello, Tom, you've got more money now than the general." Many a person, even yet, astute enough to invest wisely in Washington real estate, can have "more money than the general."

Take the Dean estate, at the northeast corner of Connecticut and Florida avenues, a noble and commanding hill too majestic for even Alexander R. Shepherd to have reduced it to a commonplace level, the proposed site of the magnificent Masonic Temple, which is to belong to the history of the next half century of Washington chronicles.

"'Way back yonder" it belonged to one Pere Vivant, a French chef, who, according to tradition, is said to have bought it for a price between 1 and 2 cents a square foot. At any rate, this magnificent property was sold about 1870 for $8,000. Then "Oak Lawn," as it was known in the Eighties, was bought by E. C. Dean, wealthy iron man from Chicago, for $50,000. It now has an assessed valuation of a little more than $800,000, or $2 a foot.

ANOTHER LANDMARK TO GO.

Franklin Square Hotel, on Site of Mansion, Soon to be Memory.

The passing of the Franklin Square Hotel, at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and K streets northwest, soon to give way to an office building, strikingly illustrates the rapid changes that have remade Washington in recent years. The erection of this hotel was the most notable improvement the city witnessed in 1891, the year in which it was completed.

On this corner stood for many years an old-fashioned mansion, the home of Hugh McCulloch, who was Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's second administration and under Andrew Johnson. Adjoining the McCulloch house on the west was the residence of Senator Arthur P Gorman, of Maryland, while the home of George W Cochran was the third from the corner [illegible] street.

Construction of the hotel on the site of these old houses by Mr Cochran was begun October 20, 1890, and it cost to build $160,000. It was opened as the Cochran Hotel, Wilbur F Paige proprietor, on November 17, 1891. The name was later changed to the Franklin Square Hotel.

BLOCK DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Row of Frame Stores Wiped Out Following Gasoline Explosion.

Old residents of Capitol Hill will recall the fire which on October 25, 1886, wiped out a long row of frame stores on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue between Second and Third streets southeast. It was one of the worst fires Washington had experienced up to that time, and the glare from the flames illuminated the whole city, which was, of course, much smaller than it is today.

The property destroyed included William B. Marche's stove and tin shop, Alexander Howard's barber shop, the office of Col James A Tait, Justice of the Peace; A. S Brown's boot and shoe store, and Michael McCormick's grocery.

The fire was started by a gasoline explosion that was heard for a mile and resulted in a general alarm being turned in. Sixteen persons were injured by flying glass. The "Meyer Block" was erected on the site of these buildings.

(From The Post, Nov. 1, 1883.)

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

It Increases the Value of Real and Personal Property by $320,000.

One of the most important reports yet submitted to the Commissioners, and one of the most interesting to the general public, was yesterday handed in by Assessor Roger Williams. It consists of a list of the taxable valuations of all property in the District, and is as follows:

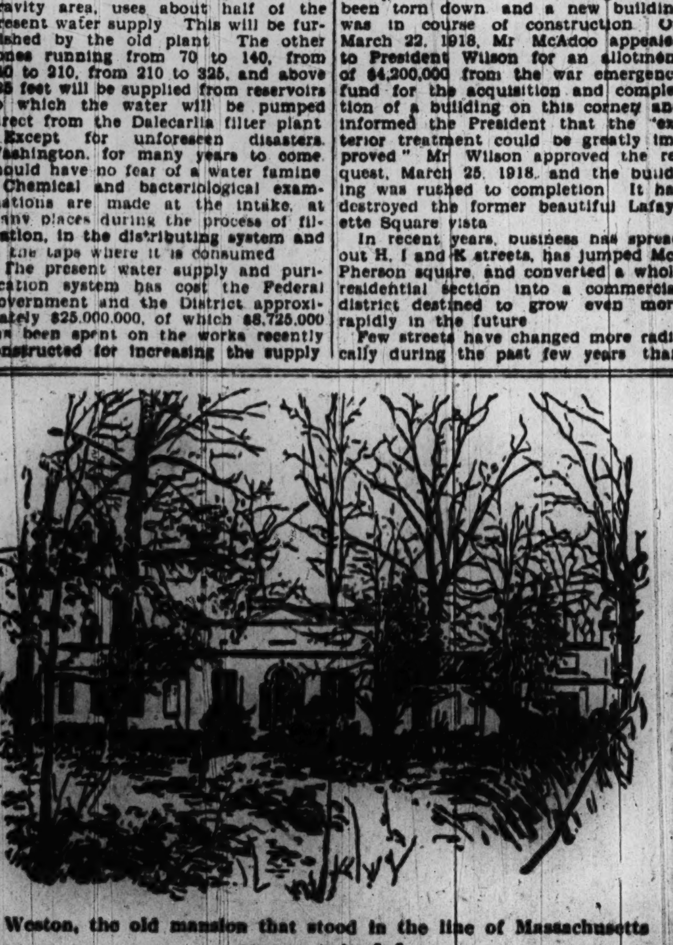
REAL ESTATE.

	Grounds	Improvements	Total
Washington City	[illegible]	[illegible]	$118,613,[illegible]
Georgetown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
County—non-agricultural	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$71,626,771	$59,915,100	$131,541,871
County—agricultural	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$76,714,819	$60,911,600	$137,626,419

PERSONAL.

Washington City	$10,281,[illegible]	
Georgetown	897,[illegible]	
County	134,171	
		$11,033,176
Grand total		$148,[illegible]
Tax levy real estate $[illegible] @ $1.50		$[illegible]
do do $[illegible] @ $1.00		[illegible]
do personal $11,033,176 @ $1.50		165,[illegible]
Total tax		$2,[illegible]

Upon this valuation the tax levy for the ensuing fiscal year is made. This statement shows an increase of $320,196.85 over the total amount for last year, the total that time being $1,[illegible]132.49.



Weston, the old mansion that stood in the line of Massachusetts avenue extended

We congratulate The Washington Post on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee. Fifty years of publishing *is* a feat of which to be proud.

For over 45 of these 50 years we have kept running the presses of our friends, The Washington Post.

May these presses keep running toward a Diamond Jubilee—a Centenary—long as the City of Washington appreciates a NEWSpaper, and supports it, via readership and advertising patronage.

J. E. HURLEY
Machine and Boiler Works
1215 Ohio Avenue
Main 452

THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE

Keeping Pace With the Crowth and Progress of The National Capital

A HISTORY of the National Capital—since October 19, 1904, when this bank was established—is a history of The Commercial National Bank.

¶ "The Commercial" has kept step, steadily, with the growth and progress of the city—ever extending its prestige and enlarging its usefulness, to the citizens of Washington and to Business Men in particular.

¶ We invite the CHECKING ACCOUNTS of Individuals, Firms and Corporations who desire our up-to-date service—as well as the SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of men, women and children.

We pay more interest on Savings Accounts than any other National Bank in Washington.

We rent Safe Deposit Boxes of generous size, in our modern steel vault, for a very nominal charge—less than 1c per day.

We issue Letters of Credit—buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

We act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Registrar and in all other Fiduciary capacities, through our efficiently managed Trust Department.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus, $1,400,000.00 Resources, Over $18,000,000.00
Corner Fourteenth and G Streets N.W.

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WASHINGTON MONUMENT TESTIFIES TO AMERICAN PERSEVERANCE

36 YEARS REQUIRED IN BUILDING SHAFT AT $1,130,000 COST

Capstone Was Laid in Gale on December 6, 1884; Pope's Stone Stolen.

WINTHROP'S ADDRESS ONE OF NATION'S BEST

Struck by Lightning Once, but Later Made Secure Against Bolts.

On July 4, 1848, on the birthday of American independence, there was laid in the City of Washington the corner stone of what was declared to be, when completed, the loftiest structure up to that time ever conceived by the mind of man or reared by human hands.

Into its building there was to go a superhuman labor, a vast expenditure, the outpouring of a Nation's love for the Father of His Country, who, in this mighty effort, was to be paid a tribute of admiration and devotion such as the world had offered up to no other man.

The Pyramids alone represented as stupendous an architectural inspiration, as marvelous an engineering accomplishment, but these were heaped stone upon stone by the labor of slaves for the glorification of despotism. The Washington Monument was a labor of affection to the memory of one who had made tyranny tremble.

Work Halted Many Years.

Thirty-six years five months and three days were to pass before the realization of this splendid dream. The Mexican War passed into history, an empire was added to the Union, the Civil War blazed into livid flames, the Capitol of the Republic was completed, while the wondrous shaft that today inspires the imagination of every American with the loftiest emotions of veneration and patriotism remained an unsightly heap of disintegrating marble.

The new renaissance which was characterized by a wonderful stimulation of energy in nearly every field of human endeavor, in the arts and sciences—the great age of invention which has revolutionized the life of mankind—the span of decades which measures the 50 years of The Washington Post—witnessed also the completion o. the noble memorial to George Washington, and gave proof to the world that what Americans once began they finished.

Capstone Placed During Gale.

The Monument was completed on a memorable day in the history of the Nation's Capital, December 6, 1884, the seventh birthday of The Post, when, while a howling gale tore around the lofty platform at the top of the towering shaft, 555 feet above the ground, the 3,300-pound capstone was lowered into place and the aluminium point was cemented at the very apex. A stupendous undertaking was at last an accomplished fact. The Monument was builded, and when the scaffolding was cleared away, was disclosed the thing of grandeur and beauty which we know today.

Of those who had witnessed the laying of the corner stone nearly 36 years and a half before, only one was present at the impressive ceremonies on top of the Monument, with which the final act of completion was conducted. This was Horatio King, at that time an employe of the Postoffice Department. On that occasion the principal address had been delivered by Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the Thirtieth Congress.

Winthrop's Address Eloquent.

Of this masterly address the National Intelligencer said at the time that it was an oration which, for eminent propriety and appropriateness to the occasion, for classic purity of diction, ease and grace in the delivery, manly, heartfelt, thrilling eloquence and patriotic fire, has perhaps never been surpassed. At the time of the laying of the capstone, Mr. Winthrop, still living at his home in Boston at the age of 90, took the liveliest interest in it, an interest which was not only shared by every Washingtonian and by every American, but which was general throughout the world.

For many years the unfinished Monument had been a mockery and a reproach. Zeal had flagged as funds had fallen low, as though the people had undertaken a task too great for their strength, had flagged and wearied and worn out. In the end Congress finished it.

Eyesore for Many Years.

Through all these years it was a blot upon the landscape, an eyesore. Still, there were many others in the Washington of that distant day, when the city was struggling for its very life, not yet secure against the plots and schemes of those who still persisted in demanding the removal of the Federal Capital to some other location. These movements persisted into the Eighties, when there was a strong agitation for its removal to St. Louis.

These agitations had been strong in the earliest days. Many thought the Capital would be removed from the banks of the Potomac to the very great detriment of the infant city, which languished in an atmosphere of dread and uncertainty. When the British burned the Capitol and White House and destroyed important public works and other structures, the agitation was renewed. The city survived, and the repair of public edifices on a grander scale than before checked the movement. Work on the Capitol went steadily on during the Civil War, and with the final completion of the Washington Monument all talk of removing the Federal seat to some other place ceased for all time.

Stood in Unsightly Spot.

During the war and for long after all the grounds south of the White House to the river, now a beautiful park, were a vast commons, low, pestilential and unadorned. In the midst of what was little more than a jungle stood the tragic or pathetic pile of stone and brick and mortar which mocked rather than proclaimed the lofty estate of the great Chief of the Republic.

All the lands round about it were littered with broken stone and chips of marble, and, indeed, it was well into the Eighties before the last vestiges of the debris were cleared away. At that time the old Tiber Creek Canal ran along what is now B street northwest, from the mouth o this famous stream, now the Tidal Basin, past the Center Market. At Tenth street there was a large basin, for the docking of the boats which landed their produce or took on their cargoes within a stone's throw of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

White Lot Was Corral.

During and after the Civil War what is now the White Lot was a corral for horses and mules, and long after this on the plot immediately south of the Treasury, where the Sherman Statue now is, was the frame building which then housed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Sanitary conditions were so bad, and the White House so unhealthy, that Lincoln, Hayes and Arthur, while they were President, spent much of their time in the summer at the Soldiers' Home.

Gradually attempts were made to improve conditions in the grounds surrounding the President's house. In 1881 the roadway around the Central Ellipse, between the White House and the Monument, was completed, and rows of American elms were planted around the Ellipse, and on the outer edge of the main roadway, in what was then a blighted desert. While The Post has been growing up, so have these stately trees, until today they are the pride and charm of a beautiful parkway that is among the loveliest on earth.

Improvements in 1883.

The report of Col. A. F. Rockwell to Gen. H. G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, in August, 1883, throws further light upon the improvement and beautification of the White House grounds. The roadway in the southeast corner of the grounds had been completed in 1822. More than 1,000 young saplings were planted in the reservation, which with the passing of the years have become the magnificent trees which adorn the park today. Nothing could be done to improve the White Lot, so called, for, owing to the presence there of the stone sheds and workshops, and the heaps of stone, it was disfigured almost beyond hope.

As a part of the general beautification of this region, and the city as a whole, Congress turned its belated attention to the completion of the Monument which was to be its chief pride and adornment. On June 14, 1878, President Hayes approved an act providing for the completion of the Monument, and on February 13 of the following year, work was begun on filling up the putrid stream which, as Tiber Creek, had been in the early days of Washington a joy and a charm, but which by this time, as Tiber Creek Canal, had become a stench and a menace to health.

Work Resumed in 1880.

Finally, on August 7, 1880, work was recommenced on the Monument after a cessation of 26 years. At last the Government, which had been handicapped first by lack of funds, and later by the convulsions growing out of the Civil War, was ready to carry forward with resistless impulse the great design of honoring George Washington as no other had been so honored before in any modern land.

There were many trials and tribulations. There were controversies as to plans and designs, some of which were of the cheap "gingerbread" order; but, in the end taste triumphed. By the time it was finally brought to a state of completion, and the American flag was floated from the highest masthead it had ever graced, a full century and a year had passed since an undertaking of this kind was first projected. Verily, Rome was not built in a day.

First Projected in 1783.

As early as August 7, 1783, the Continental Congress passed a resolution providing for the erection of an equestrian statue of Washington at the seat of Federal Government. Subsequently, December 24, 1799, Congress resolved that a modern monument should be erected at Washington and the family of the general were requested to permit the interment of his remains under the shaft. This, of course, was never done. Washington's body remained, most appropriately, at Mount Vernon.

A congressional committee in May, 1800, submitted a series of resolutions proposing an appropriation of $100,000 to begin the work on the Monument. This was adopted by the House, but not by the Senate. This threw the responsibility for improving and beautifying the city where it has so often reposed—upon the patriotic and progressive people of Washington. The citizens formed an association in 1833 for the erection of a great national monument to the memory of President Washington. The assistance of the American people was solicited for the raising of the necessary funds, no subscription to be more than $1.

Marshall Headed Organization.

Chief Justice Marshall was the first president of the Washington Monument Society and he was succeeded by James Madison. By 1847 the collections amounted to only $87,000, but with this sum it was determined to initiate the work, and on January 31, 1848, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the society to erect a monument to Washington upon any portion of the public grounds in, the District of Columbia not otherwise occupied.

The site selected was immediately south of the White House, where the magnificent obelisk now stands, but when the time came to lay the foundation, owing to the marshy formation of the soil, the exact location was moved a little to the east of the center of the middle of the line of Sixteenth street and the center of the White House. Here there was a slight elevation. It was the site selected by Washington himself as the site for a monument in commemoration of the Revolution.

The corner stone was laid on July 4, 1848, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Up to 1854 the sum of $250,000 had been expended on the project, and the monument was reared to a height of 170 feet. This was increased to 174 feet, and here the work ceased. Year after year passed, a third of a century, and nothing more was done. The unsightly thing was a disgrace and a reproach. Congress then assumed charge of the work, and on August 22, 1876, passed an act creating a joint commission for the completion of the Monument.

Before resuming work on the old shaft the foundations were strengthened by placing under them an additional mass of cement concrete, to a depth of 12 feet 4 inches. This was extended 23 feet 3 inches beyond the old foundations, or 126 feet square. The weight of the monument at that time was 32,176 tons. The total pressure of the foundation, obelisk and earth on top of and within the foundation as it stood on the day the Monument was finally completed was 80,378 tons, or a mean pressure of over five tons to the square foot.

A deflection of 14.10 inches of the axis of the shaft of the old structure was corrected when the work was recommenced. The shaft from the zero mark, a brass bolt set in the masonry of the foundation, at the southwest corner, is 555 feet 4 inches high, being 30 feet 5 inches higher than the spire of the great cathedral at Cologne, Germany. It was the highest structure in the world at the time of its completion, but is now exceeded by the Eiffel Tower in Paris, 1,000 feet high, and several New York skyscrapers.

Dimensions of Great Shaft.

The base of the obelisk is 55 feet 1½ inches square, the walls 15 feet and ¼ inch thick, and at the 500-foot mark, where the pyramidal top begins 34 feet 5½ inches square and 18 inches thick. Up to the time of the laying of the capstone, December 6, 1884, the amounts expended on the Monument were as follows: By the Washington Monument Society, $230,000; appropriation by Congress, $900,000, making a total of $1,130,000.

The walls within the obelisk are vertical, and an elevator and stairway of 900 steps were constructed to give access to the top.

A great sensation connected with the building of the Monument was the stealing of the so-called "Pope's stone" on the night of the 5th of March, 1854, supposedly by members of the "Know Nothing" party. There has gone into the making of the Monument a great many memorial stones, contributed by the various States and countries and various organizations. These are familiar to all those who have made the ascent of the Monument on foot, and thus have had the leisure to examine them. Among the stones was a block of pure cream-colored African marble, taken from the Temple of Peace and presented by the government at Rome. This was called the "Pope's stone."

Three days after this stone had been removed the National Intelligencer described an incident which created an uproar at the time, although now is all but forgotten.

Theft of the "Pope's Stone."

From the column of its issue of March 8, 1854, this account may be obtained:

"A deed of barbarism was enacted on Monday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock by several persons (number not known, but supposed to be from four to ten) which will be considered as belonging rather to some of the centuries considerably in our rear than to the latter half of the boasted nineteenth. We refer to the forcible seizure from the place of deposit in a shed at the Washington Monument of a block of marble sent hither from Rome as a tribute to the memory of Washington by the pontiff and intended to become part of the edifice now erecting to signalize his name and glory. It originally stood in the Temple of Concord at Rome, was of beautiful texture and had for its dimensions a length of 3 feet, height of 18 inches and thickness of 18.

"The account we hear of the matter is this, that at about the time mentioned several men suddenly surrounded the watchbox of the night watchman and passed a cord such as is used for clotheslines around the box and piled several stones against the door, calling to the man within that if he kept quiet he would not be injured. At that time they pasted several pieces of newspaper on the two or three window openings that commanded the particular shed containing the fated block, so as to prevent the watchman from seeing their operations. They then removed one of the strips in front of the place where the block stood, and passing in and out by the opening, carried it off by placing it on a handcart found about the premises. There is no doubt they took the block to the river side, not less than a quarter of a mile off, and pitched it over the steep bank upon the river beach where they enjoyed a favorable opportunity of breaking it up undiscovered, or, boating it off into the river, which they probably did after defacing it.

Watchman Was Suspended.

"All this went on, it seems, without effective remonstration from the watchman, although he had with him a double-barreled gun loaded with buckshot, and the operations at the shed were within easy shot. As for the pasting on the windows, there was nothing in that as they slide up and down like the sashes of an omnibus. These proceedings, the watchman says, took place at half past 1, but he gave no notice of it to the family residing at the Monument until 4 o'clock. For these and other similar reasons he has been suspended. A meeting of the board took place yesterday, at which it was determined to offer a reward of $100 for the discovery of the perpetrators."

In the summer of 1883 while the Potomac was being dredged in the process of the reclamation of the flats, there were lively expectations that the "Pope's stone" would be recovered. It never was. The Post recalled the destruction of the famous block of marble in 1854, and one of its alert young reporters located a saloonkeeper who admitted that he was one of the gang which stole the memorial. According to this man—name not revealed—the plot was hatched at a "Know Nothing" meeting at Thorne's Hall, next door to the Odd Fellows Hall, on Seventh street northwest. Lots were drawn, and nine men chosen to carry out the design. This informant of The Post described the stone as of a peculiar white color, 4 feet by 1½ feet in size, and marked by an inscription in Latin.

Stone Sunk in Potomac.

The stone was taken from the shed and hauled down the hill to a scow moored in the canal basin. The Post's informant said it was placed on the boat and taken out into the Washington channel and thrown into the water about 15 yards from the draw of the old Long Bridge, after it had first been defaced by the shipping off of several pieces as souvenirs.

On April 5, 1854, a meeting of the board of managers was held and the reward for the discovery of the culprits was increased to $500. Col. T. L. Casey, the engineer officer in charge of the building of the Monument, expressed the opinion in 1883 that the pontiff had never been informed of the destruction of the stone. At this time The Post said that no accurate description of the celebrated piece of marble was extant.

Among the other interesting incidents connected with the building of the Monument, there is a tragic animal story probably without a parallel. There lived in Southwest Washington, near the Monument Grounds, at the time, a Mrs. R. E. Brown, whose name has been preserved to history in consequence of the ownership of a cat which proved to be a veritable feline Steve Brodie. On September 23, 1880, a few of the top stones exposed to the weather having been removed, and the shaft then being 165 feet in height, Mrs. Brown's cat, on an exploring expedition, climbed to the top of the Monument, and, being cut off by workmen coming up behind her, and badly frightened, leaped off into space as she would have jumped from a fence.

Made Long Leap Safely.

Tabby turned over with dizzy rapidity, but landed safely on her feet, and started for home as fast as she could go. It is sad to be obliged to record the further fact that before she had gone very far a dog gave chase, caught her and killed her who had safely survived one of the record-breaking leaps of all time.

The completion of the Monument was more than the fulfillment of a dream—it was the consummation of a great architectural experiment and too much credit can not be given to the men who carried the work through to a successful termination. Chief among these were Col. T. L. Casey, the engineer officer in charge, and Bernard R. Green, and Capt. George W. Davis, his principal assistants. Mr. Patrick H. McLaughlin, the superintendent of the work of construction, was a native of New Brunswick, who had been a chief carpenter in the United States Navy. In 1874 he came to Washington from Baltimore, where he then lived, and superintended the building of the Church of the Ascension, a post which he did so well that he attracted the attention of W. W. Corcoran, then a member of the Monument Society. In 1879 he took charge of the construction of the Monument.

Painter Fell 270 Feet To Death in Monument

On October 10, 1905, Joseph G. Cwings, a painter, 45 years old, living at 905 Second street northeast, was killed while at work on the Monument. The scaffold on which he was standing broke, and he plunged down the shaft a distance of 270 feet, and was dashed to death on the flagstones below. Two other men managed to save their lives by clinging to the iron framework. This was the first fatality at the Monument since its completion.

Workers on Big Shaft.

Among the others who played prominent parts in the work were Theodore V. Ryder, a brother-in-law of Mr. McLaughlin, and Edward Wayson, conductor of the elevator by which the blocks of stone were taken to the top, and which was extended as the walls rose. It was estimated that in taking up the 9,612 stones which went into the making of the Monument, and the vast amount of timber required, Mr. Wayson made between 30,000 and 40,000 trips. Lewis O'Brien, one of the workmen at the top, was a colored man, and every night when the artisans completed their labors he would lead them in song, and the cavernous shaft would ring with such stirring old camp meeting hymns as "Beneath the Shadow of the Rock." To him was assigned the final honor—he spread the cement when the capstone was set in place, and enjoyed a prestige among the colored people of the city that endured for many years.

Fall Stopped by Net.

Charles Cumberland, a laborer, had been engaged on the work from start to finish. Another laborer was William Branson, and another was James Wells, who one day was struck by a crane while working on the summit of the shaft, and knocked off, like Mrs. Brown's cat. Happily, by that time a huge net encircled the top, and he fell into this and was saved from injury, but it was doubtless a harrowing experience. Nearly all the men working on the shaft, including Mr. McLaughlin, were one time or another knocked off or fell into this net. Occasionally the workmen would be caught on the top of the shaft by a thunderstorm, and there were some exciting experiences.

James Hogan, an old sailor, was one of the riggers. John Flynn, James E. Talbot and John Mahoney were among the workmen. One of them broke his arm one day in a bad fall. Sam Mason, a carpenter, George Knightsey and James Flynn, helped the masons to set every stone in the roof, while James Chauncey, a stonecutter, did the trimming on the roof. All the masonry was done by Dennis O'Leary and Thomas Purcell. After the 500-foot level was reached there was room for only one mason on the top, and O'Leary was kept on to finish the work. The man in charge on the ground floor was James B. Evans, who received all the material. John E. McKenna tended the engine by which the elevator was run, succeeding F. M. Dykes. All these men are deserving of great honors for their skill and courage which made possible the ceremonies by which the completion of the Monument was celebrated on December 6, 1884, 437 months after it had been begun.

It was not an auspicious day, for a hard gale carried a driving rain which beat about the platform of scaffolding on the lofty summit of the shaft.

Here Col. Casey and his assistants assembled for the final triumph of man in his stupendous defiance of the laws of gravity. With him on the scaffolding were Mr. Green, Capt. Davis, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr O'Leary, the principal mason; James Hogan, the rigger; Edward Wayson and Lewis O'Brien, who had mixed most of the cement by which the walls were held together.

The invited guests, including the members of the Washington Monument Society, were Gen. W. McKee Dunn, Horatio King, Dr. J. M. Toner and Dr. Daniel B. Clarke, of the society; former Mayor Emery, Mr F. L. Harvey, secretary of the Joint Monument Commission; J. B. Dutton, chief clerk; G. Milton Thomas, clerk in the superintendent's office; Horatio King, jr., J. L. Smithmeyer, G. Friebus, draughtsman; D. R. McKee, New York Associated Press; W. W. Burhaus, United Press, and A. J. Clarke, J. H. Doyle, Henry E. Eland, Sidney H. Nealy, Henry L. West, Rudolph Kauffmann, W. E. Ringwalt, Frank Y. Commagers, and Fletcher Hodges, representing the newspapers of Washington.

Capstone Put in Place.

Everything being in readiness, every person on the platform spread some cement upon the bed of the stone, and the 3,300-pound capstone was slowly lowered into position. It fitted exactly. Upon the tip of this the aluminum point was then cemented, after a number of coins had been placed in it. The rigger handed the halyards to Col. Casey, who gave a mighty pull, and Old Glory was raised to its lofty masthead, 600 feet above the ground. The booming of cannon in the White Lot conveyed to the waiting city the glad news that the Washington Monument was finished. This was at 2:17 p. m. Ten thousand people, many of them with telescopes and field glasses, strained their eyes for a sight of the flag that proclaimed the completion of the task, and cheers greeted Col. Casey as he finished the notable work. Those on top broke into the stirring strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," congratulations were exchanged, and the Monument Society held a meeting, Dr. Toner in the chair, 550 feet in the air, and adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we are thankful to have the opportunity of this occasion, and at this elevation, to congratulate the American people on the completion of this enduring Monument of our Nation's gratitude to the Father of His Country."

Names Engraved at Height.

On the four faces of the metal point is engraved the following:

"Chief Engineer and Architect Thomas Lincoln Casey, Colonel, Corp of Engineers; assistants, George W. Davis, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Bernard R. Green, Civil Engineer; Master Mechanic, P. H. McLaughlin." "Corner stone laid on bed of foundation, July 4, 1848. First stone at height of 152 feet, laid August 7, 1880. Capstone set Dec. 6, 1884." "Joint Commission at setting of capstone: Chester A. Arthur, W. W. Corcoran (chairman), M. E. Bell, Edward Clark, John Newton, act of August 2, 1876"; and upon the last one: "Laus Deo."

There was only one casualty connected with the ceremonies—Gen. Dunn's hat blew off. The key and cap stones were cut by Rudolph Jouvenal.

Although the work was done, the interior of the shaft was still in a crude condition. The wooden stairway had to be replaced with one of more durable material, the vast scaffolding had to be taken down, and a new elevator installed. The Monument was finally opened to the public.

Post's Editorial Comment.

The Post said in its editorial "leader" on December 7:

"The pyramidal roof of the mighty Monument to Washington was completed yesterday by securing the capstone in its place and surmounting this with the bright aluminum apex which is to point starward till the ages end.

"There were no imposing demonstrations upon the occasion.

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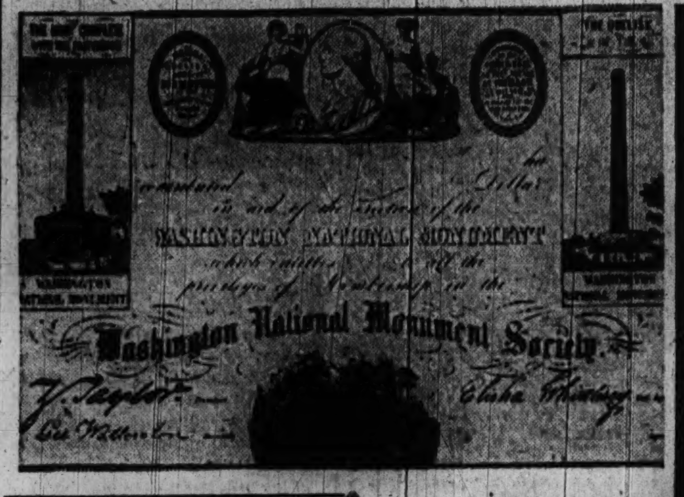
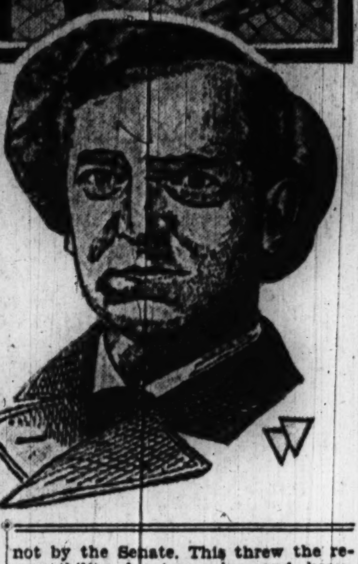
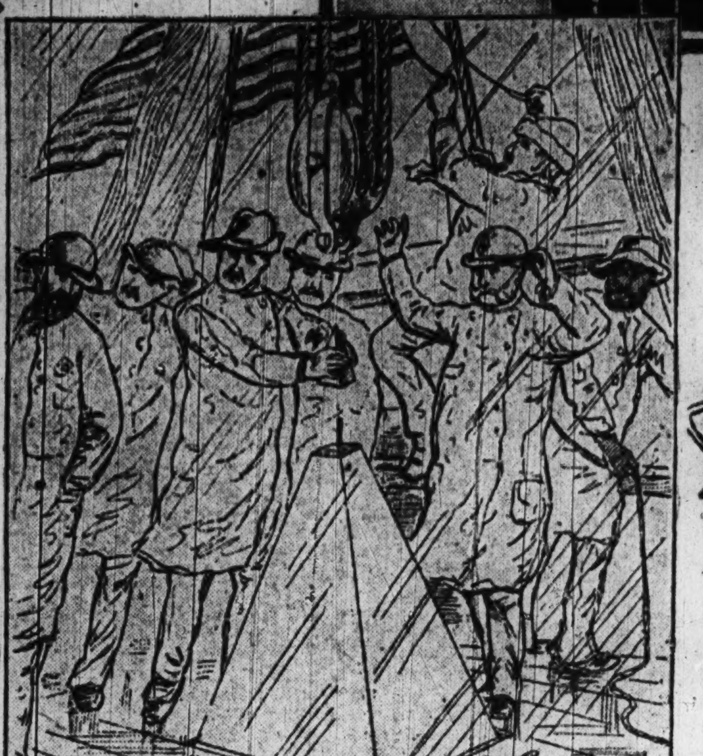
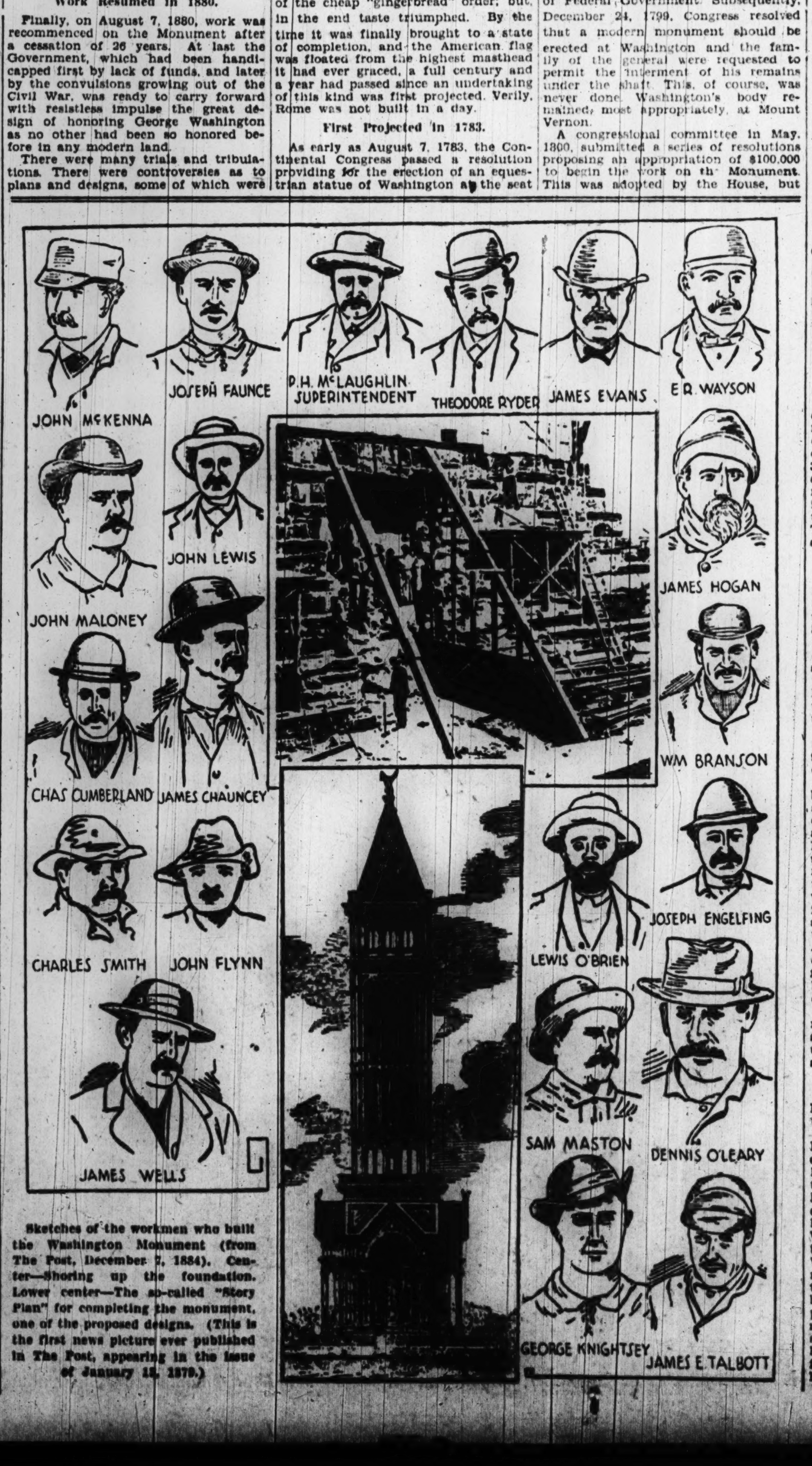

Washington National Monument Society





Upper left—A certificate of membership in the Washington National Monument Society. Upper right—Henry L. West, of The Post staff; Sidney H. Nealy and Henry E. Eland, also of The Post. Photograph taken on top of the Washington Monument on the occasion of the laying of the capstone, December 6, 1884. Lower right—Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, one of the speakers at the ceremonies. Lower—Placing the aluminum point upon the capstone. (From an illustration in The Post, December 7, 1884.) Left to right—B. R. Green, Capt. George W. Davis, Superintendent P. H. McLaughlin, Dennis O'Leary, Col. T. L. Casey, James Hogan and Lewis O'Brien.



Sketches of the workmen who built the Washington Monument (from The Post, December 7, 1884). Center—Shoring up the foundation. Lower center—The so-called "Story Plan" for completing the monument, one of the proposed designs. (This is the first news picture ever published in The Post, appearing in the issue of January 12, 1879.)

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REVIVAL OF L'ENFANT PLAN IS CREDITED TO FORMER GOVERNOR

SHEPHERD, JEERED, CHEERED, IS CALLED CAPITAL'S MAKER

Brought About Improvements to City With Courageous Efficiency.

TAKEN FROM POSITION BY ACT OF CONGRESS

Hailed as Hero Upon Return to Washington, Seven Years Later.

> **SHEPHERD!**
>
> **The Ex-Governor Receives a Demonstrative Welcome.**
>
> **ENTHUSIASM AND FIREWORKS**
>
> **Multitudes Along the Route of the Procession.**
>
> A SPEECH TO THE CROWD.
>
> (From The Post, October 7, 1887.)

If there be any native son of Washington, who has tasted of all the jeers and cheers which inevitably fall to the lot of the servants of a municipality, that man is Alexander Robey Shepherd.

A powerful character dominant in a critical period of the city's existence. Shepherd carried out his policies with but one objective in mind—to make a genuine National Capital of the city of mud and mire in which he was born.

It is evident that he did not court the approbation of his townspeople, for he threw himself into projects known to be disapproved by the business interests and carried out public improvements with such rapidity and on such a large scale that the mounting burden of taxes finally brought the city—and the inquisitorial powers of Congress—down upon him.

Yet with all the opposition and enmity incurred by this man, it took the populace less than seven years to realize the inestimable worth he had been to their city, for when he returned on private business to the city whose governorship had been taken from him by legislation, that city gave him a welcome such as it had given to few local men in its history and hailed him as the "Maker of Washington."

Born in Washington.

Shepherd was born in Southwest Washington, January 31, 1835. At the age of 17 he started to become a plumber. His opportunities for conventional education were scant, but his untiring energy saw to it that knowledge was acquired. Physically he was a powerful figure, tall, of large frame and remarkably strong. His broad forehead and rugged features bespoke strength of purpose.

So active was he in civic affairs that in 1861 when he was but 26 years old he was elected a member of the Common Council. His election surprised the political experts especially as Washington was considered a Southern city and he had just previously offered his services with the National Rifles for the Union cause. He followed this up by becoming a member of the important Levy Court in 1867.

In 1869 he became a member of a group which vigorously sought a change in the city's form of government, which was at that time composed of a Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Common Council, with Georgetown as a separate entity. He believed that the administration of municipal affairs should be more closely related to the Federal Government, even going so far as to advocate placing the District under the Department of the Interior.

Pounding hard at his platform, Shepherd was elected in 1870 as president of the Citizens Reform Association and subsequently to the Board of Aldermen.

Appointed Governor.

The agitation in which he was an outstanding figure resulted in the passage by Congress of the act of February 21, 1871, which made the District of Columbia a body corporate with a form of government similar to that of the Territories. Under the new regime the President of the United States appointed a Governor, Secretary and members of the Board of Public Works. The House of Delegates and a delegate to the United States House of Representatives were elected by the people.

Henry D. Cooke received the appointment as the first Governor and ex-officio president of the Board of Public Works, while to Shepherd fell the post of vice president of the Board of Public Works. Cooke resigned, and on September 13, 1873, Shepherd was appointed to fill out his term.

The inauguration of Mr. Shepherd as Governor took place the morning of September 15, 1873, in Mr. Cooke's home at Thirtieth and Stoddard streets, Georgetown. The oath of office was administered by Judge Arthur MacArthur, of the District Supreme Court. The Rev. Dr. Atkins, rector of St. John's Church, of Georgetown, offered a short prayer. There was an interchange of friendly toasts and compliments and the simple ceremonies were completed.

Public Works Post Important.

Mr. Cooke then escorted Gov. Shepherd to the executive offices on the northwest corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. William Tindall, who had been secretary to Mr. Cooke, remained in that capacity for the new Governor.

However, it was not chiefly as Governor that Mr. Shepherd served his city, for a great deal of his work was done when he was vice president of the Board of Public Works.

Some idea of the importance of the Board of Public Works may be gleaned when we recall that the body had entire control of and made all regulations concerning the repairs to streets, avenues, alleys and sewers and disbursed upon warrants all money appropriated by Congress or collected from the District of Columbia.

The new government was under the close scrutiny of the people, but Shepherd saw the opportunity to carry out his cherished ideals—and he did. He brought the L'Enfant plan out of its forgotten dust and set to work to carry out the design of the French planner. By means of his personal magnetism and driving character he dominated the government.

Swept Aside Opposition.

A bond issue of $4,000,000 for public improvements was voted, and by order of the Legislative Assembly was referred to the citizens. The referendum was taken at the election of November 21, 1871, and approved almost unanimously. In three years a vast amount of public work was accomplished. Sewers were laid, trees planted and miles of avenues and streets graded and paved.

His method of dealing with opposition was unique; with czar-like zeal he swept forward and did what he wished before the opposition had time to stop him. He tore up the tracks of the railroad which crossed Pennsylvania avenue at the foot of Capitol Hill near Peace Monument. Before the dew was off the grass in the morning he superintended the tearing down of the old Northern Liberty Market House on the square where the Carnegie Public Library now stands. One Saturday night he nearly buried the depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at the corner of New Jersey avenue and C street by [illegible] up the street preparatory to grading and surfacing it. Another of his accomplishments was the filling in of the old James Creek Canal.

But all those public benefits were costly, as city governments went in those days, and within a short while the word was passed around that the improvements brought about by Gov. Shepherd had cost $20,000,000. Public debt was increasing and special assessments on real estate were mounting. The opposition had been spasmodic, but now it grew until the city virtually roared out against the man with severe and bitter criticism.

The cries of the populace were heard on Capitol Hill. Congress launched an investigation of the administration which resulted in an acquittal of the governor as far as the charges against his personal integrity and honesty were concerned, but virtually convicting him of being too energetic and far-sighted.

The ultimate consequence of the investigation was the act of June 20, 1874, which abolished the form of government under which Shepherd served, and set in its place a temporary government under three Commissioners. President Grant thereupon appointed Mr. Shepherd as one of the three new District Commissioners, but the Senate failed to confirm the appointment.

Subsequently, June 11, 1878, Congress rearranged the commission form of government and made it permanent.

Enters Private Business.

In 1879 Mr. Shepherd became interested in some mining property at Batopilas, Mexico, and the following year took his family to that republic. He came back July 16, 1887, after an absence of seven years in Mexico. But he did not then see the city he had done so much to make great.

The train stopped for him at Silver Spring, just outside the city, and from there he and Mrs. Shepherd went to their villa, Bleak House, on the Seventh street road, between Silver Spring and the Soldiers' Home, where there was a joyous family reunion. Since he had left Washington in May, 1880, he had been devoting himself to his interests at the Batopilas mines. He had sustained a serious injury to his head three months before, and was much in need of rest.

Many friends flocked to see him, and would have given him a public welcome if he had consented, for the old bitterness against him was already dying out, and the people of Washington were beginning to see him in the full measure of his magnitude. On July 20 he drove into the city, and for the first time beheld with wondering eyes the great changes that had taken place since the old Board of Public Works had laid down its tools, its task not yet completed, but splendidly begun. It had been a period of astonishing improvement in the city, and although only seven years had passed, so short a space of time had worked wonders.

Astounded at Growth.

"If I had dropped down from the clouds," said Mr. Shepherd to a Post reporter, who interviewed him, "I could not have been more surprised, the city could not have been more unfamiliar to me. Born and brought up in this city, and for many years an active operator in real estate here, I knew every corner of the city, but I did not know it as it is now. The immense number and the great magnificence of new buildings that have gone up everywhere are astonishing, and the growth of the shade trees has changed the face of the city from boundary to boundary. When I left here in 1880 these trees were only little sprigs, with no shade and no beauty, but now most of them are full grown, and one can drive for miles over the smooth asphalt pavements of one street after another."

Mr. Shepherd referred to the fact that when he had built the three houses on the north side of K street, between Seventeenth street and Connecticut avenue, "there was nothing in that neighborhood but a few sheds, and the east was vacant lots. Now the wilderness on the outside of that mark has been built up into a residential city fairer than any Mayfair could ever be."

"And you think you see the justification of your former improvements in the present condition of the city?" asked the reporter of The Post.

"I fancy that nearly everybody sees it now," replied Mr. Shepherd. "Some of us saw it then. It was a question of national pride, the beautification of the National Capital. But there were some old fogies here at that time who couldn't or wouldn't see it. If I had had my own way, if the people of the District had stood by me at that time, the city would have been today even better than it is, and instead of a debt of $20,000,000 there would not have been a cent of money due by the District for all the improvements. But there was a lot of old fogies and sneaks and sharpers, a lot of marplots, a number of fellows who grumbled and growled and raised the cry of corruption and robbery in order that they might get in to steal; a lot of confounded old sneaks and good-for-nothings who made the work more difficult and expensive than it would have been, ruined the credit of the District and sunk the people in an enormous debt which we would have avoided.

"When we decided to improve the city, the first thing we did was to formulate a claim against the United States Government for $13,000,000. We showed that while the United States Government owned more than one-half the property, it had contributed only $2,000,000 since the establishment of the seat of government toward the expenses of governing the District, while the residents had paid $15,000,000.

Grant's Interest in City.

"We insisted that the United States Government had a right to pay out that thirteen millions of difference. Congress would have allowed it, Grant would have favored it: for there never was a man more anxious to see Washington improve than Grant was. He supported every proposition I made in that direction with cordiality, aye, with enthusiasm. Many a time he has come out with me at 6 o'clock in the morning and driven all over the city to view the works in progress and see what was going on and encourage it.

"The only thing necessary to the success of our demand that the United States Government should pay for all the improvements was the common sense of our own people. But they didn't have the common sense requisite. They not only kicked and growled and charged corruption until Congress dared not venture to make an appropriation in favor of the works, but while thus depriving the city of this boon they raised such an odor of distrust that District securities were barely worth anything in the market. The consequence on one hand was that instead of getting all the money from Congress we had to borrow it on our own hook, and the consequence on the other was that money was more difficult to borrow on our securities, and we had to pay more for the loan.

"There were people who said that the war had cost too much and there were others who thought it was worth all the cost. It is just the same way with the building up of the Capital, which the war saved. There are some people who will still think it is not worth the cost, and some who will still think it is well worth it. Who is poorer today on account of the debt contracted to make the Capital worthy of the Nation? I don't believe any man is except, perhaps, myself. Who have been enriched by the improvement which met with such opposition? Thousands of people. There is not a single resident of Washington who has not benefited by it; there is not a single American citizen who is not richer in national pride if in no other way.

Obstructionists Benefited.

"And let me say here that the growlers and obstructionists were the men who have benefited most largely by the works of the men they execrated. I know of many instances myself. In one case I know that a man who paid $800 for a triangular lot then, has since sold it for $30,000, and that man was one of those who opposed me.

"My opponents were real estate dealers and speculators and ringmen and rumormongers of every sort—men without principle, who would betray their Saviour to increase a dividend—the very men who have pocketed the millions which have come from these improvements.

"My colleagues and I," Mr. Shepherd continued, "conceived that Washington was intended to be a great capital, a city of several millions of inhabitants, the Capital of a nation counting hundreds of millions of people. And I have not abated my enthusiasm or lowered my estimate a single jot. We thought it was for the Washington of today to gird up its loins and prepare itself for its magnificent destiny."

Mr. Shepherd expressed the belief that Washington could attain a population of several millions without manufacturing industries, and that it would be all the better for not having them. In its self-revelation of one of the most remarkable men Washington has produced this interview in The Post must be reckoned as one of the most important and interesting it has ever published.

Plans went forward in Washington for according to Gov. Shepherd such a welcome as his public services merited, and this took place on the evening of Thursday, October 6, 1887, and still ranks, after the passage of so many years, as one of the most notable events in the history of the National Capital. The Governor was escorted into the city by William F. Mattingly, Myron M. Parker and Crosby S. Noyes, who drove with him from Bleak House to Willard's Hotel, where, with his wife and sons and daughters, he held an informal reception. He then went to a grand stand which had been erected on the south garden of the Treasury Building, facing down Pennsylvania avenue, and here he was surrounded by the leading professional and business men of the city.

A vast concourse of people lined both sides of the Avenue and were well repaid by witnessing a memorable procession which still stands out in memory today most vividly in the history of a city which has beheld more parades than any place in America. William Dickson was the grand marshal, and he and his staff, mounted, wore white sashes and silk hats. The District militia made a fine appearance, and the civic organizations in line, under Maj. Charles S. Moore, marshal, included the leading men of the city.

A feature was the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph boys, mounted on their ponies, which have long since been superseded in the messenger service of Washington by the safety bicycle, then just coming in. There was also a great turn-out of the cycle clubs of the city, the men mounted on their high-wheel "bikes" of a type which may be seen now in museums. They carried lanterns, and the scene was a gorgeous one, for from the time the parade started at the Capitol until the close there was a continuous display of fireworks along the Avenue.

The wheelmen were led by George S. Atwater, a prominent cyclist of the day. At the close of the procession the crowd gathered in front of the reviewing stands, and demanded a speech, and Gov. Shepherd responded feelingly, saying that his fellow citizens beheld "a proud and grateful man, proud of a demonstration that riches could not buy nor influence command."

Cheered by Multitudes.

When the crowd cheered him, and called him "the maker of Washington," he denied the title, and gave the credit for the upbuilding of the new Washington to President Grant.

On the following evening Gov. Shepherd held a reception at Willard's Hotel, with Mrs. Shepherd, proud and happy, by her husband's side. This brought to a close this tribute of Washington to this man of force and vision. But Washington was not yet through. The majesty of Alexander R. Shepherd continued to grow in the years to come.

Mr. Shepherd died in Mexico, far from the city of his dreams. Although his death was on September 12, 1902, his body did not arrive in Washington until May 4, 1903. The casket had been carried on the shoulders of men through mountain passes and over wildernesses. It was brought by train from El Paso, Tex.

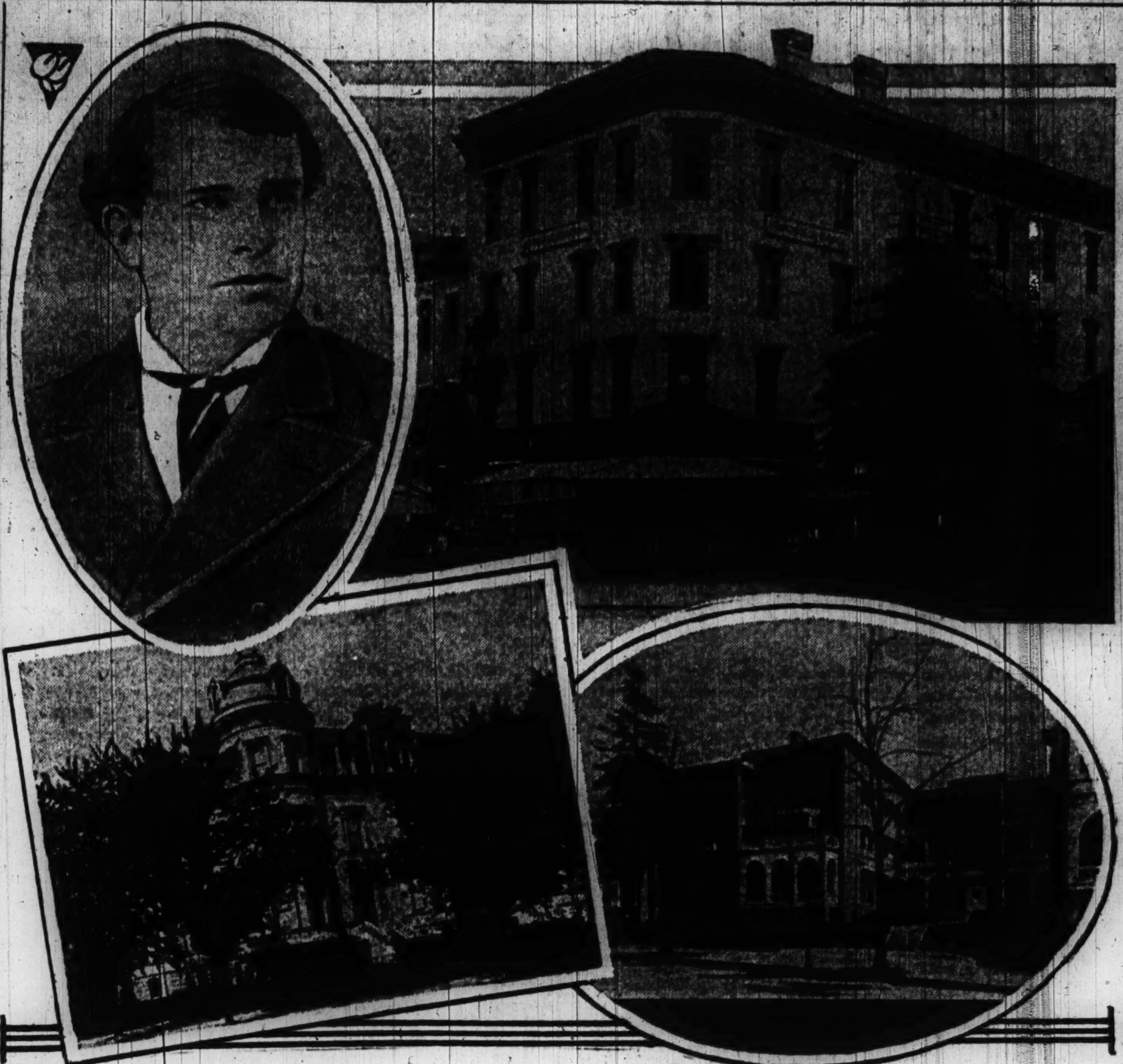
Washington paid homage to him again at his funeral. The train arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and was carried in a great funeral pageant along Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, thence to New York avenue and the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Honored by Statue.

Represented in the procession were the National Guard and its brigade band with muffled drums, the old National Rifles, District Commissioners, Association of Oldest Inhabitants, Board of Trade, Business Men's Association, Fire Department and citizens' associations. The body was placed in a vault in Rock Creek Cemetery.

But Washington was to organize again to do honor to its son, and on May 3, 1909 there was unveiled the bronze statue on the northwest corner of the lawn of the District Building. The statue, the work of U. S. J. Dunbar, is mounted on a granite pedestal.

The ceremony of presentation was impressive. The statue was accepted by District Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland on behalf of the District from Brainard H. Warner on behalf of the Shepherd memorial committee. Two clergymen outstanding in Washington church history were on the platform, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, who offered the invocation, and the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, who pronounced the benediction. Frederick D Owen was chairman of the reception committee.



Upper left—Alexander Robey Shepherd, member of the Common Council in 1861, member of the Levy Court 1867, member of Board of Public Works, and Governor of Washington until June 20, 1874. (From a photograph he presented to his secretary, Dr. William Tindall.) Upper right—The building at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue in which the executive offices were located at the time he was governor. Lower left—The house on the northeast corner of Connecticut avenue and K street northwest, in which he lived for many years. Lower right—Hammond Court, formerly the Georgetown home of H. D. Cooke, first Governor of the District of Columbia, and in which Mr. Shepherd was inaugurated governor to succeed Mr. Cooke.

MONUMENT IS TESTIMONIAL OF AMERICA'S PERSEVERANCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.

"The immediate witnesses of this last laying on of hands were few, for obvious reasons. The spectators from below were also few, for the elements were not propitious to a grand outpouring of the people; but when the old flag was unfurled above the dizzy summit, proclaiming 'It is finished,' and the battery hard by sent thundering response to the streaming banner, it must have been the universal thought that no ceremonial so simple was ever so grand.

"It were little wonder that its sympathetic forces stirred even the inanimate remains of the illustrious dead and sounded the sentinel bell at Mount Vernon."

The Monument was dedicated with most elaborate ceremonies on February 21, 1885, Washington's birthday that year falling on a Sunday, and the annals of the Capitol contain no record of an event with which to make a comparison. On this day President Arthur, so soon to leave office, accepted the magnificent shaft on behalf of the American people. The various ceremonies occupied the greater part of the whole day.

Parade Marked Dedication.

As soon as the President had formally dedicated the Monument, and the Masonic and other rites had been celebrated, salutes of minute guns were fired simultaneously from the navy yard and Fort Myer. Then, through streets packed with humanity, a great parade moved from the Monument, where these exercises had been conducted in the open air, to the Capitol, where, in the hall of the House of Representatives, before a distinguished audience, other ceremonies were conducted, the principal address being delivered by Mr. J. W. Daniel, the gifted orator from Virginia. Representative Long also read the oration by the venerable Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who had delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone, but whose advanced years prevented him from being present. It constituted not only an elegant essay, but a document of great historical value to the student.

Those present in the House, in addition to Speaker Carlisle, who presided, and the members of both branches of Congress, were President Arthur, his sister, Mrs. McElroy, the members of the Cabinet and their families, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, Governor Robinson of Massachusetts, Governor Harrison of Connecticut, Governor Alger of Michigan, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Mrs. Lewis Washington, vice regent for Virginia of the Mount Vernon Association, and a number of other members of the Washington family; W. W. Corcoran, and many other distinguished men who had been instrumental in the building of the Monument, including Col. Casey, Dr. J. M. Toner, Hon. Horatio King, Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Gen. Dunn and others.

Display of Fireworks.

That night there was a pyrotechnic display at the Monument, which was concluded by the firing of a national salute of aerial shells propelled from mortars to a height of 200 feet, where they exploded with a loud detonation like the bursting of a fired shell. The sound was audible in every part of the District.

Then followed the discharge of meteoric bombshells, which exploded at an altitude of 400 feet. There was also an elaborate piece of fireworks, showing in living flame a picture of Washington resigning his commission to Congress, one of the most elaborate and successful things of the pyrotechnic art ever attempted, as was the final piece, a scene of representations extending over 150 feet in space, representing various scenes from the military career of the Father of His Country. The Nation's Capital had never before witnessed anything like this display, and, although more than 40 years have passed, it has never been excelled.

Original Plans Altered.

The real architect of the Monument was Robert Mills, although of his original plans, as formally adopted, only the central feature, the towering obelisk, was carried out. This, of course, is all there is of the Monument that can be seen. Fortunately, all the grandiose and symbolical features were abandoned.

Mills' first studies in architecture were in the City of Washington. He was appointed architect of the Federal Government by President Jackson, in which capacity he began to produce some of the finest of our old public buildings, the Treasury, the Patent Office and the General Land Office.

Many must have wondered why the Monument has not been injured by lightning, since it is obvious that it must have been struck many times by bolts. It is, in fact, a great lightning rod.

The aluminum top, 8 or 10 inches high, is connected by numerous pointed copper bars with the four hollow wrought-iron phoenix columns which support the elevator, and these columns are connected at their base with a well in the foundations of the Monument. Thus it has passed uninjured through the severest electrical storms.

Shaft Hit by Lightning.

Shortly after the Monument was finished it was struck by lightning, and a crack near the top was plainly discernible. On July 17, 1885, Supt. McLaughlin repaired the damage. He ran a plank out of the south window. James Hogan, a rigger, walked out on this plank with a rope tied around his body. Then on this plank, only twelve inches wide, Hogan stood up, on the outside of the Monument, 545 feet above the ground. From this point, balancing himself, he threw a coil of rope with a noose in it upward over the capstone. The throw was perfect, the noose settled down around the pyramid and was tied fast at the base of the window so it could not slip. A single strand of rope was then thrown over the capstone, and with this in his hand Hogan stepped out on this slender rope walk, the rope being four inches thick. He passed around to the west window, while the spectators below were transfixed with horror at the scene. Assistant Rigger Charles Smith and Mr. McLaughlin then climbed out on the window and stood up on the narrow rope-way, and made their way to the next side, where the injury was found. The bolt of lightning had badly cracked one of the blocks of marble.

A tackling of ropes was rigged up and the men were able to examine the injury. The lightning had destroyed the sharp point of the capstone, rounding it. The monolithic stone on the north side had been cracked from top to bottom. The following day a light scaffolding was built, and on this workmen repaired the damage. A better protection against lightning was also given, and from that time to this the Monument has withstood the fury of the many tempests which have swept over it.

On October 9, 1888, the passenger elevator, which was installed, made its first trip.

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More than 200,000 miles of new pictures manufactured annually by industry that has grown from nothing to a dominant place in the affairs of the Nation in 31 years, through its policy of providing the kind of entertainment desired by the public at a price within the reach of all. Influence is felt in every part of the world, from the greatest cities to the humblest hamlet.

THE success which has come to the motion picture during its 31 years of development to the world's greatest and most popular form of entertainment is due, largely, to its ability to give the public something the public wants at a price within the reach of all.

By providing an outlet for man's desire for entertainment and recreation, the motion picture performs an essential service in supplying the world with its amusement. The fact that the motion picture is universal in its very nature, that it speaks a universal language, and that it is available to the most remotely situated human being, increases the screen's importance in modern life. Witnessing the hold that pictures have on the hearts of the people and the ready acclaim their worth is given, one sometimes wonders how the world went on so long as it did without its movies. And knowing what pleasure movies have given, one does not even dare to think what the world would be like if for any reason there were no more movies.

A Backwoods Show.

Glenn Frank, former editor of Century Magazine and now president of the University of Wisconsin, tells an interesting story of the motion picture's appeal.

Mr. Frank found himself one night, not long ago, in a small village of several hundred inhabitants far removed from the world's course and, being of an inquisitive mind, he dropped into the motion picture theater more to observe the spectators than to view the current picture.

The seats were long and the backless benches were built by the village carpenter. One generation-old "coal oil" lamp swung from the ceiling, throwing its dubious light here and there through the semidarkened hall.

The motion picture machine was an early model. The operator of the machine was the village blacksmith. The machine hiccoughed and sputtered as it yielded reluctantly to the blacksmith's efforts to get it going and the muffled gossiping of the old people and the noisy chatter of the young ones took the place of an orchestral overture.

Finally a light penetrated the room, and after a few more jerks it was brought to focus on the sheet.

The film was old, a melodrama of early date. The heroine's hair rose in a pompadour and her shirtwaist was stiffly starched, if you want to know how old it was. The gestures of the hero and heroine were of the old stage.

The Movies—An Inspiration.

Mr. Frank wanted to laugh, but he didn't. And here is why he didn't.

"I looked about at the audience," he said. "My laughter died in me. Old women on whom life had forgotten to smile sat with worn hands and wrinkled faces, but with something akin to rapture in their eyes. A hush had fallen over the babbling noisiness of youths who had been unconsciously starving for beauty and adventure.

"Hard-working men in hickory shirts had, for the time, gone out of their work and worry, of debt and drabness, and were drinking at the springs of romance. I felt something akin to the emotional reaction I felt as I sat with a crowd of drab-lived peasants in an ancient cathedral.

"I had seen something that rarely gets into learned treatises on esthetics."

Mr. Frank has caught in a few words the appeal of motion pictures. And that appeal is romantic.

Ten years ago business men spoke of the motion pictures as a game. Today these same business men refer to it as a business. Will Hays believes it is essentially a "service." The difference in these two words, game and business, denotes the change which has come about in a decade or less in the standing of the motion picture industry.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in a recent address on motion pictures voiced something of this change when he said: "The motion picture is now more than an industry. It is a profession and an art. It has become, and steadily more so, a tremendous social force."

Thirty-one Years Old.

Thirty-one years ago the first motion picture was shown as a form of public amusement. Today there are more than 20,000 motion picture theaters in this country alone, and to these theaters go 90,000,000 Americans each week. More than 325,000 employes are used regularly in the production, the distribution and the exhibition of the thousand feature pictures and the several thousand short subjects and novelties which are necessary each year to meet the demand for screen entertainment.

Approximately 25,000 miles of motion picture film are handled, examined, stored and shipped every day by employes of the exchanges of members of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, while more than 200,000 miles of motion picture film are manufactured every year. It is estimated that about $67,000,000 a year goes for advertising alone, and the total investment in picture properties is several billion dollars. Pictures are shown in 70 countries and titles are translated into 37 languages.

These figures, more clearly than anything else, indicate the size and importance of the motion picture industry as a commercial asset. But even the financial importance wanes when the social importance of the motion picture is considered. For motion pictures, as said before, are more than entertainment. They teach and they have very definite influence upon the habits and ideas and ideals of people.

As one important editor points out: "Motion pictures teach manners and morals. Virtue is always rewarded on the screen and vice is always punished. Faithful beauty reaches happiness, and the true and ardent lover wins the prize."

At first, there was chaos within the industry just as there is chaos in all beginnings. Order had first to be established before the industry could come into its full power. The romantic story of the screen, with which not even an Arabian Night's tale can compare, is the establishment of order.

Keen Competition Exists.

Industrial and artistic development of the motion picture was not brought about leisurely nor in a seclusion of quiet study, but out of the heat and turmoil of the fiercest sort of competition was the rise made and the present position attained.

The moving picture industry in its first days was groping in the dark, without precedents, without backgrounds, and without experience. But in spite of these defects, the moving picture industry went steadily ahead.

The industry had no experience to draw upon, and it is a fact that those who are in custody of the industry today are to a large extent those who were pioneers in its development.

The keenest competition there still is but the old helter skelter days are over and done. The industry, apparently, has caught a second breath and out of the chaotic beginnings when there was time only for commercial considerations and none for moral and educational responsibilities, has come a new and happier viewpoint when the men who control the industry recognize the importance of the instrument which has been placed in their hands and are ready to meet the needs and requirements for its proper use.

Early in 1922 plans were laid for an association of the producing and distributing elements in the industry which would guide and point the way for the completion of certain functions which the industry's leaders recognized as belonging to the pictures. On March 5, 1922, the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., came into being, with nine of the leading producers and distributors as members. Today that association has 27 members, as follows:

Bray Productions, Inc.
Cecil B. de Mille Corporation.
Chadwick Productions, Inc.
Christie Film Co.
Distinctive Pictures Corporation.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Educational Film Exchanges, Inc.
F. B. O. Pictures Corporation.
First National Pictures, Inc.
Fox Film Corporation.
D. W. Griffith, Inc.
William S. Hart Co.
Inspiration Pictures, Inc.
Buster Keaton Productions, Inc.
Kinogram Publishing Corporation.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Dist. Corp.
Paramount Famous Lasky Corp.
Pathe Exchanges, Inc.
Principal Pictures Corporation.
Producers Distributing Corporation.
Hal Roach Studios.
Jos. M. Schenck Productions, Inc.
United Artists Corporation.
Universal Pictures Corporation.
Talmadge Producing Corporation.
Vitagraph, Inc.
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.

Hays Association Is Formed.

Will H. Hays was called from the Cabinet, where he was serving as Postmaster General, to become president of the newly formed association. In the articles of incorporation, filed in Albany, N. Y., the members of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, wrote their code of ethics and laid the fundamental planks upon which the association has since then operated.

They were briefly:

"To establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standards of motion picture production, and to develop the educational as well as the entertainment value and the general usefulness of the motion picture."

The purpose of the Hays organization was not,—and is not,—to take the industry by the bootstraps and to fling it arbitrarily into a state of perfection. That would be all right if it were possible, but human beings direct the industry and sometimes human beings differ in their views. But the purpose is for those who make and sell pictures to develop within themselves—by constant striving, by ceaseless watching, by suggestion, advice and example—consciousness of the responsibility which rests upon them and consciousness of the possibilities of the instrument they control.

To this end, the association has sought to permeate throughout the industry itself a feeling of confidence and a spirit of cooperation. And these efforts have met with encouraging success.

At the same time, Mr. Hays has brought public thought to bear upon the motion picture. Here, as he has pointed out, is a great new form of human expression. It is a business, of course, but it is also an art. There are possibilities of the camera unequaled by those of any other form of expression. All the earth is background for the motion picture and all the arts combine for its purpose. He has pointed out these things and he has aroused in the public a greater consciousness of their connection with the motion picture and its development.

The Open-Door Policy.

One way of doing this has been through an open-door policy. He invited and, indeed, urged every individual and every organization to bring suggestive criticisms and new ideas to the industry in order that these might be presented to the men who actually make the pictures. The response has been gratifying. Scarcely a week goes by that some new idea, well worthy of consideration, is not received and used to advantage in the further development of motion pictures.

The motion picture is not simply a business in the sense that the making and selling of shoes is a business. It is not dealing in a dead and inanimate object, but in something which lives and breathes, something which has inestimable influence upon the lives and habits of countless people.

Going beyond the recreational and entertainment purposes of the motion picture, we come to the educational and public service possibilities of the screen. Soon after he became president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America Mr. Hays recognized the tremendous influence of the motion picture in education and he began to turn his attention to the development of pedagogic film. He told the National Education Association that the time had come for them to study pedagogic films for use in the classrooms. He cited the statement of John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, that "the motion picture is the most powerful weapon against ignorance the world has ever seen." A committee was appointed at that time to study the proposed production of special classroom films. And what happened?

Teaching Films a Reality.

The committee investigated and reported favorably after a time. In the meanwhile, the motion picture industry had been doing its own investigating and several companies began to plan special pedagogic pictures, closely correlated with selected courses of study and in full accordance with a definite educational plan. One such typical experiment was undertaken by George Eastman, of the Eastman Kodak Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and he is now engaged in making a series of pictures teaching civics, fine and practical arts health and hygiene, geography, and general science, which will be used in twelve selected cities throughout the country.

These are all subjects vital to the fourth, fifth and sixth grades and the junior high schools. During a two-year experimental period none of the films thus produced will be for sale, but the selected cities will have them in use without cost.

At the same time the Fox Film Corporation has gone ahead just as definitely in the production of classroom pictures. Pathe Exchange, Inc., is pursuing a similar constructive program. Groups interested in religious films have been producing for some time already, and now the doctors have completed the first of a series of film for their clinics and schools.

The industry was just as keenly interested in special religious pictures and it conducted an investigation on its own resources to find out how films in connection with Sunday evening services increased attendance at church. The result was, of course, gratifying in that it proved a steady and enormous increase in attendance.

Surgical Films Now Ready.

A year ago Mr. Hays went to Montreal, Canada, as guest of the American College of Surgeons and spoke to the doctors regarding plans for producing medical films for use in clinics and schools. A committee was appointed, composed of such men as Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Dr. W. W. Chipman, Dr. Franklin Martin, Dr. C. H. Mayo and Dr. George W. Crile, and with Mr. Hays as honorary chairman. No time was lost and the doctors met in Rochester, N. Y., and formulated definite plans for production of pictures. The Eastman Co. offered to finance the beginnings, and in cooperation with the school of medicine of the University of Rochester, production of a comprehensive series of films is under way. Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., and the men of like caliber who are known the world over for their technical skill in operations, have agreed gladly to operate in front of the camera in the interest of their profession. The first two of these films are now completed.

Literally, hundreds of institutions for the aged, orphaned, imprisoned and the sick are showing motion pictures regularly. Many of these are supplied with pictures free of charge, while others pay nominal sums for use of the films. Who is there among us to estimate what such pictures mean to the helpless men, women and children who are shut in and therefore are unable to share in the fun which the world gets from good entertainment.

Not long ago a letter was written by a boy in St. Vincent's Home in Denver, Colo., to a film board of trade manager in which he said:

"You know we could never see a movie if it wasn't for you. Movies cost money. We haven't any papas to give us nickels like other little boys. The weeks we don't have movies seem like months—with 31 days, too.

"It's pretty hard to tell which a boy likes best—movies or ice cream. When he is eating ice cream he thinks it's ice cream, but when he's looking at a movie, oh boy! he's sure it's the movies.

"We wish you would come out to visit us in our auditorium some Wednesday evening when we are enjoying one of your pictures. We'd sure be glad to have you any time. *If you have some little boys at home, you can bring them, too. We don't like girls very much, but if you can't leave them at home, bring 'em on.*"

Movies in Sing Sing.

That letter tells the story of what the film means to the helpless better than any letter that any grown-up could write. Wardens say that the inmates are eager to see pictures and are better for having seen them.

One of the wardens at Sing Sing Prison, for instance, not long ago told of one man in that institution who was embittered and who had not written even to his mother for years. The sight of a picture telling the story of the love of a mother had so touched his heart, however, that he sat down and wrote to his own mother, and from that day on was a changed man.

Not long ago the moving-picture industry sent more than 750,000 feet of film to the helpless lepers in colonies maintained by the United States Government. These pictures were given outright, and included many of the best pictures which had been shown throughout this country. They have gone to the lepers, where they will stay, where they are giving happiness to those unfortunate men, women and children who must eke out an existence for the rest of their lives in these isolated islands.

One of the plans under way now has to do with the preservation of films which have historical significance for posterity and to that end, Mr. Hays has outlined to President Coolidge a method by which this may be accomplished. He has asked that space be allotted in the proposed new Archives Building for vaults to contain the films. There are in existence now hundreds of reels of films, some taken by the Government, many by the news reel companies, others historical entertainment pictures which should be of inestimable interest to the future citizens of the country.

The Formula for Rejection.

After building up in the minds of the producers a consciousness of the importance of the instrument they controlled, the latter in the spring of 1925 established a formula in regard to the selection of their subject matter.

"The formula" is this:

When any member company is offered the screen rights to a book or play of a probably questionable nature, representatives immediately inform the offices of the association, representing about 85 per cent of the producing elements. If the judgment of the member company to the effect that the picturization of the subject matter is inadvisable is confirmed, a notice is sent to all the other member companies, giving the name of the objectionable book or play. Such company members thus having their attention directed to the subject in question, have the opportunity of avoiding the picturization of the novel or play.

More than 200 books and plays, including some of the best sellers and stage successes have thus been kept from the screen.

The method, which is of course thoroughly legal and which has proved efficient, is not censorship in any sense of the word. No censorship could have brought about the results which have been attained. At the same time the formula does not by any possible interpretation limit the production of vital or artistic pictures. Any method which did that would fail absolutely. Some pictures have been made which might very well have been omitted. A few have been made which should not have been made at all. But the standard of the whole is very definitely advancing. Not so long ago the public was given one fine picture a year. Now scarcely a week goes by without the showing of some really great picture. There are literally hundreds of wholesome, interesting photoplays that well served their purpose of entertainment.

Manpower Is Needed.

The great need of the future, of course, is manpower. The motion picture business is built largely upon personnel. Take away the directors, the actors, the writers and nothing is left but a highly organized production, distribution and exhibition machine with nothing to keep it running.

The studio is the chief source of usefulness, prestige, profit, success, and failure in motion pictures. And the studio is only a body of men and women gathered to record upon reels of celluloid definite images which when projected upon a screen will tell a good story.

The greatest difficulty in progress has been in those phases of art in which it has been necessary to develop the talent completely. And there has been the most significant development. It is as if in twelve years from the time man first began to construct buildings the architect who designed the Woolworth Building had been created; as if twelve years after the invention of the violin we had produced Kreisler, Kubelik and Mischa Elman.

In the last months have come forward so many fine directors, skilled writers and talented actors that the motion picture is producing once a week a story that compares favorably with the best in art, in the drama and in literature.

The only reason the 800 motion pictures produced within the year are not all of the quality of the 200 outstanding ones is for the same reason that we do not have 800 great novels or 800 great plays in a twelvemonth. The necessary manpower does not exist.

Talent Is Being Developed.

It is merely a question of finding men and women who have the talent necessary to make always the very best. Motion picture producers are trying to employ only the directors and writers who have that ability. They are doing their utmost to develop them. Directing and scenario writing are two great professions that are a part of this and no other enterprise. Applications by the thousands come from persons who want to write scenarios or direct pictures. In most cases, they are persons who are not qualified to pass even the first test.

Producing companies are taking experienced writers into the studios and teaching them the technique of motion picture composition. Many of them have learned and have prospered. Actors, newspaper men dramatists, stage directors, artists, photographers—men whose training would best make them adaptable for motion picture directing are being given every opportunity to learn this new art. Schools for these purposes have been established by producers.

These efforts are succeeding. Every few weeks the public is shown a picture directed by a person whose name they have never seen on the screen, with a scenario written by one of whom they have never heard.

Augmenting the industry's own efforts, great universities are turning their attention to building motion picture courses so that men and women of exceptional talent—in architecture, in scenario writing in business management, in photography—may be trained in the fundamentals of the business, while receiving their educations in other and connected lines.

Columbia University to Aid.

Only recently Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, one of the great educational institutions of the world, approached the subject of a motion picture course at Columbia.

He appointed a committee composed of several members of his faculty, and Mr. Hays appointed a committee composed of prominent members of the industry. Together the two committees are working out the details of the course. Architecture—an important part of the motion picture work—scenario writing, photography, business management and various other subjects vital to the conduct of the industry are contemplated.

The result will be a mass movement upward. Men and women will come to the motion picture already prepared in the fundamentals of the business they are to follow and inspired to give their time and their talents to this great new art.

The last year or two has seen vast developments in the mechanics of motion pictures. Outstanding among these have been the vitaphone and the movietone, which synchronize music and pictures; the magnascope, which gives us an enlarged screen; color photography, which made tremendous strides. And these are but the evidences of future developments along similar lines.

Care of children used in motion pictures has become a matter of paramount importance to producers in Hollywood. Special schools are maintained on all of the studio lots where children are employed, with teachers assigned by the city board of education in charge.

Box lunches and milk are served at noon, and extra milk is provided at 10:30 a. m. for children who want it. Closed cars are sent to the homes to get babies who are needed in the production of motion pictures, and they are allowed to be on lot only four hours daily.

Most of this time is spent in the school nursery, the child being on the set only when needed for the "shot." A few weeks ago a physician's baby was working in a Richard Dix picture, and the mother, who was naturally careful of her baby's diet, was delighted to find that the property department had even furnished the special brand of raw milk that her baby drank.

In the matter of granting permits, a few facts may be recorded. All minors under 18, whether used in the production of pictures with or without salary, must have a written permit issued by the Department of Child Welfare for each particular picture and for each studio for which the child works.

High Grades for Movie Children.

No child may change from one studio to another without a permit, as just indicated. All permits expire the first week in September. Children seeking permits for the first time must be accompanied by a parent or guardian; must furnish a satisfactory school record if of school age—must be examined by a school physician when the permit is first granted, and reexamined each September, December, March and June.

A studio teacher is permitted to teach and supervise not more than ten children at any one time.

A careful record has been kept of each child and the average educational attainment based on age and grade shows 17% higher than the average child.

The regular school assignments are studied at the studios and through individual instruction, the child usually advances beyond his grade if he spends many weeks at the studios.

The Central Casting Bureau.

A central office through which all ambitious young motion picture aspirants must pass has been established in Hollywood. Through the Central Casting Bureau, as it is called, all extras used in pictures in California are now engaged. About 18,000, according to the latest available figures, are registered.

The Casting Bureau keeps a record of past performances, wardrobes, types and all pertinent information which the casting director may need. Whenever a call comes in now for 27 Arabs, a man with a wooden leg, or a fat girl, all the Casting Bureau operator has to do is to glance through the cards and find the types needed.

The advantages of the Central Casting Bureau are many. In the first place, the extras are saved the money they formerly paid to employment agencies since the central office is maintained by the producers without any charge for service. Then, too, the Central Casting Bureau by refusing to give hope to those who lack talent and ability to work in motion pictures, prevents an overcrowding of the field and gives more and steadier work to fewer and better players, which is, of course, desirable.

During the first six months of this year, 169,377 placements were made, a total daily average of 936. The average wage paid to these extras was $8.16. It is interesting to know that, of the total daily placements, only 37 were children and less than 300 were women.

The bureau was suggested by the Russell Sage Foundation after a survey of studio conditions and is operated by the industry with the full sanction and assistance of the California Department of Labor.

Investors Are Protected.

The motion picture industry, like many another growing commercial enterprise, had suffered from the improper activities of unscrupulous promoters of its inherent worth and so it was essential, in preparing the way for the more ready acceptance of the industry by the investing public, to stimulate and cooperate actively with those groups who had for their major purposes the elimination of fraudulent activities wherever occurring. Typical of the groups with which the Hays Association has allied itself and from whom it has received the most helpful and willing cooperation are the International Advertising Association, National Association of Credit Men, American Bankers Association and Better Business Bureaus.

Whereas in 1923 the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., received approximately 700 complaints from individuals who felt that they had been defrauded in connection with some motion picture enterprise, during 1926 there were less than 200 similar complaints.

The financial success of the motion picture during the last 30 years has been due to its inherent qualities—first, satisfying the universal demand for entertainment at a price within the reach of all; second, manufacturing a product which is retailed on a cash basis, and, third, possessing a market for the product which is the nearest approach to maximum steadiness that the history of commercial enterprise has known to date.

The Arbitration System.

The keynote of operation today is confidence and cooperation, the two giant factors in the motion-picture industry. Because confidence and cooperation prevail, the industry has been able to become preeminently the outstanding example of use of arbitration in settling trade disputes.

When it is realized that the average motion-picture theater annually rents from distributors approximately 175 feature pictures and about 350 short subjects (newsreels, comedies and novelties), it will be seen that the 20,000 theaters enter into contracts with distributors calling for the exhibition of 10,500,000 separate pictures every year. This enormous number of transactions is under written contract and the opportunities for disputes arising therefrom can be readily visualized. The industry, however, can not tolerate lengthy litigation affecting the pictures themselves, as their value is dependent upon their immediate release to the public upon production.

In three years the arbitration boards disposed of 36,650 cases, involving $7,374,661. Only 22 of these were litigated after submission to arbitration.

Official Makes Report.

The American Arbitration Association in a statement on February 26 last by Lee J. Eastman, chairman of their trade board, referred to their effort in this way:

"The report reveals that in this large industry, representing investments of a billion and a half dollars, 12,566 trade disputes, involving approximately $3,000,000, were kept out of court by the use of arbitration clauses in the organization's contracts, thus insuring the industry against the acrimony and ill will often engendered by lawsuits.

"Thirty-three arbitration boards in leading cities throughout the United States decide business disputes between the buyers of motion pictures (the theater owners) and the sellers (the motion picture distributors). These boards are made up of three men chosen by the distributors and three chosen by the recognized organizations of theater owners, or, failing the existence of such organization, by the president of the chamber of commerce or by the mayor of the city. If the six men can not come to a decision, a seventh is chosen by the six, or, in New York City, is designated by the American Arbitration Association.

"It is highly significant of the character, ability and integrity of the arbitrators, that in only 25 cases was a seventh arbitrator required. In other words, the original board of arbitrators experienced no difficulty in making 5,451 awards in 5,476 cases.

Only One Case to Court.

"The report shows further that of the 12,566 complaints filed, 5,018 involving $607,061.77 were settled before the date of hearing, and that 5,479 awards were made in cases involving $1,356,323.72. With this great calendar of cases only 71 were litigated after submission, including the entry of judgments in court action upon awards, which means that the parties carried out the awards. Only one case was taken to court before submission to arbitration. One thousand and seven cases involving $300,980.93 were pending at the end of the year.

"During the year, arbitration extended to disputes arising between distributors and exhibitors in six Canadian cities, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Arbitration boards in these cities handled 137 cases involving $67,424.26; 33 claims involving $31,061.48 were filed but were settled before a hearing, and 103 awards involving $78,575.48 were made. Only two claims were litigated after submission.

"For the third year, the motion picture industry is setting an example to other trade organizations and to the business world generally, of the most inexpensive and speediest way in which to keep their business relations on an equitable and amicable basis."

That is an official statement from very high arbitration authorities.

These cases have a wide range. They include claims for damages made by exhibitors whose film did not arrive on time, claims of distributors for film contracted for and not played, damages sustained by theater owners because the shippers sent the wrong picture, &c. Most of them are small. The average for three years is $207 per claim. The arbitration system provides quick justice in thousands of cases that never would go to court, but which would remain as a constant source of irritation between buyer and seller. It is a constant builder of good will and an enormous saver of time and money.

This activity is sponsored by Motion picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

Public Owns Stock.

The public has eagerly taken advantage of the opportunities to participate in the rewards of this new industry. A recent survey showed that the number of shares in the hands of the public and the number of shareholders of motion picture securities which are listed on the stock exchange were, respectively, more than 11,000,000 and 60,000. This public ownership of stock of motion picture enterprises is a development which banks and trust companies are carefully watching, for the balance sheets of estates and trusts now have listed among the assets stocks and bonds of motion picture corporations.

Motion picture lenses today are focused on every important happening in every land. They witness the pageantries and tragedies of nations. They show the customs and pursuits of all people. They hold up a mirror, as it were, to every phase of human activity with accuracy and vivid realism, and help us form clearer judgments of the world that we may have a more intelligent understanding of the ceaseless work of nations. No longer is it true that half of the world ignores what the other half is doing. If something important happens on the other side of the world, millions of people the world over see it the following week—and seeing is believing.

Pictures, wherever they are made, are shown wherever man lives. On Broadway, within a single week, five motion pictures made in other countries were being displayed to eager crowds. This is usual everywhere.

Spreads Idea of All Nations.

There could not help but be encouragement in that thought—encouragement in the thought that the ideas of one nation are being allowed to mingle and become a part of the ideas of other nations.

Wars and lesser conflicts are caused because groups and peoples do not understand each other's ideas and beliefs, each other's backgrounds and ambitions. Were all these things made clear there would be no hatred, no bitterness and no war.

Ignorance is, of all factors, the one that keeps us apart. Ignorance is, of all factors the one that has given us in the last 4,400 years, less than 250 years of peace.

The motion picture is enemy of ignorance. It educates not simply individuals but races. It eradicates ill-will in wholesale lots. It disseminates among men a more sensitive and a more rational understanding that the interests of one are the interests of all.

More and more will it be directed to increasing intercourse between nations with the consequent mutual respect that intercourse—until a genuine internationalism is conceived—an internationalism founded upon a real and generous regard for each other and for each other's rights.

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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

The Washington Post.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

E WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927. Fifth Section

SPORTS

EDWARD HANLAN.

Top row—Harry Connaughton, Georgetown star, all-American choice in 1926 (National Photo); Mike Lynch, outstanding long-distance runner; the 1924 Washington world's championship baseball team (Harris & Ewing); Walter Johnson, idol of baseball fans (Harris & Ewing). Center—Man o' War, the wonder horse and Preakness winner in 1920; Fred McLeod, Washington's foremost professional golfer Underwood & Underwood). Lower—Louis I. Doyle, tennis star (Harris & Ewing); Edward Hanlan, the greatest sculler of his time.

CITY'S PASTIMES VASTLY CHANGED IN HALF CENTURY

Golf, Polo and Automobile Racing Were Introduced Long After 1877, When Chief Amusements Were Horse Racing and Boxing.

BASEBALL OUTSTANDING GAME HERE, NATIONALS BEING ORGANIZED IN 1859

Tournament With Brooklyn and Philadelphia Athletics in 1860 Witnessed by President, Cabinet and Crowd of 6,000 Fans.

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In nothing more clearly than in the way they play are the habits and customs of a people revealed.

Virgil's classic is no more interesting for its mythology and history than for the disclosures he makes of the games and sports of the Trojans, while the Greek and Roman poets make us feel a kinship with the people of ancient times through the athletics which were common both to them and to us.

For 50 years the people of Washington have been devoted to all outdoor and indoor pastimes. This city has been the scene of some of the most thrilling and important athletic events in the history of the country, but the athlete who passed out of the picture in 1877, if he could return today would recognize few of the means of recreation which we of this generation enjoy, for an amazing change with respect of sport has taken place during the last half century.

The athlete of Washington at the time The Post was first established was ignorant of golf, for no game of that kind had as yet been played here, nor was to be for many years. He knew nothing of polo, and nothing of automobile racing, for as yet not even the safety bicycle had appeared, and the gasoline motor was still in the brain of its inventor. The airplane was a fantastic dream.

The amusements of the Washingtonian of the Seventies consisted chiefly of horse racing, prize fighting, boxing, baseball and aquatic sports.

Baseball in Evolution.

Baseball has been, of course, the single outstanding game and amusement which has held its own throughout the 50 years of sports whose story is here set down, but even this has undergone changes which have revolutionized it and made it a science. The National Club—and the name still remains— was organized in November, 1859, James Morrow, president; J. L. Wright, vice president; Arthur Pue Gorman, afterwards senator from Maryland, secretary, and A. Dodge, treasurer.

There was another baseball team in the city, the Potomac Club, which had been organized a little earlier, and the first game of what may be called professional baseball in Washington was played on the White Lot on May 5, 1860, the Potomacs winning by the score of 35 to 15. This historic score has also been stated to have been 38 to 32. A score like that is apt to be confused.

Young Gorman, then at 20, on his way to national fame as a statesman, to become a senator, and thus give a nickname to the Washington baseball club which still endures, was the pitcher on this first National team. Morrow was catcher and Brown, E. F. French and Wallace were on the bases; Hibbs was shortstop and Wright, Carlisle and Law played in the field. The newspapers in those days printed no box scores, merely the names of the players and the outs and runs made by each.

The first match game of baseball between Washington and Baltimore was played in this city, June 6, 1860, the contestants being the Excelsiors and the Potomacs, the former winning 40 to 24. There was plenty of slugging in those days.

Washington's First Championship.

The National Club is shown to have been represented at the meeting of the National Association of Baseball Players, held at Brooklyn, in 1860. The Nationals began playing with some regularity on their grounds in the White Lot, then as now devoted to athletics, on June 2, 1861, and the games continued through the Civil War period. In 1865 the Nationals were composed of Parker, second base; Gorman, shortstop; Berthrong, catcher; Hodges, first base; Williams, pitcher; Prantz, left field; Jarvis, right field; Tappan center field, and Cronin, third base. The members of the team did not have regular positions as at present, playing sometimes at one place, and sometimes at another. That year the Nationals won the championship of the South.

In August, 1865, there was held in Washington a grand baseball tournament between Washington, the Brooklyn Atlantics, and a team from Philadelphia, which as early as then was known as the "Athletics." The series lasted two days, and so great was the interest that the games were witnessed by President Andrew Johnson, members of the Cabinet, and many prominent officials and officers of the Army and Navy. The clerks in the Government departments were excused that they might attend, and a huge crowd of more than 6,000 assembled to see the contest on the opening day.

The initial game was a thriller, the Athletics defeating the Nationals, 87 to 12, the visitors scoring 18 home runs. The following day the Atlantics added insult to injury by defeating the home team, 34 to 19, Brooklyn making 22 runs in the last 2 innings.

Much impetus was given to baseball by these games. The visiting players called on the President and Congress, and were banqueted at Willard's Hotel. The Washington team at this time was composed of Parker, second base; Gorman, center field; Prantz, third base; Malden, shortstop; Berthrong, catcher; Williams, pitcher; James, right field; Yeatman, left field, and Hibbs, first base.

Baseball gained steadily in popular favor through the Seventies, and here and there in various cities women adopted the sport. On July 9, 1879, a game was played at Eagle Park between female teams representing New York and Philadelphia, the former wearing red tunics, red stockings and red caps, and the latter being dressed in blue.

The professional season opened on April 15, 1882, and on the following day The Post printed one "stick" of the scores of the various games, a graphic illustration of the comparative importance of baseball as news at that period and at the present time.

The old American Association of baseball clubs met in their third annual convention at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, on December 12, 1883. Four new clubs were admitted to membership, Indianapolis, Toledo, Brooklyn and Washington. Thus Washington really made its first appearance in organized baseball.

Washington was represented at this meeting by L. Moxley, manager of the Athletic Park at Ninth and S streets northwest, and a prominent promoter of sporting events. A schedule of 110 interclub games was arranged.

There was another famous baseball club in Washington at this time, the Waverley, regarded as the best, and the main local baseball interest centered in the championship matches between this team and the Nationals. Teams from Baltimore, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond also played in Washington at this time. The grounds at Ninth and S streets were known as "Washington Athletic Park."

While baseball was growing, Washington interest in athletics centered more largely on the Potomac than it does perhaps today when there is such a diversity of amusements. In the old days the noble river offered one of the few outlets for the sporting instinct, and from the early Eighties on it witnessed many memorable contests.

One of the earliest and most important occurred on May 19, 1880, on which date was held one of the outstanding athletic events in the history of the city. This was a sculling race between Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, N. Y., and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, the Canadian champion.

It took place under the auspices of the Analostan and Potomac Boat Clubs. The prize was $6,000. Interest in it had been worked up for weeks, and people came from all over the country to witness it, a special train being run from New York. A grandstand was erected on Littlefield's Wharf at Easbys Point, Twenty-sixth and D streets, to seat 3,000 persons, and the gas company was offered $800 for the privilege of viewing the race from the vantage point of its tank. The public schools were dismissed, that the scholars might not miss so important an affair, and guns were fired to notify the people when the race was about to begin that they might hurry to the river.

The Post estimated at the time that 100,000 spectators saw the match. The harbor was filled with all sorts of craft, including the steamers George Leary, W. W. Corcoran, Mattano, Mary Washington, the Lady of the Lake and John W. Thompson. The Speedwell was the press steamer. William Blaikie was the referee.

The race was over a five-mile course in the upper river. Hanlan won in 36:46 2-5, Courtney finishing ill. There was much disappointment here and intense excitement in Canada over the smashing victory of the Canadian champion.

On May 26 there was a second race on the Potomac between Hanlan and James H. Riley, for a citizens' purse of $2,000, which gained almost as much attention, and which was also won by Hanlan in better time, 36 minutes, 2 2-5 seconds.

At the same time shooting matches were being held at Benning between the New York Rifle Club and the Columbia Rifle Association of Washington.

In the national field of sporting events Maud S was beating the best previous time on record by trotting a mile, at Chicago, in 2:10¾. Pictures of the famous sorrel mare were in every barber shop in town. She was the national idol of the time.

Maud S in 1881 was 7 years old. She was bred at the celebrated Woodburn Farm of A. J. Alexander, near Lexington, Ky., and sold as a 2-year-old for $4,000. W. H. Vanderbilt bought her later for $21,000 Robert Bonner bought her, August 20, 1884, for $40,000. On July 13, 1881, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the Pittsburgh Driving Park, she speeded against time for a purse of $2,500, and lowered her record a quarter of a second, trotting the mile for the fastest time ever made up until then, in 2:10½. Finally, at Rochester, August 11, 1881, she lowered her own record to 2:10¼, W. H. Vanderbilt and a brilliant party being present It would be impossible to exaggerate the interest felt in Washington by the establishment of these turf records.

On August 1, 1884, the great racehorse Jay-Eye-See, on the Narragansett Park track, before a crowd of 10,000, made the mile in 2:10, lowering the record of Maud S. It was first-page news in The Post. The following day at Cleveland Maud S trotted the mile in 2:09¾, on a slow track, and once more reigned supreme. November 11, 1884, at Lexington, she lowered this to 2:09¼. The Washington which dreamed nothing as yet of the speed records to be established by the racing automobile and the airplane, was thrilled. On October 20, 1891, at Stockton, Calif., Sunal beat the record of Maud S, time, 2:08½.

In the Eighties there was a considerable revival of sports in Washington. Roller skating was all the craze, and the Rink had been built on New York avenue, where the Capital Garage now stands. As for a garage—the name hadn't been invented!

The old-fashioned bicycle, with a big wooden wheel in front and a small one behind, and shod with iron tires, was going out, and in its place came the bicycle of similar design, but much handsomer and

MANY NOTABLE AQUATIC MEETS HELD ON RIVER

Defeat of Charles E. Courtney in Sculling Race With Canadian Champion Great Disappointment to Spectators in 1880.

FIRST PAGE NEWS WHEN MAUD S TROTTED MILE FOR RECORD IN 1884

Bicycle Craze Began With 175 Cyclists in Capital and On June 18, 1881, More Than 100 Wheelmen Paraded Through the City.

lighter. And the tires were now of rubber, although the pneumatic tire was as yet undreamed of.

So now began the age of the bicycle craze, to be greatly stimulated later on by the invention of the "safety" and the air-blown tire. That old-fashioned wooden-wheel bicycle seems laughable today, but it was the great-great-grandfather of the limousine.

One of the first of these old wooden bicycles in Washington was owned by George V. and Edward Chandler, who in the Seventies and Eighties lived in the old Chandler house—the Fairfax House—which is still standing, far back in a huge yard on a high terrace, at 213 C street southeast.

In June, 1881, The Post reported that there were 175 bicyclists in the city "and four new contraptions called the tricycle." On June 18 of that year the Capital Bicycle Club held a parade, with more than 100 wheelmen in line. It was headed by Capt. H. S. Owen, and there were races at Iowa Circle, when the amazing record of five miles in 18:42 3-4 was established.

The Arlington Bicycle Club, whose clubhouse was at 813 Tenth street, also held races at Iowa Circle in this year, and this was the beginning of the great sport of bicycle racing, which reached its height with the coming of the safety.

Famous High-Wheel "Bike."

Until the safety came into general use bicycling did not make so much headway, for it was no easy job to stay perched on the lofty seat of the high-wheel "bike," especially the type known as the "Star," which was a gorgeous affair, of highly polished nickleplated steel. The small wheel of this make was in front, and the motive power was exerted not by pedals, but by pushing down on levers which turned the wheel. A fall was likely to be a serious affair. Still, adventuresome spirits not only rode them, but raced on them, and took long suburban pilgrimages, over the unimproved dirt roads of that day.

The Post said on August 5, 1888, that at least 1,000 people in Washington rode bicycles—an amazing thing, indeed, and forming an interesting comparison with the present time, when there are in Washington not less than 100,000 automobiles, many of them costing into the thousands of dollars each. It is a striking illustration of how the city has grown in wealth, and improved its opportunities for healthful amusement and recreation, while at the same time utilizing a pleasure vehicle in the most essential commercial ways.

"Incredible as it may seem," added The Post, "there are at least 150 lady bicyclists in Washington at present." The "safety" was at this time slowly coming into use, and The Post expressed the opinion that the "ordinary bicycle," the high-wheeled affair, was doomed. As indeed it was. The advent of the safety opened a new field of sport to woman, a sport that could be enjoyed by the two sexes together, and thus it exerted a most tremendous social influence. With it came the "new woman," who cast off hampering traditions, reformed her wearing apparel, adopted bloomers and the "rainy-daisy" skirt, and finally stood forth unfettered and emancipated.

The safety bicycle led indirectly to woman suffrage, the relegation of the corset to the dustbin along with the hoopskirt; the rolled-top stock-

WASHINGTON BOAT CLUBS BEGAN WINNING FAME IN EIGHTIES

COLUMBIA CREWS CAPTURED LAURELS AT PHILADELPHIA

Potomac Oarsmen Awarded The Post's Cup in Regatta of 1883.

FIRST CANOE CLUB HERE ORGANIZED IN JUNE, 1884

Analostan Boathouse Rebuilt After Being Destroyed in 1889 Flood.

ing, and one-piece bathing suit. How the reformers of the Nineties did rant and rail against it! It was the bicycle that was sending young people to perdition then. Now it's something else.

The first safety in Washington was imported from England by H. S. Owen, but he had a hard time at first introducing it to dealers. In 1888 he also imported the first tandem-bicycle, the "bicycle built for two," as immortalized in the popular song of the day:

"Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer true,
I'm most crazy, over the love of you,
It won't be a stylish marriage,
For I can't afford a carriage,
But you look sweet,
Upon the seat,
Of a bicycle built for two."

The "safety" was strictly for men at first. Mr. Owen built in Washington the first bicycle for women in the United States. It had no top bar to complete the diamond-shaped frame, but a dropped "bar," to accommodate feminine skirts.

One of the most important of the early sporting events in Washington was the Ninth Annual Regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, held on Thursday and Friday, September 8 and 9, 1881. The ninth annual convention of the association was held at the same time at Masonic Hall, and Charles A. Coon, of the Columbia Boat Club, was elected president.

There were 58 clubs in the association, and among those represented in the regatta were Albany, Analostian; Eureka, of Newark; Crescent, of Philadelphia; Detroit; Columbia; Grammercy, of New York; Mutual, of Albany; Metropolitan, of New York; New York Athletic Club; Narragansett, of Providence, R. I.; Nassau, of New York; Triton, of Newark, and the Hillsdale, of Hillsdale, Mich., which was the most popular. They were the champion four-oared crew, and again won the trophy of the association.

Cock-Fighting Popular.

The Pawtucket Club was also excellent, and F. E. Holmes, of this club, won the senior singles. It also won the double sculls. The regatta was considered at the time to be one of the finest ever held on the Potomac. J. H. C. Watts, of the Undine Club, of Baltimore, and W. H. Allen were the referees. The press boat was in charge of prominent representatives of Washington newspapers, H. C. Goodwin, H. K. DeWitt, Byron Andrews, W. S. Larner and Frank P. Morgan. There was brisk betting, and pools on the various races were sold at the old Imperial Hotel, the newspapers quoting the odds and the amounts wagered.

There was one other sport much patronized by Washingtonians of this period. Across the District Line, in Prince George County, Maryland, was a celebrated cock-pit which for 40 years had been the resort of lovers of cockfighting. There were many famous contests between the birds of the "Red-quills" and "Shawl-neck" families, the former being noted gamecocks, and the descendants of the famous "red-horse" cocks noted in the earliest days of antebellum Washington as the gamest fighters in this section of the country.

On May 11, 1881, a celebrated fight was held at this cock-pit which was witnessed by senators and members of the House, and other public men and private citizens who were devotees of the sport, a crowd of 300 in all being present.

At the main a drinking booth and gambling games were set up, where gentlemen played "chuck-a-luck," "over-and-under," monte and other games of chance.

George W. Mantz, a prominent sporting man, entered the "Shawlnecks." In his coop were fighters from "Pumphrey's flock." Dick Lee, another well-known sporting man of the Eighties, entered the "Red-quills." Each side furnished seventeen birds and twelve pairs were matched, with a $25 side bet on each match and $250 on the main. The referee was William Hill, a Maryland farmer. The cock-pit was eight feet square and the battles were fought under the Philadelphia rules, the gaffs being only one and a half inches long.

Columbia's Notable Triumph.

The bicycle and the river furnished the greatest sport in 1883, which year was marked by important races in both fields. Up to 1882 Washington had had three prosperous boat clubs, the Analostans, organized in 1868; the Potomac Club, organized in 1869, and the Columbia Club, organized in 1880. On October 26, 1882, the Columbia Club won notable victories in the Pennsylvania bicentennial at Philadelphia. They took the first event, for four-oared shells, the crew being Nuts, Kintner, Davis and Nesmith; and the last, for eight-oared shells. In this event Columbia had as its antagonist the famous Metropolitans, of New York. It was Columbia's first race of this kind, and they had to use a borrowed boat. The winning crew was Lake, Woodward, Wade, Wallack, Nesmith, Davis, Kintner, Nute and Gibson, coxswain.

In March, 1883, Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, came to Washington to train on the Potomac for his prospective race at Boston on May 30 with John Kennedy, of Portland, Me. Hanlan made his headquarters at the Analostan Club, while Kennedy was at Cumberland's boathouse. The race was won by Hanlan by 20 lengths.

To contribute to the success of the second regatta to be held on the Potomac September 26, 1883, The Washington Post, through its proprietor, Mr. Stilson Hutchins, on July 30 offered a cup to William C. McKinney, chairman of the joint committee. It was a handsome silver trophy costing $200.

Meanwhile the final races of the national regatta were rowed August 8, 1883, on the Passaic, at Newark, but although Columbia sent an eight-oared crew, it finished fourth. Again on August 9 Columbia was defeated at Newark by the crack crew of the Union Club of New York.

Wins Washington Post Cup.

The regatta on the Potomac on September 26 proved to be one of the outstanding sporting events in the history of the city. Vast throngs of people gathered in commanding positions on the river front to witness the best aquatic sports ever seen here up to that time.

The officials were: Judges—Analostan, Howard Johnson; Potomac, F. L. Brown, and Columbia, J. H. Gordon. Timekeepers—Charles E. Galt and Walter A. Galt; referee, J. Henry C. Watts, of Baltimore. The Washington crews covered themselves with glory.

One of the principal events was the senior four-oared shell race for The Washington Post Challenge Cup, four gold medals and the champion Potomac River regatta colors.

The Post Cup was won by the Potomac crew, of Washington, consisting of William C McKinney, E. Ryan, C Baker and A. E Fraser, in 9:38. The Merchants Cup, for four-oared shells, was also won by the Potomac club. The Columbia Club challenged the winner of The Post Cup, and on October 10, 1883, in another spirited race it defeated the champions.

There was another important regatta on July 31, 1884, when out of seven races the Potomac Club won four, the Columbia Club two and Pennsylvania, the only visiting club to win anything, one. The presentation of prizes took place that evening at the Riggs House, Mr. Samuel Maddox presiding and delivering an address in which he paid a high compliment to Alexander R. Shepherd as the greatest patron of boating Washington had ever had.

It was Gov Shepherd who had generously aided in establishing the Analostan Club, the pioneer in the field of local aquatic sports, in its new clubhouse. In this regatta the Potomac Club won The Post Cup for the second time.

Canoeing in the Eighties.

Canoeing was rather slow in coming into favor as a river sport in Washington, and up to 1884 there were only half a dozen men who owned canoes and not above 25 of these craft in the whole city. The first canoe club was organized June 26, 1884, at the residence of Dr. Latimer, 1326 New York avenue. A. S. Flint was elected president and H. H. Soule secretary. This was called the Washington Canoe Club. It held its first regatta at Marshall Hall July 17, 1885.

Canoeing has now become one of the principal water sports, and from the 25 canoes of 1884 has grown a veritable fleet. There are probably not less than 2,000 canoes on the river today.

The original Washington Canoe Club flickered out after a brief existence. On September 21, 1905, the present Washington Canoe Club was incorporated, some of the original members then being Willard Fracker, Carl Stodder, L. F. Eberbach, William D. Whipple, W. Ray Garrett, John O. LaGorce, John Marean and W. H. Collins. The clubhouse is about 150 yards west of the site of the old Aqueduct Bridge, on the District side of the river. It was damaged by high water in 1917 and again in 1924. This club is an offshoot of the Potomac Boat Club.

On September 10, 1885, the crack Columbia Boat Club took the two most important events in the annual Potomac regatta, the senior four and the gig races. The same year the same club organized an eight to try for the Sharpless Cup at the National regatta at Philadelphia on July 8, but it lost the race, coming in third.

Columbia Eight Beaten.

At the Potomac regatta on September 28, 1886, the Potomac Boat Club won every race in which it was entered, the Columbia Club winning the four-oared gig race. The defeat of the Columbia Club by the Potomacs in the eight-oared shell race was a surprise, as up to this time the Columbia eight had never been defeated on the Potomac River.

The Washington Post Cup was again won by the Potomac Club in the senior four-oared race, when it defeated not only the Columbias, but the Fairmount Club, of Philadelphia, which entered the crew which had won the championship of the United States at the national regatta.

The following year the Potomac Club was still going strong. On July 4, 1887, it won four races at the Alexandria regatta, and on September 5, at the regatta of the Staten Island Athletic Club, New York, it took the big event, the eight-oared shell race, by four lengths over the famous Kill von Kull course, capturing the $1,000 Challenge Cup. Time, 5:10. The club defeated such crews as those of the Alcyone Club, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Albany Rowing Club and Metropolitan and Union, of New York. It was a notable victory for Washington, and still further enhanced the reputation of the Capital in the world of aquatic sports.

The Potomac regatta of 1887, held on September 28, was marked by stormy, disagreeable weather. The Potomac Boat Club once more won The Washington Post Cup. On July 4, 1888, the Potomac Club defeated the Analostan Club in the four-oared shell race at the annual regatta of the Virginia Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Alexandria.

The Analostan Boat Club boathouse was destroyed by the disastrous flood of 1889, which is described in the history of the Mall Triangle. In spite of this disaster, however, the club was very prosperous. It immediately rebuilt, and on June 4, 1890, the new clubhouse was dedicated. Samuel Maddox was then the president of the club.

National Regatta on Potomac.

That year witnessed the return to form of the Columbia Club, which on Labor Day, September 1, 1890, while participating in the Staten Island Athletic Club sports, won the celebrated race for eight-oared shells and the $1,000 Challenge Cup, defeating some of the best eights in the country. The Potomac Club was third.

On August 18, 1891, the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen opened in Washington and lasted for two days. By the perversity of fate both the Potomac and Columbia entries made a very poor showing. At the same time the annual convention of the association was held at Willard's with 45 leading clubs of the country represented. Henry Wise Garnett, of Washington, was chairman.

The Columbia Athletic Club covered itself with glory in 1891 when, on September 8, its senior eight captured the $1,000 Staten Island Challenge Cup at New York, while its junior eight won the eight-oared shell race at the regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association at Boston. Those were wonderful days in the annals of amateur sports in Washington, days before there were so many distractions, before the coming of the power boat and the yacht, when men gained their amusement and recreation in the healthful exercise of their own muscle and the development of their own brawn.

Yachting did not grip the imagination—or the pocketbook—of early Washington. Our devotees of aquatic sports in the olden days were generally men in moderate circumstances. Although in the early Nineties a "few modest little clubs" had sprung up, it was not until April 30, 1893, that the first yacht race was held on the Potomac at this city.

Yacht Racing Begins.

The course was from Arsenal Point—now the southern tip of the War College reservation—to River View. There were only four starters, all of the Capital Yacht Club, and the largest boat was only 28 feet. The trophy was a cup donated by the club, which was won by the Agnes May, a 28-foot sloop commanded by Capt. John H. Wheeler. The other contestants were the Hustler Capt. Leonard Nelson; the Spartan, 26 feet, Capt. Charles Karr, and the Jim Jam, commanded by John L. Hoeke.

The Post said, May 1, 1893, that this was the beginning of yacht racing on the Potomac River.

The annual regatta of the Capital Yacht Club was held on May 21, 1893. There were seven contestants, and it was won by the Startle, Capt. Allen C. Smith. In the annual Potomac regatta of that year, held on September 9, the Columbia Athletic Club won three races, and the Analostan Club one.

On August 24, 1895, a cup offered by The Post for intermediate eights was won by the Baltimore Athletic Club, which also won the junior eight and junior fours. The lightweight fours was won by the Analostan Club, of Washington, and the senior fours by the Pennsylvania Barge Club. The occasion was a very considerable event in those days, namely, the annual Potomac River regatta.

Now, while Washington was paying so much attention to the river in the Eighties and early Nineties, let it not be imagined that the people were neglectful of other sports. They were keeping abreast or a little ahead of the country. Let us hark back a bit to the early Eighties and see what was going on in other fields. The bicycle was king, with baseball a rival potentate.

Beats British Champion.

On July 23, 1883, John S. Prince, of Washington, champion of America, defeated H. W. Higham, of England, the British champion, in a 10-mile bicycle race at Athletic Park, Ninth and S streets, before a crowd of 5,000 people for the championship of the world.

The time for Prince was 33 minutes 36¼ seconds; for Higham, 33 minutes 38¾ seconds.

A month later, on August 24, 1883, occurred what The Post described as "probably the greatest exhibition bicycle race that has occurred in this country."

This was a 20-mile race for a purse of $500, at Athletic Park, in which the principal contestants were Prince, Higham and C. J. Young, then the Boston 26-hour champion.

Prince rode a 54-inch Expert; Higham a 54-inch Humber, and Young a 54-inch Yale. This race was won by Higham. Time, 1 hour 9 minutes and 5¾ seconds. Mind; these races were not run with the present type of bicycle, but on the old-style "high-wheel bike." It's a wonder anybody could ride them at all.

There was in Washington at this time a very well known institution, the Capital Bicycle Club, the first organized here, and one of the first in the United States. It was the pioneer. How far back it all seems in this airplane and automobile age, and yet less than 50 years have passed since this club was brought into being on the steps of the east front of the Capitol, January 31, 1879. How far we have gone in speed records and transportation since then!

First 100-Mile Race.

The organizers were H. S. Owen, F. D. Owen, Max Hansmann, L. P. Elmolf, F. G. Wood, L. N. Jesunofsky and Charles Krouskoff. F. D. Owen was the first captain. It was the second bicycle club in the United States, and by 1896 had 150 members. In 1883 the clubhouse of the Capital Bicycle Club was in Eighth street, between E and F streets. It then removed to 409 Fifteenth street.

On June 11 and 12, 1883, the club sponsored racing at Athletic Park, Higham, Prince, Tom Harrison, the ex-champion of the world, and others competing for a prize of $350.

The fall meet of the club opened October 4 of that year, when the feature was a 3-mile professional race which was won by John Keen, of England, the new British champion. The following day Keen was beaten by J. S. Prince, of Washington. On October 17 there was another race at Athletic Park between Keen, Higham and Prince, a 15-mile sweepstake for a purse of $500 which was won by Keen; time, 49:07¼. Such were the excitements of the early Eighties in Washington. How we were thrilled!

On October 26, 1883, there was run at Athletic Park, the first 100-mile bicycle race ever held in the United States by amateurs on an outdoor track. It was won by Midgely, of Worcester; time, 7 hours 25 minutes 52⅘ seconds, or about 13½ miles an hour.

There were a number of interesting bicycle events in 1884 worthy of remembrance. It was a rather notable year for the riders.

In May, 1880, about 40 pioneer cyclists met at Newport, R. I., and organized a national club which afterwards became the League of American Wheelmen. The Washington Cycle Club, the second in this city, was then the District's only representative in the new organization. It grew rapidly, and on May 19, 1884, held its annual meet in this city. The Capital Bicycle Club, although not a member, participated, and all Washington welcomed the wheelmen, who came from every part of the country.

Famous L. A. W. Parade.

On May 20 there was such a parade on Pennsylvania avenue as this city had never witnessed before, with 800 cyclists in line passing along silently, not a sound, from Capitol to White House.

Later in the day there were bicycle and tricycle races, and a game of bicycle polo at Athletic Park. John Brooks won the 10-mile race, time 36 minutes 3 seconds. B. W. Hanna, of Washington, captain at that time of the Capital Club, won the 3-mile race, time 10 minutes 26½ seconds. The meet concluded with a banquet at Willard's.

On May 26 of the same year Prince won a 10-mile professional race at Athletic Park, time 32:46, one minute slower than the fastest time on record. On September 12, 1884, there were contests at Athletic Park, the principal event being a 2-mile race between the trotting horse, Wildwood, and John S. Prince, who rode a 26-pound "Royal Mail Racer." The prize was $200. The horse won by 8 yards, time 5:50. Prince's time was 5:51, and The Post stated that this, for a bicycle, was the "fastest time ever made in Washington up to this time, and beating the American record by over ten seconds."

On November 17, 1884, at a bicycle tournament at Philadelphia, Prince, the American champion, most ungallantly defeated Miss Elsa Von Blumen, the American "champion lady cyclist," in a 5-mile race for $250. Time, 17:45.

The District of Columbia Division of the League of American Wheelmen, designed to unite all bicyclists in the city regardless of their club affiliations, was organized in November, 1884, the officers being E. Pettingill, chief consul; J. C. V. Smith, vice president; Lewis Flemer, secretary; Frank T. Rawlings, treasurer, and George R. Emmons, representative.

On Thursday, November 27, the Washington Cycle Club, which, on October 29, had moved into its new home on Twelfth street, between K and L streets, formerly occupied by the Washington Collegiate Institute, gave a "run" from the clubhouse to Marlboro, a distance of 23 miles. The fastest time was made by Rex Smith and W. Robertson, who covered it in 1 hour 39 minutes. They rode the old-fashioned "Star" bicycles, the kind with the little wheel in front.

Naturally there were endurance contests, and thus the bicycle introduced a rival to the six-day walking match. At Omaha, on December 11, 1886, John S. Prince won a six-day (48-hour) race for the championship of the world. He made 767 miles and 9 laps, establishing a new world record by breaking the old record by 27 miles.

A new District champion emerged at the 5-mile meet at Athletic Park, on July 23, 1886, when Phil Brown took the Flint Cup from William E. Crist. The tandem race was won by Hanna and L. J. Barber, who defeated Coburn and Senfferle. Crist and Barber, both of the Capital Club, went abroad in the summer of 1888, and Crist took six prizes in nine contests, winning two gold medals in Germany, so it will be seen that Washington talent was of a very high order in this field of sport.

The safety bicycle came in very slowly. One of the first to be seen in Washington was owned by W. E. Singwalt, of the Critic. This was noted at the time by The Post, July 18, 1887. The first advertisement of a popular early model, the spring-fork "Victor," was published in The Post May 6, 1890. After this, the progress of the safety was more rapid, and gradually the old style high-wheel bicycle disappeared. The earlier models of the safety, like the Victor and Columbia, were very heavy, and were equipped with solid rubber tires. With the introduction of the pneumatic tire in the Nineties, bicycling reached its apex, there being many new models of wheels, such as the Stearns, the Sterling, Orient, Crescent, and many others, bicycles of the type we have today.

Rode Down Capitol Steps.

It is remarkable what could be done with the old-style high wheel. On June 17, 1890, H. W. Stacy, of New York, rode from New York to Washington in 2½ days. The actual running time was 27 hours and 34 minutes. He rode an old-fashioned 54-inch Rudge.

Another remarkable feat was performed by H. S. Owen in the late Eighties, when he rode down the east main flight of the Capitol steps on an old-style high-wheel Columbia.

On July 18, 1892, the L. A. W. returned to Washington for its annual meet, and thousands of bicycle riders from every State gathered to enjoy the many miles of smooth streets and to marvel at the best pavements for bicycling to be found anywhere in the Union.

There was a parade on Pennsylvania avenue on the morning of the nineteenth, and for the first time in this or any other city a parade was headed by police mounted on wheels, Washington enjoying the distinction of being the first city to have a bicycle squad. These were officers Kimmell, Hartigan, Oriani, Lyda, Sprinkle, Austin, Eaton and Marshall, under the command of W. S. Parker.

The first prize in the parade was won by the Bridgeport Wheel Club, of Bridgeport, Conn. After the parade there were races at the track on Analostan Island, on the nineteenth and twentieth.

They Rode a "Century."

On September 17, 1893, John J. Fister, of the Georgetown Cycle Club, rode 279.7 miles in 24 hours over the Conduit road, breaking the American record held by L. C. Whal of the Washington Road Club, of 273.8 miles. His triumph did not long endure. On November 13, of the same year E. C. Yeatman covered 311¾ miles in 24 hours over the Conduit road course, and became the new champion. Fister, on September 22, 1894, made 311¼ miles.

By the middle Nineties bicycling amounted to a craze. Wheels were geared high, and handle-bars dropped low, for speed, and the streets were full of riders in knickerbockers, humped over their bars with rounded backs and arched necks. They would spend Sundays in the suburbs, riding a "century."

No cyclist who had not done his 100 miles at a single stretch felt that he was entitled to look his fellowman in the eye. So out into the beautiful country they rode like mad, humped up, eyes on the ground, looking neither to the right nor left, seeing nothing of the beautiful scenery, but only the road ahead.

Of course, there were thousands who were not such extremists, and for these the bicycle did make the country available, and thus the wheel exerted an influence upon Washington suburban development, before the advent of the automobile and rapid street car transit. If the wheel emancipated woman, some nevertheless looked at bicycling askance. President Cleveland, with his highly conservative notions, as late as 1896 drew the line against the ladies of the Cabinet riding the bicycle. But many smart women did it.

The enormous increase in the number of wheels in the city presented a parking problem in the Nineties akin to that of today. So many clerks rode to office that all the government departments were perplexed to know what to do with the "bikes." The sport in this city was further stimulated by a monster cycle show held at the Washington Light Infantry armory on March 18, 1896. It was reflected in an increase of bicycle advertising in The Post, and was notable for being the occasion of the introduction to Washington of that novelty, the "sextet," a wheel ridden by six cyclists, on which remarkable speed records were established.

Fair-Haired Fred Schade.

The same year, so rich in bicycle history, witnessed the rise to fame of another Washington rider. On May 20, 1896, Fred Schade won the championship of the South at Charlotte, N. C., and thrilled the town. He was a handsome, ruddy-faced, blond-haired boy, and became a real hero.

A new project, the International Athletic Park, on the Conduit road, at about the District line, was brought to a successful conclusion, and on May 30, 1896, was dedicated by a meet given by the Washington Road Club, which about this time leased the Hotel Arno, at Sixteenth and I streets, for its clubhouse.

On August 20, 1896, at International Athletic Park, Fred Schade rode the fastest mile ever made by a cyclist in the District up to that time, covering the distance in 2 minutes 2 2-5 seconds. At the Labor Day meet at the same park, September 7, Schade defeated Billy Sims, of the Arlington Wheelmen, in a match race of one mile.

There was another big event at International Athletic Park on October 5, 1896, a national circuit meet under the auspices of the White Flyer Club. Eddie C. Bald won the 1-mile open professional championship of the District. Time, 2:13 3-5. Fred Schade won the 1-mile open amateur, defeating Billy Sims and E. L. Wilson in the finals. Time, 2:23 1-5.

On the streets of the city the bicycle was presenting a problem, which folks of that day, knowing nothing of the coming automobile, thought was a grave one. On July 9, 1896, regulations were adopted limiting the speed of bicycles to twelve miles an hour, and six miles an hour at street crossings.

Famous Athletic Clubs.

Although bicycling monopolized much of the time and interest of the people of Washington during the Eighties and Nineties, there were still other sports and recreations.

Washington in this era really was just learning how to play, and more and more her people were finding the leisure for it as the population increased in wealth. By 1891 there were five major amateur athletic organizations in the city with a total membership of 2,500. These were the Columbia Athletic Club, the most famous institution of the kind Washington has ever known, then in its new clubhouse on G street near Eighteenth, with a membership of 1,500; the Y. M. C. A., then at 1409 New York avenue, with a membership of 500; the Capital Bicycle Club, Fifteenth street just south of E; the Washington Light Infantry Athletic Association, in its own armory, and the Potomac Athletic Club, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Baseball in these two decades became at last firmly established. They witnessed a number of changes in grounds, from old Capitol Park, at New Jersey avenue and D street, to the new Capitol Park, and eventually to the present location on Georgia avenue. In 1883 it was realized that the old Capitol Park, where the Maltby building was erected in 1888, would eventually have to be abandoned, and plans were made for converting the circus grounds at Ninth and S streets into a baseball park. Games were planned that year with the Inter-State Baseball Association. Local games continued to be played at Capitol Park during 1884.

On August 3 of that year the Washington club of the American Association disbanded. "It has been a financial wreck," said The Post, "and has for some weeks kept at the bottom of the association schedule."

Some Old Washington Players.

The Nationals were then composed of Wise, pitcher, Moore, left field; Baker, catcher; Evers, second base; Reeder, right field; Deasley, shortstop; Green third base; Voss, first base, and Gunson, center field.

The National League at this time embraced teams representing Boston, Providence, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit. The American Association had embraced the following teams: Metropolitan, Columbus, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Athletics, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Toledo, Indianapolis and, for a while, Washington. In those days it was a case of "in and out" with Washington.

There was also in 188 an "Amateur Baseball League" in Washington. The Post said, September 6, 1884:

THE AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Arrangements for the Games—Names of the Players in the Several Clubs.

The Amateur Baseball League of the District met at 907 Seventh street last night. The Columbus Mutuals were not present and were dropped from the list by a unanimous vote. The East Washington Stars were elected to fill the vacancy. The admission fee for each club was fixed at $5, to be paid Monday evening next. Mr. H. C. Hunterman was elected treasurer and umpires were chosen as follows: Frank Howard, J. M. Hogan, R. M. Larner. The umpire's fee was fixed at $2, and the city papers will be relied upon for the scores. The secretary was granted the right to select substitute umpires for any game.

It was voted that in case any club failed to appear at a scheduled game a fine of $5 would be imposed. In case any club may drop out of the association the Pension Office Club will be admitted to fill the vacancy. By a vote the representatives of the clubs present were asked to submit the names of their players in order that no professionals might be admitted. The clubs reported are as follows:

D. C.'s—Manager, Leopold Weiss; players, Ready, Heck, Chappell, Gleason, Swartz, Ruppert, Breem, Noone, Schroth, Fiddler, Mullins, Dunn, Willis.

East Washington Stars—R. L. Todd, John Ward, John Bressler, Frank Cockrell, George Drayer, Will Reese, J. H. Fishtack, Will Ryan, Hod Reynold, Harry Coldwell, Harry Moran, Will McGivern.

B Streets—Chapple, Leishear, Shoomaker, Schroth, Winkerman, Walker, Hughes, Jarboe, King, Gerhardt, Clancy, Sanford, Colliflower.

Falcons—Manager, J. McCarthy; players, Page, Kinsloe, McCarthy, D. Collins, T. Collins, H. Wright, Mallory, Javins, S King, Wood.

Waverlys—T. E. Ryan, Howard Wall, W. H. Harrison, W. M. Gerard, C. H. Kalbfus, Clinton Robinson, E. L. Yewell, W. A. McKee, Robert Noone, Frank White.

Germantowns—J. McCarty, C. King, F. Gwin, G. Knight, H. Hoover, E. Preston, W. Houck, E. Eagleston, B. Brown.

In the Eastern League.

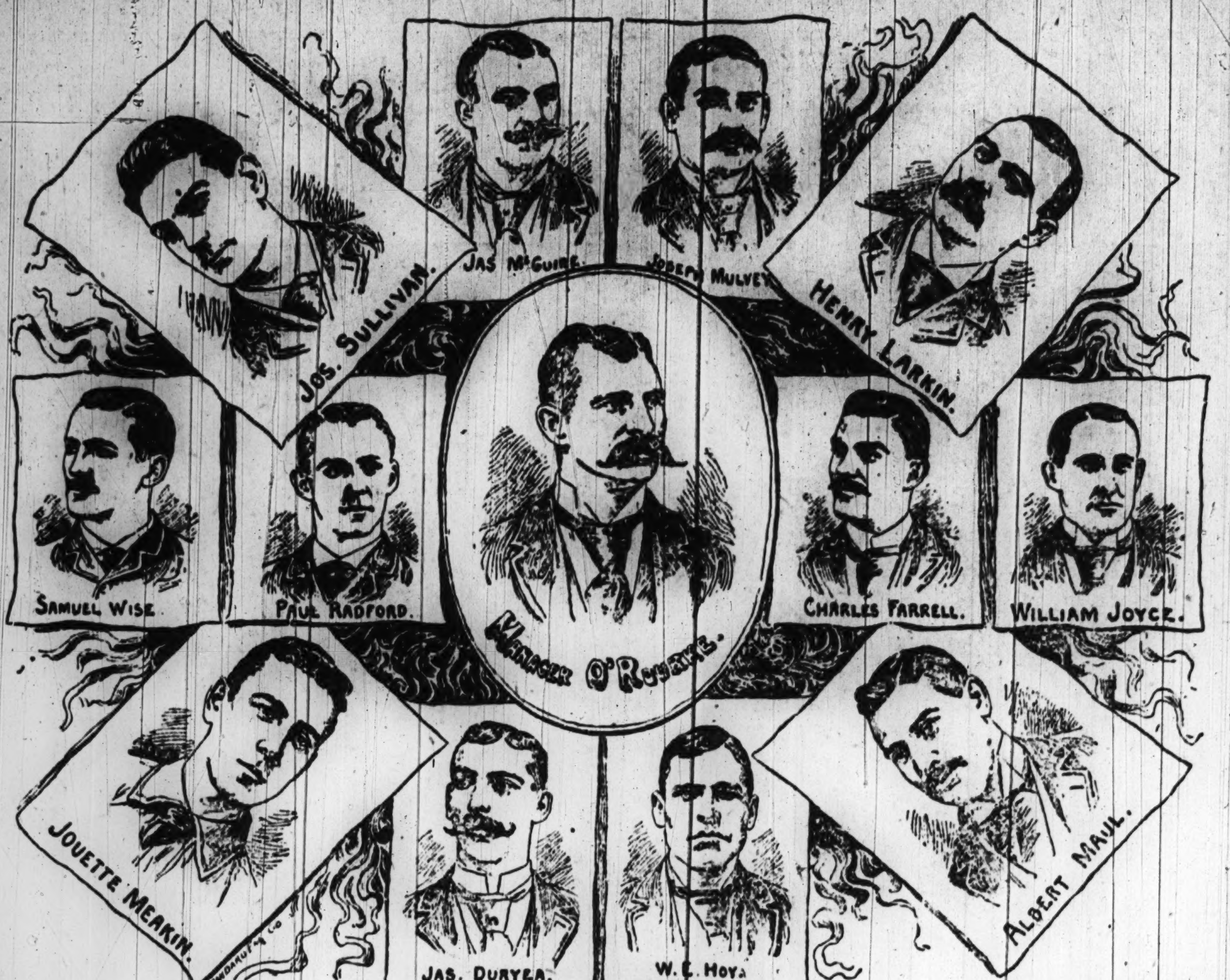
At a meeting on November 26, 1884, the following officers of the National Baseball Club were elected: President, Robert C. Hewett; vice president, Daniel O'Brien; treasurer, Charles E. White; secretary, W. F. Hewett; manager, M. B. Scanlon.

On December 12 of the same year, at a meeting in Philadelphia, the Washington Nationals were admitted to membership in the reorganized Eastern League, and Mr. Scanlon was elected a director. The Nationals had tried to get into the American Association, but were not admitted.

On June 24, 1885, H. B. Bennett succeeded Mr. Scanlon as manager of the Nationals, and the team began the season as follows: Baker, first base; Fulmer, left field; Powell, right field; Hoover, center field; Knowles, second base; White, shortstop; Barr, pitcher; Gladmon, third base; Cook, catcher; Gagus, pitcher.

On Saturday, August 22, 1885, Barr pitched the Nationals to a "no hit no run" victory over the Virginians, at Capitol Park. The Post said of this game that Barr's exhibition in the pitching box had never been equaled in the history of baseball in Washington. Only one man of the Virginians reached first base, and that was on an error by White, who was playing at shortstop. The score was 3 to 0.

The Nationals of 1885 were a great team. It undoubtedly would have won the pennant, but by October the Eastern league, originally of eight clubs, had dwindled until only Washington, Newark and Trenton remained, so $1,750 in the hands of President Ballard was divided equally among the


JOS. SULLIVAN.
JAS. McGUIRE.
JOSEPH MULVEY.
HENRY LARKIN.
SAMUEL WISE.
PAUL RADFORD.
MANAGER O'ROURKE.
CHARLES FARRELL.
WILLIAM JOYCE.
JOUETTE MEAKIN.
JAS. DURYEA.
W. E. HOY.
ALBERT MAUL.
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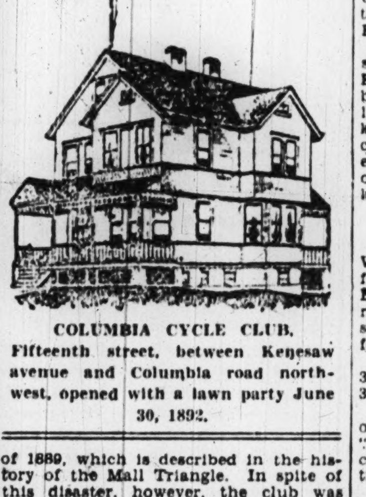
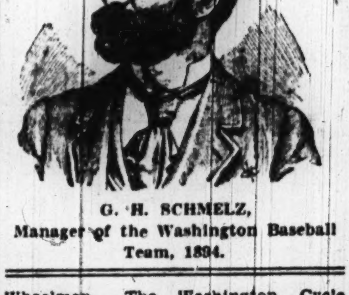
The Washington Baseball Club in 1893.

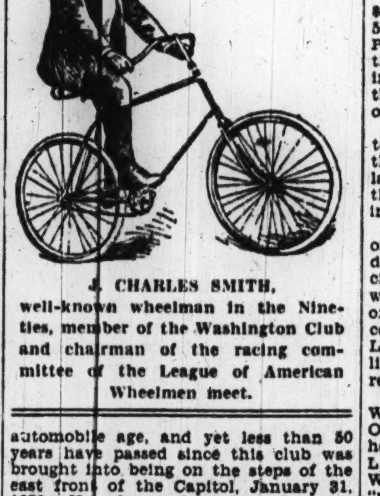
From The Post, April 2, 1893.



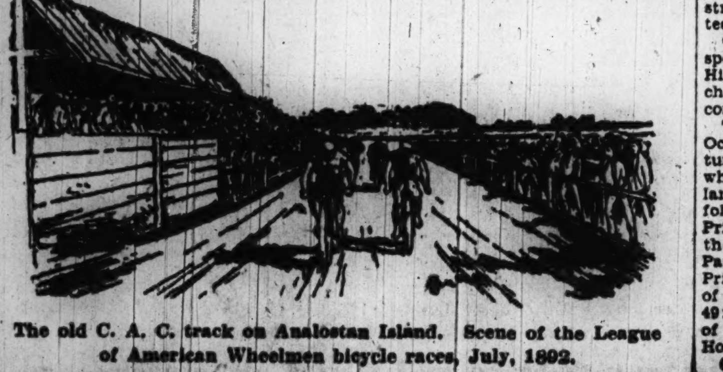
COLUMBIA CYCLE CLUB.
Fifteenth street, between Kenesaw avenue and Columbia road northwest, opened with a lawn party June 30, 1892.



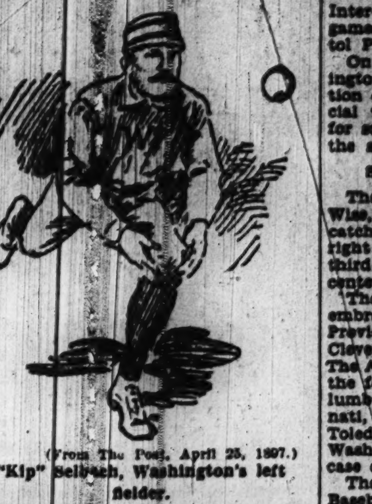
G. H. SCHMELZ,
Manager of the Washington Baseball Team, 1894.



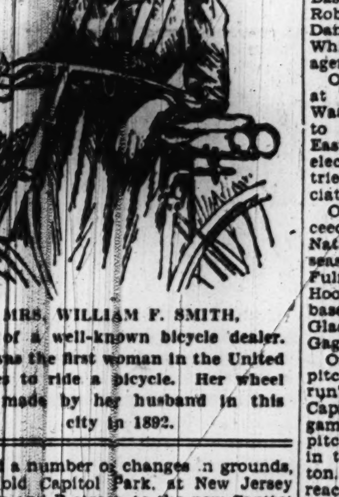
J. CHARLES SMITH,
well-known wheelman in the Nineties, member of the Washington Club and chairman of the racing committee of the League of American Wheelmen meet.



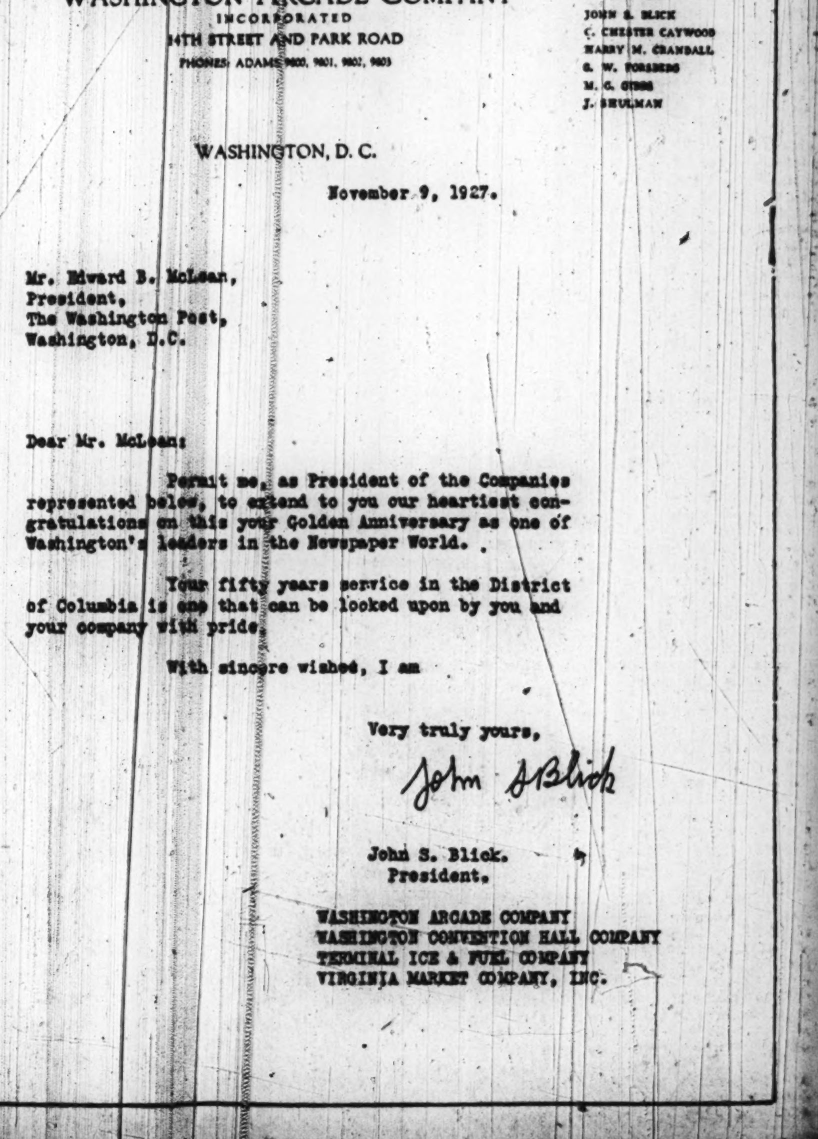
The old C. A. C. track on Analostan Island. Scene of the League of American Wheelmen bicycle races, July, 1892.



(From The Post, April 25, 1897.)
"Kip" Selbach, Washington's left fielder.



MRS. WILLIAM F. SMITH,
wife of a well-known bicycle dealer. She was the first woman in the United States to ride a bicycle. Her wheel was made by her husband in this city in 1892.



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 9, 1927.

Mr. Edward B. McLean,
President,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McLean:

Permit me, as President of the Companies represented below, to extend to you our heartiest congratulations on this your Golden Anniversary as one of Washington's leaders in the Newspaper World.

Your fifty years service in the District of Columbia is one that can be looked upon by you and your company with pride.

With sincere wished, I am

Very truly yours,

John S Blick

John S. Blick.
President.

WASHINGTON ARCADE COMPANY
WASHINGTON CONVENTION HALL COMPANY
TERMINAL ICE & FUEL COMPANY
VIRGINIA MARKET COMPANY, INC.

EARLY NATIONALS HAD DIFFICULTY STAYING IN MAJOR LEAGUE

BALL CLUB FORCED BACK INTO MINORS FOR SEVERAL YEARS

Horse Racing Very Popular in the Eighties at Track in Ivy City.

PATROCLES PAID $622 FOR FIRST PLACE IN 1887

Polo, Archery and Prize Fighting Introduced in City for First Times.

members of the three teams. Washington took the trophy, a silver punch bowl.

It seemed certain toward the last of the season that Washington would be admitted to the American Association the following year. However, instead, at the tenth annual convention of the National Baseball League, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, November 19, 1885, Washington was admitted to membership in place of Buffalo. At last a dream had come true, and the Nationals were in major baseball for the first time.

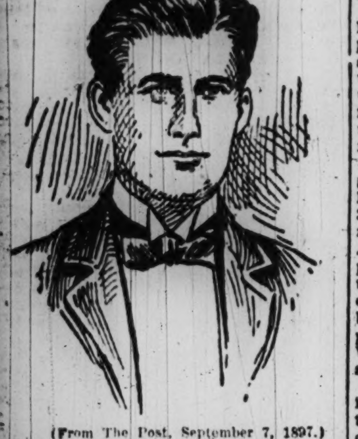
The Post congratulated the National League on admitting the local club, and said editorially:

"Let the Nationals do but half as well next year and Washington will be satisfied. She has at last obtained an entry into good baseball society and is altogether in a holiday mood."

Almost immediately the stock in the club was increased from $4,000 to $20,000. On December 3, 1885, at a meeting of the National League at Chicago, the action taken at New York admitting Washington was rescinded, and the hopes of the Nationals fell. It was bitter! But again, December 20, the National League once more changed its mind, and Washington on that date was formally confirmed in its membership in the National League, as reported in The Post December 21, 1885. Even then the question wasn't settled, and that winter it looked as though Washington might be dropped. Finally, on January 16, 1886, a special committee of the National League, composed of A. H. Soden, of Boston; A. G. Spalding, of Chicago; John B. Day, of New York, and A. J. Reach, of Philadelphia, voted to keep Washington in.

Riots at the Ball Park.

The Nationals' first season in major company was disastrous, and many of the games were riotous, the police at times firing over the heads of the crowds to restore order. The admission to the games was 25 cents. M. B. Scanlon, after being in and out, finally resigned as manager August 20, Umpire Gaffney being appointed in his place. The National Baseball Club as reorganized was incorporated February 2, 1886, the incorporators being A. T. Britton, M. B. Scanlon, R. M. Drinkard, C. E. White, R. C. Hewett and H. B. Bennett.


(From The Post, September 7, 1897.)
ROBERT BRESNAHAN.

Four days later the club leased from W. M. Galt and Thomas W. Smith the whole square of ground between F and G streets and North Capitol street and Delaware avenue northwest for five years at an annual rental of $500 the first year, $1,000 the second year, and $1,250 the last three years. The property provided a new park 800 by 400 feet.

The same date, February 6, 1886, H. B. Bennett retired from the presidency of the club, being succeeded by R. C. Hewett. Charles E. White remained as treasurer, and Walter Hewett was secretary. Mr. Scanlon was a director.

The Nationals' first preseason game as a major team in the National League was played at the new Capitol Park, North Capitol and G streets, April 2, 1886, and the home nine was defeated by Wiman's Staten Island Metropolitans, 4 to 5. The local club was then made up as follows: Paul Hines, center field; Phil Baker, first base; Crane, right field; Jim Knowles, second base; Mike Hines, catcher; Barr, pitcher, Gladmon, third base; Davy Force, shortstop; Carroll, left field; Gilligan, catcher; Wizard Shaw, pitcher. The team had been got together hastily, and was not then uniformly dressed.

The "Lucky Seventh."

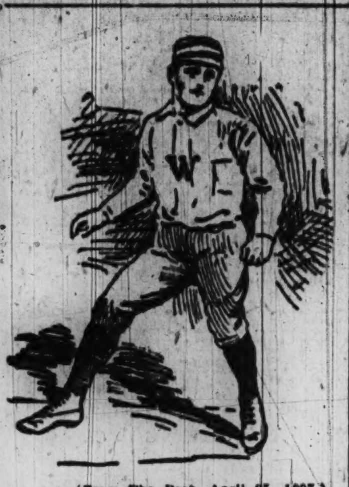
In this game there was a seventh-inning rally by the home team, but, although the origin of the "lucky seventh" is obscure, there are references to it in Washington baseball chronicles even earlier than this date. The Metropolitans won the next game also, and the visitors were elated, for, as The Post reported, "they took out of town with them $400!"

The first local game of the regular championship season of the National League in 1886 was played April 29, the Nationals vs. Harry Wright's Philadelphia team. Washington made a good start, winning by the score of 6 to 3. Meanwhile Joe Start had joined the team as first baseman. The National League then comprised Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Kansas City, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia.

Washington opened the season of 1887 at Capitol Park, the Nationals being defeated by Boston, 4 to 9. The Nationals were then made up as follows: Carroll, left field; Hines, center field; Mack, catcher; Whitney, pitcher; Farrell, second base; Kreig, first base; Schoch, right field; Myers, shortstop; Donnelly, third base; O'Brien, utility; O'Day, pitcher.

In 1888 the Nationals went South early in March, establishing their first training camp at New Orleans. Some of the players were Jim Whitney, Tom Deasley, Jimmy Donnelly, Frank Gardner, Connie Mack, Billy O'Brien, a famous home-run slugger of the time; S. S. Dailey and John Irwin. The team at this time was being called the "Senators," a name which still persists.

Robert C. Hewett, the first man in Washington to identify himself with professional baseball on a large scale, and the president of the club, died August 30, 1888. He had been the most generous contributor to the sport in the city for 20 years. His son, Walter F. Hewett, succeeded him as president, and L. E. Burkett was secretary and treasurer.


(From The Post, April 25, 1897.)
"Gene" De Montreville, Washington's short stop.

Baseball Salaries in 1888.

On November 24, 1888, Walter Hewett bought the release of the famous baseball player, John M. Ward, from New York, for $12,000, the highest price ever paid up to that time for a player. Ward was in Europe, and Mr. Hewett went there to sign him up, and offered him the highest salary which up to that time had ever been offered to a ball player—$5,000 per annum. He was to be captain and shortstop. This was reported in The Post, February 10, 1889. Ward was temperamental, however, and balked, the deal fell through, and on April 13 the Nationals signed John F. Morrill, of Boston, as captain and first baseman at $4,000 a year. He was given his release July 6. Washington finished the season of 1889 in sixth place.

The following year Washington lost its National League franchise, and Mr. Hewett announced that the Nationals would be represented in the Atlantic Association. This was accomplished March 25, 1890. Back to the minors! What a hard blow to local pride!

Meanwhile a new baseball ground, Atlantic Park, was obtained at Seventeenth and T streets northwest, which was dedicated Saturday, April 19, 1890, when the championship season was opened. Washington was defeated by Hartford, 13 to 15. The Nationals then included Bader, centerfield; Jordan, left field; Gleason, shortstop; Whistler, first base; Hill, third base; Bird, right field; O'Brien, second base; Nicholas, catcher; Riddle, catcher; and Phillips, Maloney, and McCoy, pitchers.

First Sunday Baseball.

The first professional game of Sunday baseball ever played in the vicinity of Washington was played at the driving park at St. Asaphs, Sunday, June 15, 1890, between Washington and Wilmington, and was won by the former, 23 to 14. The railroads ran special trains, and there was a large crowd from this city and Alexandria. Another game was played Sunday, June 22, Washington again defeating Wilmington, 12 to 4. On Sunday, June 29, Sheriff Beach, of Alexandria County, broke up the game, and the players and James Dunn, ticket taker, were arrested.

A justice of the peace, "Squire" Drummond, was present, and an impromptu court was set up in the judges' stand of the race track. Fines of $2 were imposed. Washington claimed the game by the score of 9 to 7. The report in The Post at the time discloses that these Sunday contests were official league games.

President Hewett was trying hard to give Washington Sunday baseball, but he was becoming discouraged. On June 30, 1890, he assigned the Washington franchise in the Atlantic Association to A. W. Coleman. The club owed the players considerable back salary, and things went from bad to worse. The club returned to Capitol Park to play, but finally on August 5 the disgruntled players didn't show up for the game, and Washington was out of the Atlantic Association.

In 1891 Washington was in the American Association. On January 29 of that year articles were signed by the officers of the "National Base Ball Club" and Col. Enoch Totten, by which the former obtained a five-year lease "of the property at the head of Seventh street near the Boundary." This, the present baseball park, was formerly known as "Baier's Seventh Street Park." It was necessary to cut down 125 majestic oak trees and fill the stumpholes with red clay to convert the place into a baseball park.

At Seventh Street Park.

The new baseball grounds, where the Nationals have been ever since, were opened for the first time Monday, April 13, 1891, a crowd of 4,000 being in attendance. Boston shut out the "New Senators," as The Post called the local team, 6 to 0. Following is the box score of this historic game, as reported in The Post:

Wash'ton.	R	H	O	A	E	Boston.	R	H	O	A	E
Hatfield,ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Brown,cf...	1	3	0	0	0
Beecher,lf.	0	0	3	1	0	Joyce,3b...	1	0	0	3	0
Dunlap,2b.	0	1	1	2	1	Brouth's,1b.	1	1	15	0	0
Visner,rf..	0	0	1	0	0	Rich'd'n,lf..	0	1	3	0	0
Hines,cf...	0	0	1	0	0	Farrell,rf,c.	1	2	3	2	0
M'Query,1b	0	0	7	0	0	Radford,ss..	0	1	2	5	0
McGuire,c.	0	1	7	1	0	Stricker,2b.	1	1	0	2	0
Smalley,3b	0	0	1	3	1	Haddock,p..	1	2	0	5	0
Carsey,p...	0	1	0	0	0	Murphy,c...	0	0	4	0	0
						Dowd,rf....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals...	0	3	24	10	2	Totals...	6	11	27	17	0

Washington .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boston .... 0 0 1 0 2 2 1 0 x—6

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Stricker and Brown (2). Three-base hit—Brouthers. Stolen bases—Hatfield, Carsey, Brown (2), and Richardson. Double plays—Beecher and McGuire; Stricker, Radford and Brouthers. Bases on called balls—Off Carsey, 4; off Haddock, 3. Struck out—By Carsey, 3; by Haddock, 7. Passed balls—McGuire, 1; Farrell, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Boston, 6. Umpire—Jones.

The same day the amateur season for the championship of the District opened on Analostan Island, when the Columbia Athletic Club defeated the Y. M. C. A., 10 to 3.

On April 25 the directors of the Nationals replaced Sam Trott as manager with Charley Snyder, and on July 30 Snyder was in turn succeeded by Dan Shannon. Boston won the championship of the American Association in 1891, and Washington finished the season in last place with a percentage of .328.

Purchased by Wagner.

The following year, January 4, 1892, the National Club was sold by Henry M. Bennett, M. B. Scanlon et al. to George W. Wagner, of Philadelphia, the new officers, in addition to Mr. Wagner, who was president, being F. S. Elliott, vice president; William Wagner, secretary and treasurer, and William Barnie, manager. The latter retired April 18, and was succeeded by Arthur Irwin. Of the 29 stockholders, 26 sold to Wagner. In March the Nationals went to Savannah, Ga., for a month of spring training.

The rejuvenated "Senators," entering the National League again in 1892, opened the season April 12, being defeated by Boston, 4 to 14. They were now back in major league company.

The National League, just reorganized, then consisted of twelve teams—Boston, New York, Louisville, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Boston won the championship, and Washington finished the season, October 24, in eleventh place.

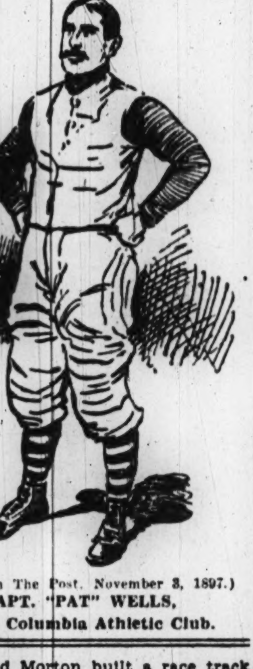
The year 1893 found Washington still in the National League, with Jim O'Rourke as the new manager. At the opening of the season in Washington, April 27, the home team defeated the famous Baltimore Orioles, 7 to 5, "an enormous crowd of 3,313 happy cranks," as The Post described the opening, witnessing the sport. For a short time the Nationals led the league, but they finished the season in the cellar.

G. H. Schmelz became the manager of the Nationals in 1894, but he did little better with the team, which ended in next to last place, the Baltimore Orioles taking the championship. The team finished in ninth place in 1896, and again that year the Orioles won the pennant.

Some Early Race Tracks.

After rowing, bicycling and baseball, the horse perhaps was the chief source of diversion in the Eighties and Nineties, as it had been from the very earliest times. While the first race track in the city was about where Washington Circle now is—Christian Hines in his "Early Recollections of Washington City," says it was "somewhere between F and K and Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets."—the best-known of the early centers of horse racing was Holmead's race track at the head of Fourteenth street at the Boundary. The extension of Fourteenth street was through this track. It was a mile track and there was racing there in the Thirties and Forties under the auspices of the National Jockey Club.

This track went into decline about 1846, and racing in Washington was dead in the early Fifties. In 1853 a man named Morton built a race track near the south end of the Long Bridge, and, while it was not a success, it is interesting to recall that in later years this locality was intimately identified with all aspects of horse racing.


(From The Post, November 3, 1897.)
CAPT. "PAT" WELLS,
Of the Columbia Athletic Club.

In the Eighties the popular racetrack was at Ivy City, a little northeast of Kendall Green, now a thickly-populated section of the city, but then far out in the country.

The spring meet opening on May 17, 1882, brought society out in force, President Arthur, a lover of good horses, driving out with Mrs. John Davis as his companion. They sat in the upper piazza of the new clubhouse "which had just been built." Young Chester A. Arthur, jr., was there on horseback, "covered with mud," as The Post described him. The judges of the races were Senator Beck, of Kentucky, former Senator Lewis, and Mr. Thomas Doswell. In the last race of the second day "Col. Sprague," an outsider, won and paid $760 to $1 in the "French pools."

Back at Benning.

There were spring and fall meets at Ivy City through the Eighties. On May 5, 1887, there was a sensation at the track, when in the first race "Patrocles" won by three lengths ahead of the favorite, "Pasha," and the French mutuels paid $622.25. Charles A. Towle and Charles M. Ogden, newspaper correspondents, held the only tickets on the winner. There was a gay society crowd in attendance, including Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, who was then visiting Washington.

The racing at Ivy City during the season of 1887 was reasonably profitable, a balance of $14,600 being on the right side of the ledger. In this year there was considerable strife over the election of the officers of the National Jockey Club, with two or three tickets in the field. Finally, on December 5, the following were elected: F. B. McGuire, president; H. D. McIntyre, secretary; P. H. Christman, treasurer; and the following vice presidents: Joseph C McKibben, Hallet Kilbourn, Dr. Smith Townshend, C. C. Duncanson, and Frank K. Ward. The executive committee was P. H. Christman, William Dickson, F. M. Draney, G. M. Oyster, jr., O. C. Green, Frank Hollingshead, J. J. Hallister, J. C. McGinn, and John R. Kelly.

Toward the close of the Eighties another racing project was carried out successfully, and on Sunday, March 30, 1890, a new clubhouse at Benning, on the site of an old one long antedating Ivy City, was christened by Charles Schwartz with the conventional bottle of wine. The new track was formally opened on Tuesday, April 1, 1890, when a crowd of 2,000 went out to see the races. There was great praise for the enterprise of the Washington Jockey Club. The judges were Clarence McDowell, F. Schwartz and C. Childs; the timers, F. M. Draney, president of the club, and John R. Kelly. The new track was a great improvement over the old Ivy City track. Spring trotting races were held, beginning Tuesday, April 29.

Dumblane Club Races.

However, the reopening of the old Benning track, which did not prove successful, did not immediately end racing at Ivy City, as disclosed by The Post of May 1, 1890, which contains an account of the resumption of racing there by the Dumblane Hunt Club, of which, at that time, the officers were S. S. Howland, president; George Hellen, secretary, and Woodbury Blair, H. Rozier Dulany, P. L. Drayton, W. C. Lustis, Prof. Emmons, Ben Hellen, S. S. Howland, Robert Neville, John Sanford and Senator E. O. Walcott, stewards. The judges of the races were Senator Blackburn of Kentucky; Senator Hearst of California and Nelson Brown.

Society flocked to Ivy City for the Dumblane Hunt Club, pioneer country club of Washington, was the smartest social institution in the city. Lady Pauncefote was there with Miss Audrey Pauncefote; Mme. Guzman, Mr. Stilson Hutchins, who gave a tally-ho party in honor of his fiance, Miss Keeling, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, and Miss Leiter; Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCawley and many other leaders of fashion. It was a gala occasion.

The first races held under the auspices of the Chevy Chase Club, successor of the Dumblane Club, were held at Ivy City May 15 and 16, 1893. In the early Eighties Washington had a polo club, of which Mr. George Boyd was one of the leading spirits, and in 1883 it was invited to send a team to Newport to play. The team was composed of H. Boyd, A. T. Riddle, George S. Hobbs and W. J. Murphy.

Polo at Chevy Chase.

All recollection of early polo in Washington appears to have been lost, however, for a game played at the Chevy Chase Club on April 21, 1894, was described by The Post at the time as the first game of polo ever played in the District of Columbia. The contest was between two club teams, the Reds, composed of Messrs. Robert J. Collier, Halloway, William C. Marron and H. M. Earle, and the Blacks, Clarence Moore, George W. Ryder, Louis Earle and George C. Broome.

On Saturday, May 25, 1895, what was described at the time as the first match game of polo ever played in Washington, took place at the Chevy Chase Club. The contest was between the Chevy Chase team and a team from the Cavalry stationed at Fort Myer. This appears to have been the first formal match polo game ever played in the District. The game was interrupted by rain, and was finished the following Saturday, June 1. It was won by Chevy Chase.

Additional racing facilities were given the people of Washington when, on Thursday, May 24, 1894, a new track was opened at Alexander Island, near the south end of the Long Bridge. This was under the auspices of the Grange Camp Association.

On October 18 of the same year the Virginia Jockey Club opened what became known as St. Asaph's Track, also just across the Long Bridge on the Virginia side of the river. It cost $100,000 and was described as the prettiest three-quarter mile track in the United States. There were 40 days of racing, and also racing at the same time at Alexander Island by the Old Dominion Jockey Club. Gambling went on in full blast.

By Horse and Hounds.

Fox-hunting was a sport much in favor in the Eighties, and the beginning of that decade saw the Prince Georges County Hunt Club of Washington encouraging cross-country riding. Some of the prominent fox-hunters at that time were H. Rozier Dulany, Allan Arthur, Arthur Addison, Charles Thompson, Jesse Brown, E. C. Blunt and George Hellen. There was also the Columbia Hunting Club, and considerable impetus to the sport was given by the opening of the Washington Riding Academy at Twenty-second and P streets northwest on January 14, 1888. J. D. Brown was the proprietor, and a delegation from the New York Riding Club attended the dedication. On January 6, 1894, the Chevy Chase Club inaugurated live stag hunting, which was voted a great success.

In 1895 August Belmont and Col. W. P. Thompson bought a controlling interest in the Washington Jockey Club, and 1896 witnessed a great revival of racing when the club opened its new course at Benning April 18. It was the first time in three years that there had been a meet at this famous old track.

Racing had passed through a trying period, and this opening was the first time in several years that Washington society patronized the sport. It was nearly ten years since the spring stakes of the National Jockey Club, run at Ivy City, had attracted attention throughout the United States.

Mr. Belmont, and the gentlemen associated with him, had provided a new grandstand and clubhouse and a ladies' clubhouse. Those who completed this undertaking with Mr. Belmont were S. S. Howland, Woodbury Blair, H. Rozier Dulany, W. C. Eustis, Ben Hellen, C. T. Havemer and Samuel Ross.

Archery Club Organized.

In April, 1881, fourteen ladies and gentlemen met at the residence of Capt. Wallace A. Bartlett, on Capitol Hill, and organized the Potomac Archery Club, and its first annual meet was held on Analostan Island in May of that year. This was the real beginning of archery in Washington, interest in the sport having been revived by the writings in Scribner's Magazine of Maurice Thompson. On October 7, 1882, the club held a tournament on Columbian Heights, near the college, when there were contests between Washington and Baltimore.

In 1884 there was a series of matches between the Potomac Club and the Robin Hood Archers, of Cincinnati. The following year, June 6, 1885, the Potomac Archery Club held its fifth annual field day, at the Columbian College Grounds, Fourteenth and Euclid streets. Twenty-seven archers took part, some representing the Roger Ascham Archery Club, of Baltimore, and the Sagittarian Club, of Sandy Spring.

Some of the prominent Washington archers of this period were L. W. Maxson, C. F. Randall, J. F. Paret, L. B. Wight and W. S. Maginnis. This was the origin of a sport which has continued to have devotees down to the present day.

There was one sport in the early days the continuing popularity of which was recently demonstrated when 150,000 persons paid nearly $3,000,000 to see a prize fight in Chicago. If we have a Jack Dempsey today, so did we then, and Washington thrilled when on March 14, 1886, the Jack Dempsey of that day defeated George Le Blanche, of Boston, in what was described as the greatest middleweight fight on record. The scene was a quiet place in Westchester County, N. Y., and the stakes were $1,000 a side and a purse of $1,500. The fight went thirteen rounds, and is said to have been one of the best on record. And the gate? Well, it was witnessed by only twenty people. How times have changed!

Some Bloody Prize Fights.

Now Washington, in the old days, enjoyed prize fighting, and a number of more or less bloody battles were fought for the edification of local fans.

One of the early fights took place shortly after dawn on October 6, 1887, "in a cleared space in a thicket at the top of Good Hope Hill, beyond Uniontown." It was between Johnnie Monahan, of Washington, and Billy Young, of Baltimore, and resulted in a decision for Monahan, on a foul, in the eighteenth round. It was stated by The Post at the time that this was one of the first prize fights to have taken place in Washington "in recent years."

There were quite a number of local fights in 1888, the first one on January 6, in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Eighth street southeast. Jimmie Keenan, lightweight champion of Maryland, then a resident of Washington, knocked out Bill Nally in three rounds "of savage fighting" before a breathless crowd of sports.

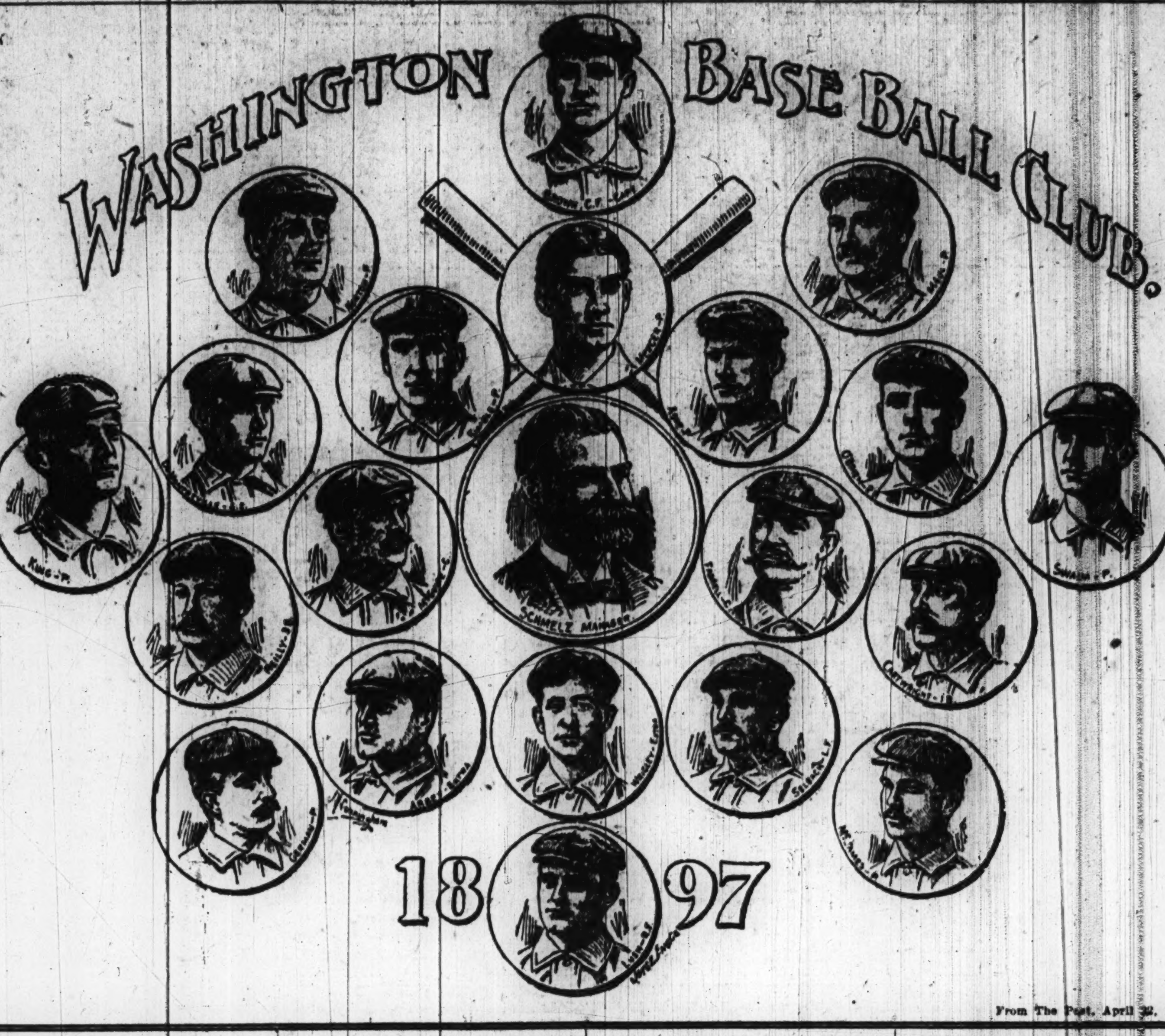
On Sunday, May 20, there was a celebrated fight near Gaithersburg, Md., between Berry Adams, of the Columbia Athletic Club, and Lendgren, of the Potomac Boat Club. Before a crowd of 40, the men went 30 rounds of hard slugging with hard gloves. In the thirtieth round Lendgren knocked Adams down, dislocating his knee, and the fight was awarded to Lendgren, who thus took the amateur title of the District. The Post said it was the first amateur fight that had ever been fought to a finish between District men.

On August 11, 1888, Pete Lally, lightweight champion of Maryland, and Billy McMillan, of England, battled 23 bloody rounds in a secluded spot on the Virginia side of the Potomac, just above Washington, 150 local sports witnessing the mill. Both men were so exhausted they could scarcely stand up in the last round. The referee gave the decision to McMillan.

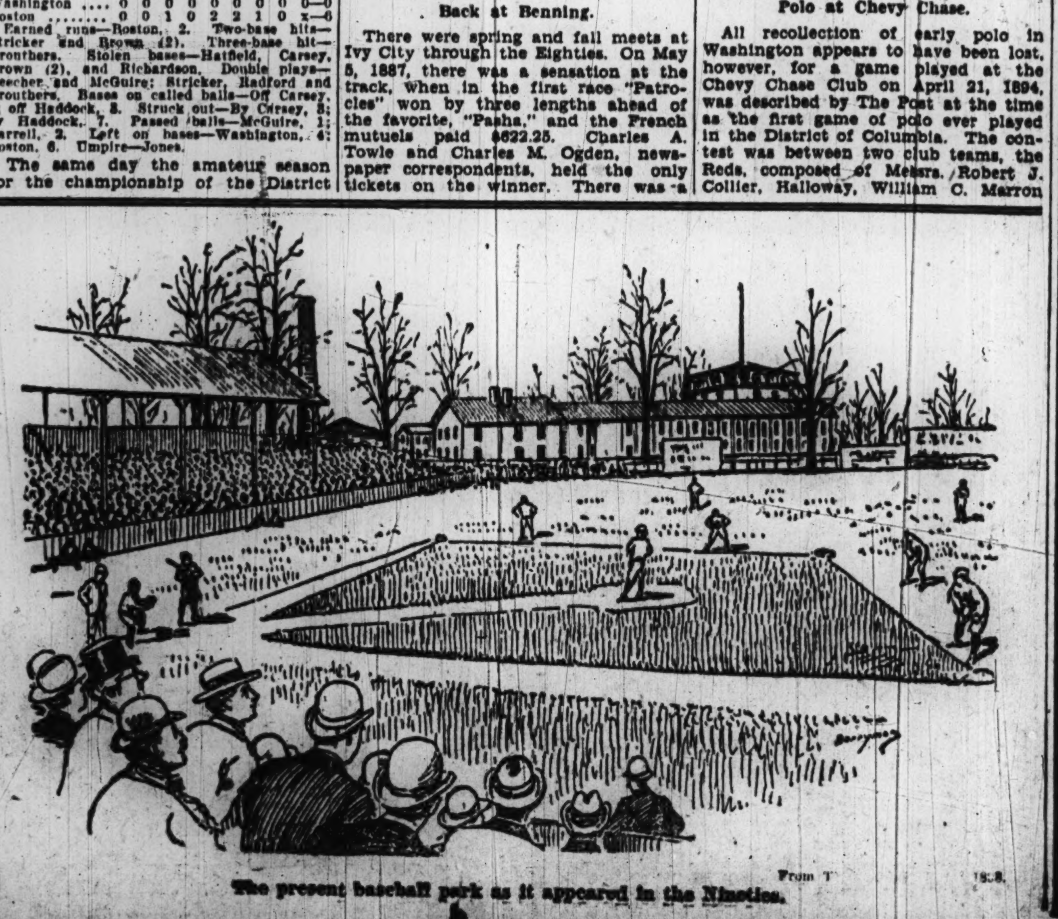
Childs District Champion.

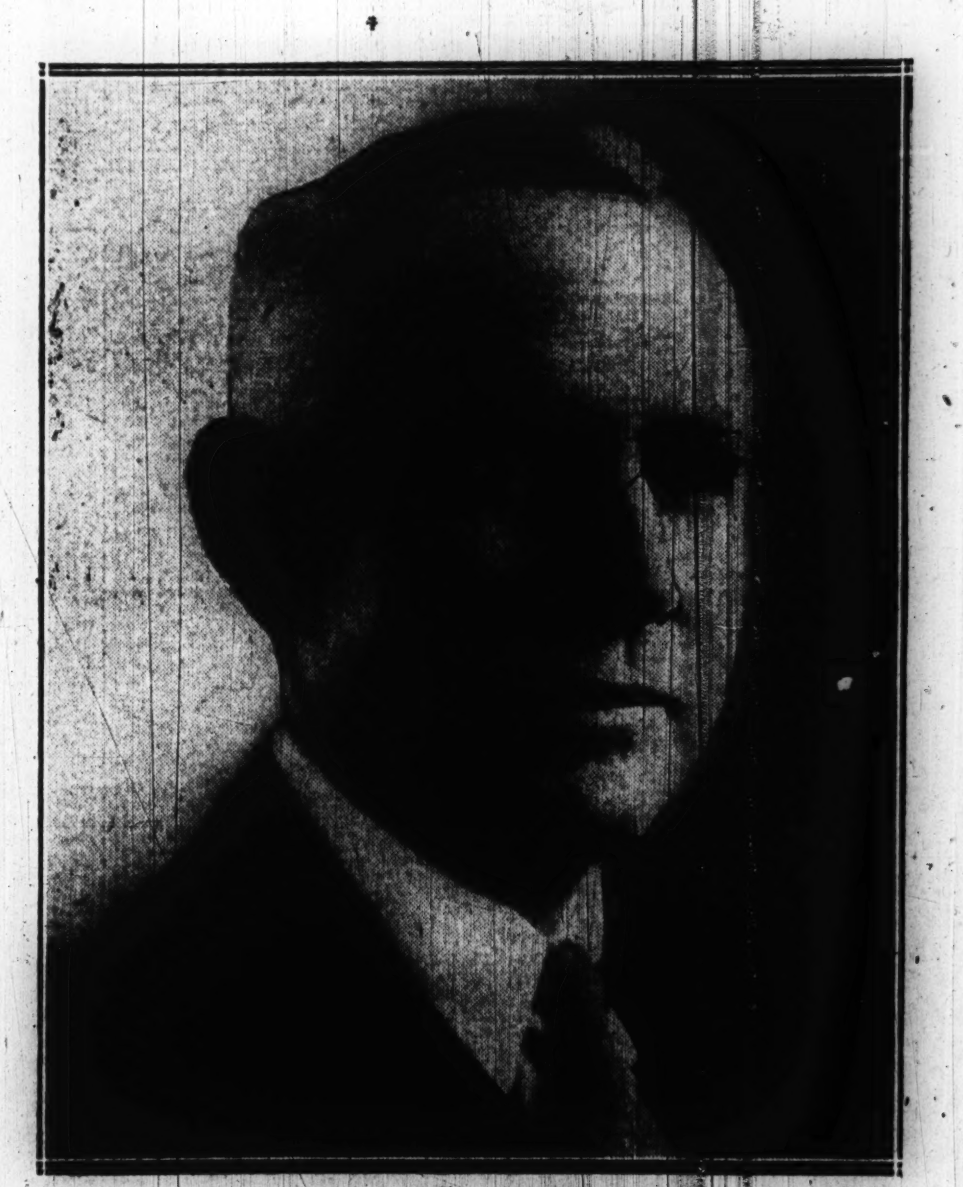
On January 4, 1889, George Northridge, a local heavyweight, stood up against the original Jack Dempsey for three rounds at Kernan's Theater and took a lot of punishment like a man.

Shortly after this a long-anticipated meeting took place, when on the morning of February 11, 1889, George Northridge and James Childs went 22 bloody



From The Post, April 22, 1897.


The present baseball park as it appeared in the Nineties.



CLARK C. GRIFFITH

President Washington Baseball Club

MR. GRIFFITH came to Washington as manager of the Nationals in 1912, and the Capital City has had a good team ever since. Previous to Griffith's arrival no Capital City team had ever finished better than sixth, but in 1912 and 1913, the first two years Griffith was at the helm, the Nationals finished the season in second place. In 1920 Griffith laid down the managerial reins to become president of the club, which position he still holds. Since the Griffith regime began the Nationals have won two American League pennants and one world's championship and have finished in the first division eleven times. Griffith also has given home fans one of the best stadiums in the major leagues.

STUDENTS IN 1889 SERENADED POST FOR ENCOURAGING FOOTBALL

ONLY TWO GRIDIRON TEAMS IN DISTRICT IN EARLY EIGHTIES

Metropolitan Clubmen Organized First Tennis Group Here in 1878.

GOLF CALLED SOCIETY DIVERSION IN 1893

Columbia A. C. Forced to Disband in 1899, Giving Home to Y. M. C. A.

rounds for the heavyweight championship of the District and $200 a side.

The fight was held in a hollow a short distance from the District line, near Good Hope Hill, and was fought to a finish, Childs winning. Billy McMillan was the referee, and Childs was attended by Ned Donnelly and Charles Craven, and Northridge by Jimmy Keenan and Jimmie Foster. The same year Mike Reidy, of Washington, defeated Joe Kennedy, of Philadelphia, in four rounds of hard slugging. The fight was held near River View and was witnessed by a crowd of 150.

The best amateur fight seen by Washington fans for years took place between Northridge and McMillan on April 24, 1890. It was held at Gunston Landing, the steamer Pilot Boy and the tug Keys taking the sports down the river to the scene. Skin gloves were worn and the fight was under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. Northridge won in eighteen rounds.

Walter Campbell, of Philadelphia, was awarded the decision over Bill Nally, of Washington, on April 7, 1891. The fight took place 8 miles from the city.

In the early Eighties Charles G. Godfrey, who had come to Washington in 1863 from Boston, where he had been in the hotel business, was one of the recognized leaders of sporting matters in Washington. Michael Rooney and John Sargeant were also promoters of boxing and other sporting events.

Early Football Games.

Football was much encouraged in Washington by Prof. Angell, of the high school, in the fall of 1885, and although it developed slowly at first, it gradually became an important sport in the athletic life of the city. In 1883 there were only two teams in the District, one at the high school and one at Georgetown College. These two teams seldom met.

In 1884 the Georgetown College team began playing St. Johns Academy, and the high school team played a team that had been organized at Kendall Green College. In 1886 other teams were formed on Capitol Hill; one at the Wallach and one at the Peabody School, and the boys living in the vicinity of Dupont Circle organized the "Duponts." There was also a team known as the "Amateurs," and there were teams at Emerson Institute, the Friends School, and one in Le Droit Park. In 1888 teams were organized at the Franklin and Jefferson Schools.

By 1889 there were eleven teams in the city, and on Thanksgiving Day of that year, November 28, the most important football game in the history of the city up to that time was played at Capitol Park between the Duponts and Georgetown College. It was for the championship of the District and was won by Georgetown before a crowd of 1,500. This was the first public exhibition of football in the history of the District.

Post Encouraged the Sport.

On their way to the game the Georgetown students stopped in front of The Post Building and serenaded The Post in recognition of the encouragement the paper had given to football.

On Christmas Day of the same year, December 5, 1889, the Annapolis Cadets played a picked team representing Washington at Capitol Park. The Post reported that it was the first time that the Naval Academy team had been permitted to play off their own grounds.

It was a rough, scrappy game, and blood was spilled. It was won by the Middies, 24 to 0, although the Washington team was the heavier. The teams were as follows:

Naval Academy.	Positions.	Washington.
Bailey	R E	Hollister
Williams	R.T.	Cash
Buhm	R G.	Wells
Irwin	Center	O'Donnell
Gartley	L.G.	Church
Ritter	L.T.	Tobias
Emrich	L.E.	Williamson
Sullivan	Q B.	Phil King
Catlin	R H.	Sam King
Taylor	L.H.	Taylor
Ford	F B	Barnard

On this same day, in the morning, at Capitol Park, the Kendall Green team defeated the Orient team, the new name of the former "Amateurs."

C. A. C. Defeats Georgetown.

The following year, on Thanksgiving day, November 27, 1890, at Capitol Park, the crack eleven of the Columbia Athletic Club defeated Georgetown College. Two days later it was defeated by Lehigh. The Columbia Athletic Club won the District championship that year by defeating Kendall Green, 40 to 4, December 13, 1890.

Thus was football finally firmly established in Washington as a major sport, much credit being accorded The Post for the steady encouragement it gave.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the important part in the social and athletic life of the Washington of close to half a century ago played by the Columbia Boat Club, parent of the later Columbia Athletic Club. No other Washington institution, not even excepting the Young Men's Christian Association, ever in the history of Washington did more to promote healthful sports and outdoor recreations than the latter club.

The Columbia Athletic Club was a reorganization of the Columbia Boat Club, and was originally incorporated October 20, 1886, which incorporation was amended April 11, 1887. Among the early members who are still living are David S. Barry, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate; Charles H. Bates, prominent attorney; N. Langdon Burchell, William Butterworth, W. W. Chisolm, Joseph H. Cranford, W. L. Crounse, W. H. DeLacy, William M. Dove, Edward H. Droop, Duane E. Fox, M. Leroy Gough, Dr. Thomas V. Hammond, W. B. Hibbs, R. V. Oulahan and many more. Other prominent members in the early days of the famous organization included Rudolph Kauffmann, Victor Kauffmann, Frank Hatton, Hallet Kilbourn, Levi P. Morton, Frank B. Noyes, W. H. Rapley, Sidney Y. Smith, Edward J. Stellwagen, Theodore Roosevelt, at the time he was a member of the Civil Service Commission, and many more of the leaders of the city.

Builds Handsome Clubhouse.

The boathouse was at the foot of Thirty-second street, and the athletic grounds on Analostan Island, where there were frequent field days, with a great variety of games and sports. Later it had a running track, tennis courts, and a baseball field on Fourteenth street extended. In April, 1890, when the club was at the height of its influence and prestige, it obtained fifteen acres of land on the Virginia side of the Potomac between the Long Bridge and Arlington, for an athletic field.

The Potomac Boat Club's senior eight-oared crew. Left to right—Charles Prettyman, coxswain; Granville Gude, Ande Hutterly, captain; Joseph Scannell, Harold Supplee, Carl Rosinski, N. Unger, A. Unger and J. Bittner.

From The Post, July 24, 1927.

The club owned a triangular tract of land on Fifteenth street between Ohio avenue and D street, and it was proposed in the Eighties to build a handsome clubhouse there, but the plan was changed, and in the end a lot on the south side of G street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets was purchased from John R. McLean for $40,000. Here the club built the most up-to-date athletic center the city had ever known, with tracks, gymnasium and swimming pool, at a cost of $125,000.

The club met for the first time in its new quarters on April 24, 1890, J. T. Hood, president, presiding, and on the following day the formal opening occurred, and was a great social success. The fall sports on Analostan Island were held that year on September 25.

One of the most famous athletic events in the history of Washington occurred in that eventful year, when, on October 11, 1890, the third championship meet of the Athletic Union of the United States was held on Analostan Island.

Amateurs from every part of the country took part in the games and contests, which included lacrosse, running events, and all the popular track sports. Some world records were broken, including the world's record at that time for the 100-yard dash, which was won by John Owen, jr., of Detroit, in 9 4-5 seconds. Five thousand spectators witnessed the events.

Famous Club Disbands.

Within five years, however, the Columbia Athletic Club was going into decline. Conditions were changing. In the end it gave up its home at 1732 G street to the Y. M. C. A. The building is still standing and is the old portion of the present property of the Young Men's Christian Association, which purchased it and moved there from its former home at 1409 New York avenue in 1899.

The Columbia Athletic Club indirectly grew out of a split in the Potomac Boat Club in 1880, when some of the members withdrew and organized the Columbia Boat Club, from which, six years later, the athletic club sprang. Capt. H. W. Howgate was the first president. Its first quarters were in the Lemon Building, but these being outgrown the club moved, in 1888, to 809 Fourteenth street. The following year the club again moved, this time at Fifteenth street, back of the old St. Matthew's Church.

When the G street building was sold to the Y. M. C. A. the Columbia Athletic Club moved to an attractive old mansion of an early day at 1409 H street northwest, which it leased, and for a few years the club was kept up by a handful of loyal members who preferred any sacrifice to seeing the famous old name pass out of existence.

The athletic features were abandoned, and it became simply a gentleman's club. Finally the club was disbanded, March 31, 1903, and on April 3 the furnishings of its home were sold at auction and the famous club passed away forever.

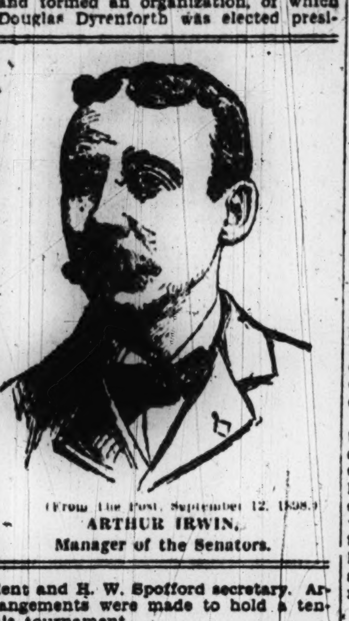
No other club, except perhaps the Metropolitan Club, has ever exerted in Washington such an influence in the promotion of outdoor sports and amusements.

Tennis Comes to Town.

Tennis, golf and polo owe much indirectly to the Metropolitan Club. The first tennis club in the city was organized in 1878 by some members of the Metropolitan, and was called the Washington Tennis Club, the name being changed three years later to the Arlington Tennis Club. The first grounds were on I street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, where there was an asphalt court.

The Maple Tennis Club was the next one organized. Its courts were in Le Droit Park. These two clubs were the beginning of tennis in Washington. The sport for nearly ten years was unorganized. Finally, in 1887, the Southern Lawn Tennis Association was established in Washington, largely through the efforts of Dr. F. P. McLean. In the fall of that year the first tennis tournament ever held in the District of Columbia took place under the auspices of the Southern Lawn Tennis Association.

On March 27, 1888, the tennis players of the city met at the Arlington Hotel and formed an organization, of which Douglas Dyrenforth was elected president and H. W. Spofford secretary. Arrangements were made to hold a tennis tournament.



(From The Post, September 12, 1898.)
ARTHUR IRWIN,
Manager of the Senators.

This was done and the first District lawn tennis tournament in the history of the city was held at Kendall Green, May 28, 1888. In the finals John Pope won the first prize, while the doubles was won by Messrs. McCawley and Stevens, and thus these became the first tennis champions of the District of Columbia.

On September 26, 1888, the best tennis Washington had ever known was witnessed on the courts of the Highlands Country Club. Fred S. Mansfield, champion of the South, won the singles, and Mansfield and F. L. V. Hoppin, of Providence, R. I., the doubles.

District League Organized.

About the middle of May, 1889, the Racquet Club finally succeeded in organizing a District league, the clubs comprising it being the Racquet, Tanglewood, Capital, Columbia Athletic Club, Bachelor and West End. The first series of games began on May 21, 1889.

Other tennis clubs in Washington at this time were the Ione, whose courts were on Twenty-fifth between L and M streets; the Pamsar, on Capitol Hill, and the Taviaqui, R street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets northwest.

The Bachelor Club had at Seventeenth and P streets five of the finest dirt courts in the city. Here on June 4, 1889, the third annual tournament of the Southern Lawn Tennis Association was begun. On July 2 the District tournament was held, the contest being for the Granberry Plaque.

It is not until 1893 that we find the first reference to the game of golf in Washington. Of such comparatively recent origin is this great sport, which now supports countless country clubs in and around the District, involving an enormous investment of capital, and has preempted innumerable acres of public lands in the parks of the city.

The game was introduced by the Washington Golf Club, on whose course the first game ever played in the vicinity of Washington was played in 1893.

Golf Makes Its Bow.

On November 10, 1893, The Post made its first reference to golf, when it reported that "golf is the latest diversion that Washington society has decided to indulge in." The game had been introduced from England and Scotland, at the fashionable summer resorts, only a couple of seasons before.

The Post reported on the above date that the Chevy Chase Hunt Club had arranged temporary links—"as the course over which the game is played is called"—at the club grounds at Chevy Chase. An instructor named Campbell had been brought down from Beverly Farms, Mass.

Col. Henry May had played the game at Newport in 1892, and to him belongs the honor of being really the father of golf in Washington. Alan Johnston, of the British Embassy, was, of course, familiar with golf. Carroll Mercer was another pioneer player in Washington.

It was at the time The Post made its first reference to golf, November, 1893, that the Chevy Chase Hunt Club leased the old Rogers house, the original homestead of the Chevy Chase estate, and at one time the home of Justice Bradley. It was golf which largely contributed to changing the character of this club from a hunt club to a country club.

The first golf tournament ever held in the vicinity of Washington began on April 25, 1895, at the Washington Golf Club, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, whose clubhouse was described at the time by The Post as an "old weather-beaten farmhouse on the highest point of the hill back of Rosslyn." It had been repaired and attractively furnished. There was a nine-hole course.

First District Golf Champion.

The trophy was the President's Cup, offered by Col. Henry May, the president of the club. The tournament was won by A. J. Parsons, who thus became, so to speak, the first District golf champion.

In the same year, 1893, two other sports were gaining a footing in Washington. A bowling league was organized, and toward the end of the year steps were taken to organize a basketball league. The following year the first annual croquet tournament was held.

In the Eighties and early Nineties some of the lovers of swimming were in the habit of going to the east bank of the Tidal Basin for their exercise. They changed into bathing suits in tents or rude shacks or in the thick canebrakes which grew there. What is now a beautifully improved part of Potomac Park was then a wilderness. Where the Munitions Building and Navy Department Building now stand was open water. The west shores of Tidal Basin were lined with dense canebrakes.

Among those who enjoyed swimming in the Tidal Basin was William X. Stevens, a prominent patent attorney, who lived near the National Museum, on Virginia avenue. A little group, of whom Mr. Stevens was the leading spirit, made an informal institution of the Tidal Basin Beach, and Mr. Stevens was an ardent advocate of the establishment there of a public bathing beach. As early as 1890 Senator Ingalls introduced a bill in the Senate with this object in view.

First Bathing Beach Opens.

Congress finally made a modest appropriation, the beach was graded and filled in with sand, and some rough wooden bathhouses were erected immediately west of the Monument. On September 3, 1891, Washington's first public bathing beach was opened, but what should have been a joyous occasion turned out otherwise, for two boys, Harry McGrow, a son of J. L. McGrow, of 947 Twenty-fifth street northwest, and Henry Kiefer were drowned.

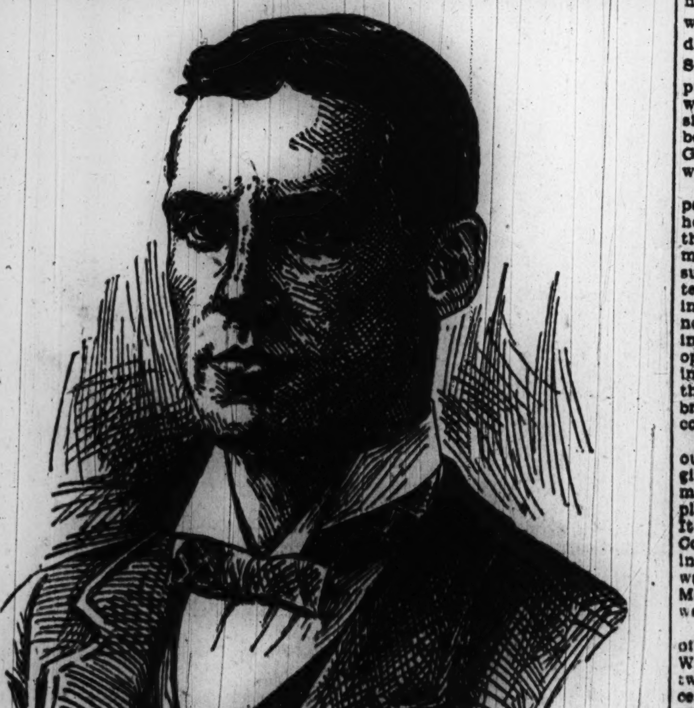
William X. Stevens was the first superintendent of the bathing beach and held that post for many years. He was the father of the present modern swimming pool. Although opened under such sad circumstances, the beach materially reduced the number of drownings around Washington, for the boys now had a place where they could swim in comparative safety. The beach was opened to women on certain mornings, and thus the girls of the city for the first time had a place to swim. It brought the sexes together in healthful comradeship.

Another patron of sports and an outstanding friend of the boys and girls of Washington was Senator Gorman, of Maryland. As a boy he had played baseball on the Monument Lot. It was largely through his efforts that Congress on July 9, 1890, created Washington's first public playground. This was on the White Lot between the Monument and B street. Eight acres were set aside for the purpose.

On July 1, 1895, the Ellipse, south of the White House, was opened as Washington's second playground. These two playgrounds have since then been centers of youthful recreation for the young people of Washington.

There was a grand revival of croquet in 1897, and there were several clubs, the Washington Croquet Club, the Hutchinson Croquet Club, and the Capitol Hill Croquet Club, in this city, devoted to the sport which Max O'Rell called "Presbyterian billiards."

The same year saw an increasing interest in bicycle racing. The Rev. Sam Small, a frequent visitor to Washington, claimed to have ridden the first "cheval-à-pied," imported from France, at New Orleans, in 1867, and there is no record of an earlier claim. By 1897 everybody in the country was on a "bike."



MANAGER TOM BROWN.

From The Post, September 30, 1897.

8,000 at Bicycle Race.

The year of sports opened in Washington in 1897 with a six-day bicycle race in progress at Convention Hall. It ended on January 2, and was won by Waller, the "Flying Dutchman," who finished 1½ laps ahead of Harry Maddox, of Asbury Park. Charlie Ashinger, of New York, was third, and John Lawson, the "Terrible Swede," fourth. It was the biggest bicycle event Washington had ever seen up to that time, and 8,000 people witnessed the finish. There was also ice skating at Convention Hall that winter.

At Athletic Park, on May 31, Fred Schade won the one mile open amateur race. At the Willow Grove track at Philadelphia, on August 7, 1897, the same celebrated Washington rider broke the world's amateur record, doing the fastest one-third mile ever made up to that time, 0:32 4-5, beating the best previous record by 0:1 2-5. Al Moran was another fast Washington rider in the late Nineties.

Nats Eliminate Orioles.

Gus Schmelz was manager of the Washington Baseball Team of the National League that year, and the season opened at National Park on April 22, the Washington team being Lush, right field; De Montreville, shortstop; Baron Selbach, left field; McGuire, catcher; O'Brien, second base; Cartwright, first base; Brown, center field; Reilly, third base, and W'n Mercer, pitcher.

It was Win Mercer, the Walter Johnson of the Nineties, who, on September 30, 1897, at Baltimore, beat the Monumental City's famous old team, 9 to 3, and kept the Orioles out of the championship that year. Boston, by defeating Brooklyn, 12 to 3, in a close race won the pennant. Washington ended the season tied with Brooklyn for sixth place in the 12-club National League.

Basketball was coming in, and the first regular game ever played between teams of girls was played between Central and Eastern High schools on April 10, 1897. Eastern won, 4 to 2.

Burley Knocks Out Raedy.

On October 12, 1897, at the Spa Athletic Club on the Bladensburg road, Nick Burley, of California, defeated Pat Raedy, then the champion of the District, in eight rounds. Tim Hurst was referee. It was a grand fight, Raedy being knocked down three times in the seventh round and three times in the eighth. He took the full count in the last round.

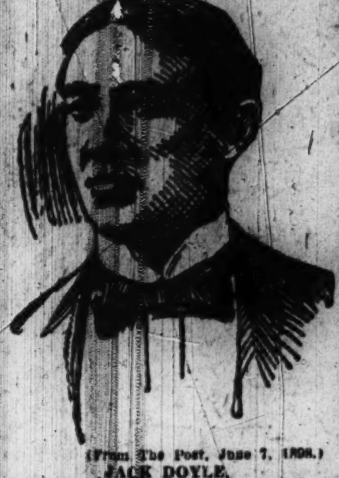
Tom Brown retired as manager of the Washington Nationals on June 6, 1898, and was succeeded by Jack Doyle. Baseball was getting in a bad way.

On May 20, of that year, J. C. Davidson, one of the best-known of Washington tennis players, won the Southern championship on the Bachelors Courts, after trying for it for thirteen years, and on the following day Davidson and J. P. Paret, of New York, won the championship doubles. In 1900 Davidson won the singles championship again by defeating J. P. Paret May 20.

First Horse Show.

On May 4, 1898, Washington had its first metropolitan horse show which was held at Convention Hall. It was a tremendous social success. In later years the horse shows were held on the "Speedway," on a part of the newly reclaimed flats at the foot of Seventeenth street.

Washington was dropped from the National League at the beginning of the season of 1900, when that league was reduced from twelve to eight clubs, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and Boston. There was no professional baseball in Washington that year.



(From The Post, June 7, 1898.)
JACK DOYLE,
who succeeded Tom Brown as manager of the Washington Baseball Club.

A District League, of six clubs, was organized, and there was considerable amateur baseball for a change from professional. The teams were the Eastern Athletic Club, Government Printing Office, Y. M. C. A., Rockville, Alexandria, and the Corcoran Cadets. The season opened on May 20, and on the same day Georgetown University defeated Harvard, at Boston, 6 to 2.

Joins American League.

The same year the American League was organized, at Baltimore, November 12, 1900, and Washington obtained a franchise in it. The American League was then composed of the following eight clubs: Chicago, Detroit, Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Cleveland. James H. Manning was manager of the first Washington club in the American League, and he brought the Kansas City team here in its entirety.

On January 12, 1901, he announced the sale of a one-third interest in the club to Fred Postal, of Detroit, who became president of the club, a position he held until 1903, when Thomas J. Loftus, who succeeded Mr. Manning as manager in 1902, succeeded Mr. Postal as president in 1904.

Washington played its first game in the American league at Philadelphia on April 26, 1901, defeating Connie Mack's Athletics, 5 to 1. Manager Manning had opened a new baseball park at Fourteenth street and Florida avenue northeast, and the first game was played on these grounds on April 29, when Washington defeated the Baltimore Orioles, 5 to 2.

Fire Destroys Stands.

In 1904 the club returned to the grounds at Seventh street and Georgia avenue, and after a period of hard times President Ban Johnson conferred with Benjamin S. Minor, the Washington attorney, who brought about a reorganization which saved the day and kept Washington in major league baseball. Thomas C. Noyes was president of the club then from 1905 to 1911.

The wooden stands of the Georgia avenue park were destroyed by fire in 1911, just before the season was to open, but new concrete stands were rushed to completion.

Benjamin S. Minor succeeded Mr. Noyes as president of the club in 1912, in which year the Federal league tried to put a team in Washington, but failed, as it did also the two succeeding years. Clark Griffith succeeded Mr. Minor as president in 1920, and slowly developed a team which gave Washington the best baseball the city had ever known.

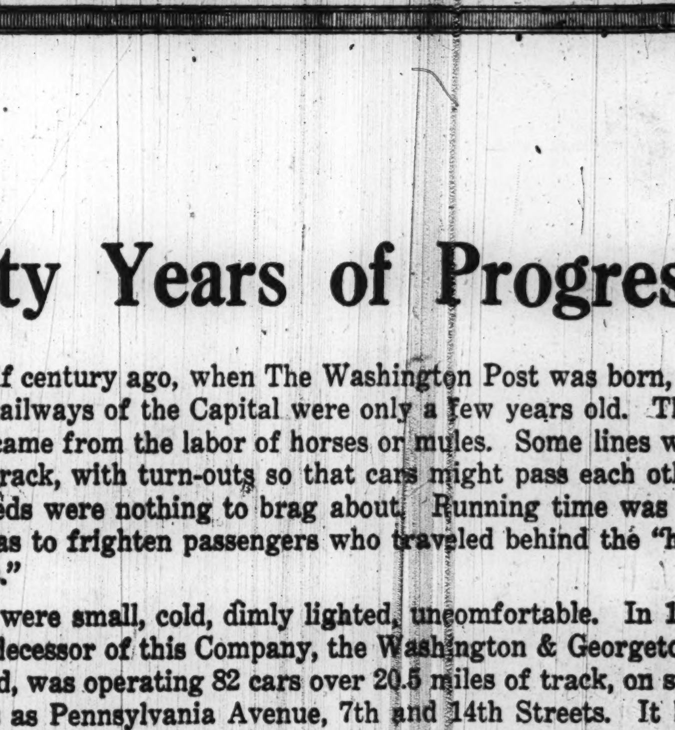
Griffith Becomes Manager.

In 1904 W. J. Donovan had succeeded Jimmy Manning as manager, and he in turn was succeeded in 1906 by Garland (Jake) Stahl. Joe Cantillon succeeded Stahl in 1907, serving two seasons, and Jimmy McAleer was manager in 1910-1911. Mr. Griffith became manager of the club in 1912, and served in that capacity until he became president in 1920, when George McBride succeeded him as manager for the season 1921. Clyde Milan was manager in 1922, Donie Bush in 1923, and in 1924 Stanley R. Harris took charge.

Washington won its first American League pennant in a hot race in that year, which was not decided until a few days before the end of the schedule, and on October 10, 1924, it defeated the Giants in the seventh game of the world series and won its first championship.

Washington had an easier time winning the American League pennant in 1925, but it lost the world series to Pittsburgh after taking three of the first four games.

Walter Johnson completed twenty years of brilliant service with the team on August 2, 1927, and was awarded the "distinguished service medal." He was voted the most valuable member of his team in 1924.



From The Post, July 24, 1898.

W. FRED SIMS

A Washington racer who set a record of 1:59 4-5 for a mile. He did this riding with the Park Bicyle Club July 18, 1898.

Fifty Years of Progress

A half century ago, when The Washington Post was born, the street railways of the Capital were only a few years old. Their power came from the labor of horses or mules. Some lines were single track, with turn-outs so that cars might pass each other. Road-beds were nothing to brag about. Running time was not so low as to frighten passengers who traveled behind the "hay-burners."

Cars were small, cold, dimly lighted, uncomfortable. In 1877 the predecessor of this Company, the Washington & Georgetown Railroad, was operating 82 cars over 20.5 miles of track, on such arteries as Pennsylvania Avenue, 7th and 14th Streets. It had no tracks east of 8th Street N.E., nor north of what is now known as Florida Avenue. Cars were not run west of 32d Street in Georgetown. The pay roll in 1877 amounted to $147,000. It carried only a few hundred names.

Today this Company has 337 cars, heated, lighted and propelled by electricity. They run on the heaviest steel rails, laid in concrete, assuring the safest, smoothest, most comfortable ride it is possible to obtain in any vehicle. The Company has 32 gasoline motor buses which are used to supplement its rail line service.

These electric cars and motor buses serve Washington every day, all year round, running over 74 miles of track and 35 miles of bus routes. They furnish the only public transportation, at a modest price, to a large part of the city and to many growing suburbs. In 1926 the cars and buses traveled nearly 10,000,000 miles in the public service and carried 85,000,000 pay and transfer passengers. Employes numbered more than 1,200 and it paid out in wages and salaries more than $2,100,000.

In the fifty years that have seen The Post grow into a great, metropolitan newspaper this Company has endeavored also to contribute to the growth and development of Washington. It has had as its chief aim the best possible service at all times. It has that aim today. It will have it tomorrow.

The Capital Traction Company

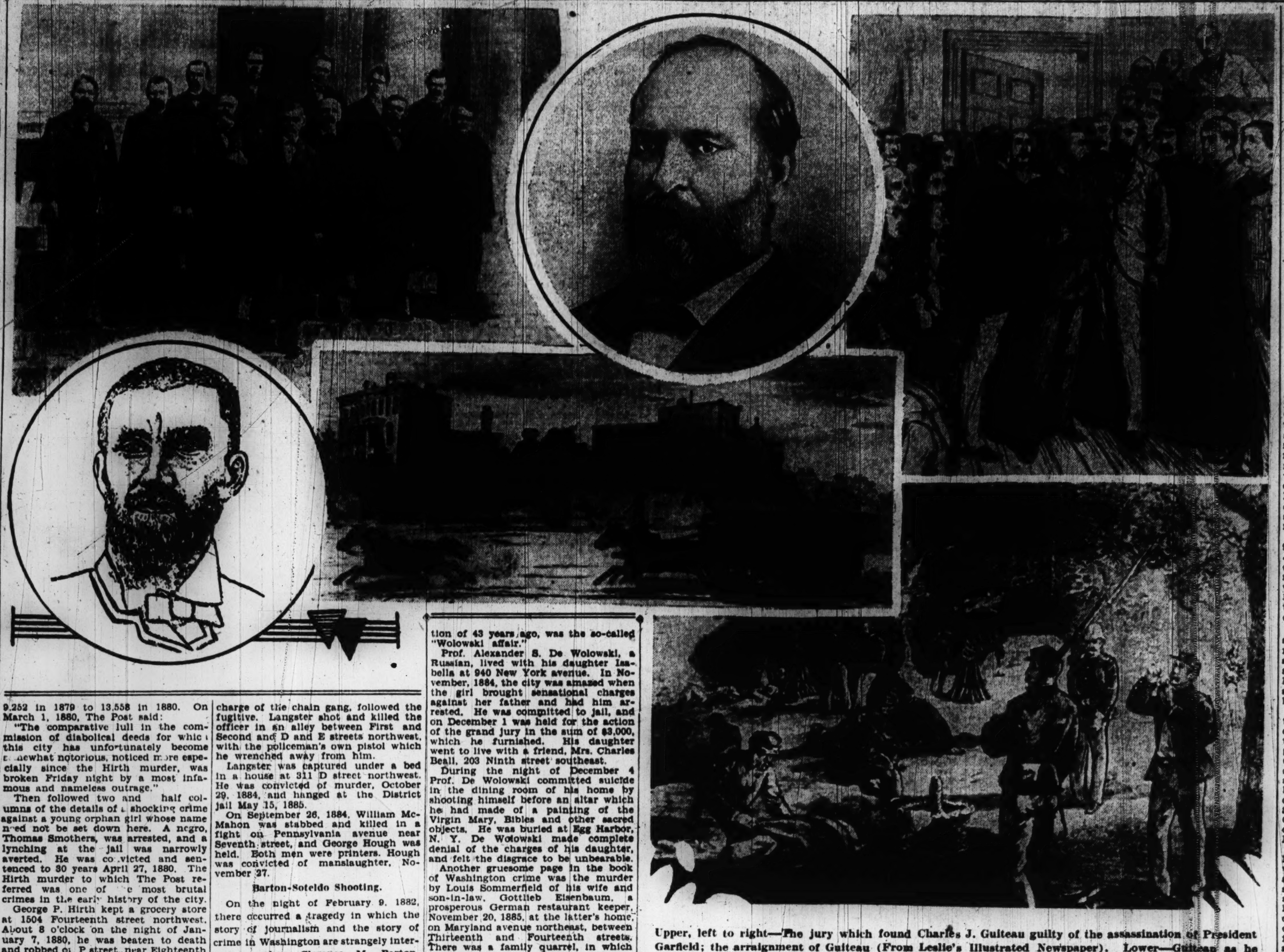
WASHINGTON'S OLD CENTERS OF CRIME HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT

EFFICIENT POLICE FORCE OBLITERATED CITY'S UNDERWORLD

Assassination of Garfield Outstanding Crime Here in 50 Years.

FEMININE SMOKER SENT TO WORKHOUSE

Number of Murders and Tragedies Have Held Interest of Nation.



Upper, left to right—The jury which found Charles J. Guiteau guilty of the assassination of President Garfield; the arraignment of Guiteau (From Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper). Lower—Guiteau as he appeared at the time of the assassination; the pursuit of Guiteau's assailant and soldiers guarding the White House, where Garfield lay dying. (From Harper's Weekly.)

Not all of the wonderful story of Washington during the last 50 years can be painted in the rosy colors of pride and glory.

There is a dark and somber side—its chronicle of crime. Yet the black pages of its record are no less a part of the history of the city than those which recount its growth and progress, its splendid hospitalities and achievements.

During the last half century the Nation's Capital has been the scene of a vast number of tragedies, many of which have arrested the attention of the whole country. Some of the murders committed here have been rich in sex appeal. Some have been of transcendent political importance, such as the assassination of President James A. Garfield, the outstanding crime committed in Washington during the 50-year span of life of The Post.

Thus Washington has been like other American cities, with its deeds of violence, the defalcations of trusted men, its sordid romances ending at the dock, its gang wars and bloody feuds. All the baser elements of mankind have passed across the stage, so that Washington has been as other great municipalities, no better, perhaps, but certainly no worse.

In recent years there has been much improvement in certain directions. Many of the worst localities, alley slums and disreputable quarters, have been cleaned up and abolished. Commercialized vice, which for many years was a shame and a reproach to the community and a national disgrace, has been put down, but while only the fanatic and the reformer would claim that the morals of this generation are superior to those which preceded it, certainly prostitution no longer flaunts the garments of sin in the face of the public.

Changing Styles in Crime.

Immorality from having been a degraded thing has put on the habiliments of respectability, and it is no longer possible by any outward sign to draw a line between the virtuous and the vicious.

In the old days, when vice was segregated in a section of the city lying roughly just south of Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, known as "the Division," its inmates, venturing forth when the police relaxed their vigilance, might be identified at a glance by the most unsophisticated by the relative shortness of their skirts, which sometimes disclosed their shoe tops to the horrified public view, or by the rouge upon their lips and faces. If there are any such creatures in town today, a trained detective could not pick them out of the crowds. There is no such thing any more as the "fallen woman."

As late as the Nineties Judge Ivory G. Kimball—and "Ivory" was not a nickname, either—sent a young woman to the workhouse for smoking a cigarette on Pennsylvania avenue. The truth of the matter is that things which were once crimes are no longer so, while things which were once perfectly all right have become crimes. In the Nineties the woman who smoked was as good as damned, but men drank openly and unashamed, and the leading statesmen of the day rolled home at night from their favorite barrooms or the old Chamberlin Club in an open-faced hack, and lost no standing by it.

There were barrooms in both the Senate and House wings of the Capitol. Today drinking is a crime. A new offense has been born of prohibition, and hordes of secret police in the employ of the Federal Government are hot on the trail of the modern bootlegger. The "hi-jacker" and the rum-smuggler also have been invented, and the old-fashioned barkeeper is as extinct as King Tut.

Our Splendid Police.

Still, the basic weaknesses of human nature remain the same today as they were in the Seventies and the Eighties. Lust, hate, jealousy, greed—all these contributed to our own "Newgate Calendar" in the days gone by precisely as they do today. Styles in homicides have hardly changed at all. The pistol, the club, the knife—the primitive weapons—still go with the primitive passions.

Against the elements of evil in the city's population the splendid police force of Washington has stood for 50 years the bulwark of peaceful society, guardians of life and property, ably seconded by that other magnificent organization, the Fire Department. Never adequately provided for by Congress, often far below the numerical strength they should have possessed, both branches of the service of law and order have always been a credit to the Capital City of the land.

The Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia was organized September 11, 1861, under the act of Congress of August 6, with 150 men, and 70 men were added in 1867. William B. Webb was the first superintendent of police. He resigned and was succeeded December 1, 1864, by A. C. Richards, and he was at the head of the Police Department when The Washington Post was founded December 6, 1877, although he resigned in January, 1878. He in turn was succeeded by Maj. Thomas P. Morgan, and December 1, 1879, Maj. William G. Brock became superintendent, serving until 1883, when Gen. William McE. Dye was appointed to the post. He was succeeded July 1, 1886, by Samuel H. Walker, who held the place only a short time, when Washington's most famous superintendent of police came into office. This was William G. Moore. These, then, were the men who organized, disciplined and led the police force through the late Seventies, Eighties and Nineties. Generally speaking, the department was efficient and free from scandal.

Swept by Crime Wave.

In 1880 Washington was swept by what was called a "crime wave," and The Post urged an increase in the police force and called attention to the fact that at that time the average length of the beat of a policeman was 10 miles.

When the police force was organized in 1861 with 150 men the population of the city was 61,122, and the assessed value of property $35,435,225. After 1867, down to 1880, there was no increase in the police force, although in this period the population and wealth more than doubled. There was no retirement for the police, and many were unfit for duty.

Arrests in Washington increased from 9,252 in 1879 to 13,558 in 1880. On March 1, 1880, The Post said:

"The comparative lull in the commission of diabolical deeds for which this city has unfortunately become somewhat notorious, noticed more especially since the Hirth murder, was broken Friday night by a most infamous and nameless outrage."

Then followed two and half columns of the details of a shocking crime against a young orphan girl whose name need not be set down here. A negro, Thomas Smothers, was arrested, and a lynching at the jail was narrowly averted. He was convicted and sentenced to 30 years April 27, 1880. The Hirth murder to which The Post referred was one of the most brutal crimes in the early history of the city.

George P. Hirth kept a grocery store at 1504 Fourteenth street northwest. About 8 o'clock on the night of January 7, 1880, he was beaten to death and robbed on P street, near Eighteenth street northwest, then a region of vacant lots and almost open fields. It was the kind of a crime all too common in the annals of Washington.

Confesses Brutal Murder.

"When the moon "should have been shining" at night, the miserable gas lamps of that day, which were few and far between, were not lit, and on foggy and cloudy nights—and fogs were far more prevalent then than today owing to the improvement of the waterfront, the city was in impenetrable darkness. Naturally such conditions led to crime and lawlessness.

On August 6, 1881, there occurred on the Bladensburg road the murder of two small children, Lizzie and Joseph Fisher, aged 3 and 6 years. It created a great sensation, and The Post described it as "the most brutal murder on record." A relief fund was started by The Post for the mother of the children, Mrs. Simon Fisher.

Suspicion was finally directed to Christiana Taylor, an old colored woman, and she was arrested on circumstantial evidence, and finally, on August 11, she confessed that she had killed the children with a stick of wood. She was convicted of the crime.

The love element runs like a thread through the whole warp and woof of the sordid side of Washington life, many crimes being recorded much like the murder by Frederick de Frouville, on April 3, 1883, of his estranged wife. This crime occurred at the woman's residence, 610 A street, southeast, and was followed by the husband's suicide.

A sensational shooting of an earlier day was recalled by a romantic story which came to light October 31, 1883, when Mr. Joseph H. Bradley, then 82, and the oldest lawyer then practicing in Washington, and Miss Mary Harris were married in Philadelphia.

It was a remarkable love story, for eighteen years earlier he had saved his bride from the gallows.

Kills Policeman Fowler.

One afternoon in the spring of 1865 Miss Harris went to the Treasury Department in search of Mr. A. J. Burroughs, and when he came out of his office to see her she drew a pistol and killed him. On July 7, 1865, she was tried for murder before Judge Wylie, Mr. Bradley and Daniel W. Voorhees being her counsel. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," whereupon the lady surprised Mr. Bradley by giving him a kiss. Apparently he liked it.

A crime which aroused the city to indignation occurred September 9, 1884, when John Langster, alias "Guinea," a negro prisoner in the chain gang, worked the shackles from his legs at First and D streets northwest, and escaped. Policeman John H. Fowler, in charge of the chain gang, followed the fugitive. Langster shot and killed the officer in an alley between First and Second and D and E streets northwest, with the policeman's own pistol which he wrenched away from him.

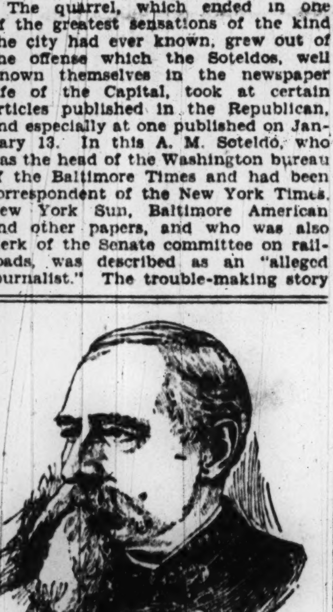
Langster was captured under a bed in a house at 311 D street northwest. He was convicted of murder, October 29, 1884, and hanged at the District jail May 15, 1885.

On September 26, 1884, William McMahon was stabbed and killed in a fight on Pennsylvania avenue near Seventh street, and George Hough was held. Both men were printers. Hough was convicted of manslaughter, November 27.

Barton-Soteldo Shooting.

On the night of February 9, 1882, there occurred a tragedy in which the story of journalism and the story of crime in Washington are strangely interwoven, when Clarence M. Barton, managing editor of the National Republican, was shot in his office in a desperate fight in which the other participants were Augustus Carlos Soteldo and his brother, A. M. Soteldo, which cost the latter his life—accidental—at his brother's hands.

The quarrel, which ended in one of the greatest sensations of the kind the city had ever known, grew out of the offense which the Soteldos, well known themselves in the newspaper life of the Capital, took at certain articles published in the Republican, and especially at one published on January 13. In this A. M. Soteldo, who was the head of the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Times and had been correspondent of the New York Times, New York Sun, Baltimore American and other papers, and who was also clerk of the Senate committee on railroads, was described as an "alleged journalist." The trouble-making story concerned an unpleasant episode between Mr. Soteldo and Col. James Francis Xeegan, also a Washington newspaper man.



(From The Post, October 16, 1897.)

MAJ. WILLIAM G. MOORE, Washington's famous superintendent of police.

On the evening of February 9 the Soteldo brothers, who were originally from Venezuela, went to Mr. Barton's office. They were armed. There was a scuffle and a pistol shot. Three shots in all were fired. Barton fell, badly but not fatally wounded in the breast and neck. A. M. Soteldo sank to the floor and was removed to Providence Hospital, where, on Saturday night, February 11, he died of his injuries. The inquest revealed the terrible fact that he had been killed by his brother, the bullet recovered having been fired from his derringer. Barton recovered, and, on February 21, Augustus Carlos Soteldo was indicted on two charges, assault with intent to kill Barton, and manslaughter for the killing of his brother.

On November 3, 1882, after a trial which was in many respects remarkable in the annals of jurisprudence in Washington, he was acquitted of the latter charge in Criminal Court, under circumstances which caused The Washington Post to administer a scathing rebuke to Justice Andrew Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the presiding judge. On November 5 The Post editorially criticized his instructions to the jury, held responsible for the acquittal, and warmly defended the right of newspapers publishing facts in the public interest to the protection of the laws. Again on November 8 and November 10 it criticized and denounced him.

A. M. Soteldo first appeared in Washington as managing editor of the National Republican, under William G. Murtagh, the same position filled later by Barton. His journalistic career was marked by a savage attack upon the gamblers who infested the city. He afterward became correspondent of the Baltimore American, Indianapolis Journal and other papers. The Washington correspondents held a meeting February 14, John M. Carson, presiding, when resolutions of appreciation of Mr. Soteldo were adopted.

Clarence M. Barton finally left Washington and died at Oswego, Oreg., December 24, 1893.

One of the most shocking tragedies in the annals of Washington, a sensation of 43 years ago, was the so-called "Wolowski affair."

Prof. Alexander S. De Wolowski, a Russian, lived with his daughter Isabella at 940 New York avenue. In November, 1884, the city was amazed when the girl brought sensational charges against her father and had him arrested. He was committed to jail, and on December 1 was held for the action of the grand jury in the sum of $3,000, which he furnished. His daughter went to live with a friend, Mrs. Charles Beall, 203 Ninth street southeast.

During the night of December 4 Prof. De Wolowski committed suicide in the dining room of his home by shooting himself before an altar which he had made of a painting of the Virgin Mary, Bibles and other sacred objects. He was buried at Egg Harbor, N. Y. De Wolowski made complete denial of the charges of his daughter, and felt the disgrace to be unbearable.

Another gruesome page in the book of Washington crime was the murder by Louis Sommerfield of his wife and son-in-law, Gottlieb Eisenbaum, a prosperous German restaurant keeper, November 20, 1885, at the latter's home, on Maryland avenue northeast, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. There was a family quarrel, in which Sommerfield also tried to kill his daughter. He was convicted of murder December 15, 1885.

A few days after this crime, on November 25, 1885, Richard Lee, colored, murdered his wife, Mary, in East Washington, and he also was convicted, December 19, of the same year. Sommerfield and Lee were executed at the same time in a double hanging at the District Jail, April 30, 1886.

Underworld Is Thrilled.

A murder which threw the underworld into a whirlpool of excitement occurred on December 6, 1886, when John Roe, a well known sporting man and gambler, shot and killed Minnie Raymond, on D street, between Thirteen-and-a-Half and Fourteenth streets. He then committed suicide. He and the girl had come to Washington about 18 months before, and at that time he had $60,000. He was neat and faultlessly dressed, and she was a very pretty woman with golden hair.

A run of bad luck at the gaming tables, coupled with jealousy, furnished the materials for a typical primitive crime.

On the afternoon of July 13, 1887, a singularly vicious deed aroused the indignation of the whole city. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, a prominent bank attorney, was walking on Fifteenth street at the corner of New York avenue, when John Daley, a man of some eccentricities, approached him and plunged a knife into his stomach. There was fear of a lynching, for a large and angry crowd gathered. Mr. Kennedy died in his tracks, and the police finally managed to get his assailant to the First Precinct station house. Mr. Kennedy was born in Mendeville, Pa., in 1813, and had removed to Washington in 1849. He was secretary of the Census Board, and the census of 1850 was taken under his direction.

Daley was acquitted, January 12, 1888, on the ground of insanity, the Post denouncing the verdict as an outrage and a "shocking travesty of justice."

One of the most revolting crimes of the Eighties brought widespread grief to the city. Mrs. Sarah H. Allen was one of the most popular public school teachers in Washington. On May 17, 1889, her husband, Oswald C. Allen, from whom she was separated, walked into her classroom at the Jefferson School and shot and killed her in the presence of her terrified pupils.

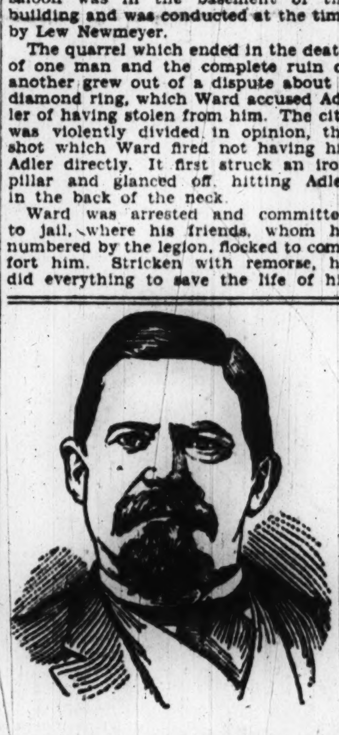
The murderer then clasped her lifeless body in his arms, and while the children screamed with agony he blew out his own brains.

Frank Ward Kills Adler.

A month later the city was thrown into another fever of excitement over one of the most sensational homicides in the history of local crime. On the night of June 18, 1889, Frank K. Ward, formerly the proprietor of the Alderney Dairy, and one of the most popular business men in the city, shot and killed Maurice Adler in the old Marble Saloon, southwest corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The saloon was in the basement of the building and was conducted at the time by Lew Newmeyer.

The quarrel which ended in the death of one man and the complete ruin of another grew out of a dispute about a diamond ring, which Ward accused Adler of having stolen from him. The city was violently divided in opinion, the shot which Ward fired not having hit Adler directly. It first struck an iron pillar and glanced off, hitting Adler in the back of the neck.

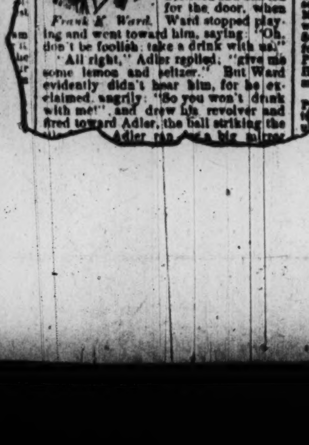
Ward was arrested and committed to jail, where his friends, whom he numbered by the legion, flocked to comfort him. Stricken with remorse, he did everything to save the life of his victim, paying for eminent specialists to attend the injured man. On September 23 he was released in the sum of $20,000, his bondsmen being Michael G. McCormick, William S. Clagett, George J. Mueller, David Haggerty, Garrett S. Wormley and Charles Mades.



SAMUEL H. WALKER, appointed chief of police July 1, 1886.

Adler lingered for more than three months, suffering great pain and paralysis of the body. He died on the night of October 3, and Ward was at once rearrested and returned to jail. He was indicted for murder, October 29, and later on was admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000. He was now a thoroughly broken man.

Ward went on trial for murder December 10, 1890, and after a spirited battle of opposing counsel lasting for two weeks, was acquitted, December 24. His friends tried to make a hero of him, for which they were sharply rebuked by The Post, but he was ruined, and went steadily down hill. He was killed April 6, 1893, by a street car.



POSSIBLY A HOMICIDE.

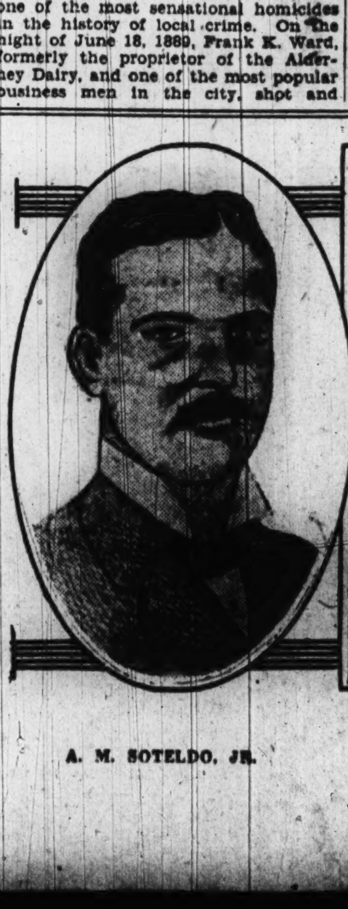
FRANK K. WARD UNDER ARREST FOR ASSAULT.

Morris Adler Said to be by the Doctors Dangerously and, Perhaps, Mortally Wounded—The Affair the Result of an Old Dispute.

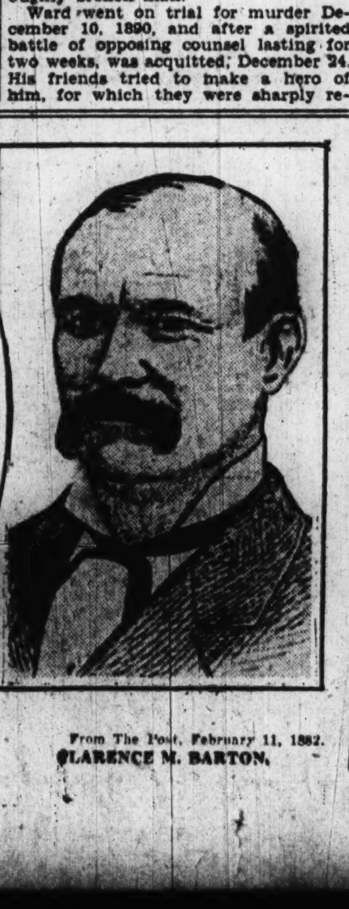
The well known figure of Frank K. Ward appeared in the Police Court this morning, where he was arraigned for the shooting of Morris Adler in the Marble Saloon, corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, last night. Ward was playing billiards with Newmeyer when Adler came into the place. He strolled over and watched the game for a time and Ward invited him to take a drink. Adler declined and started for the door, when Ward stopped playing and went toward him, saying: "Oh, don't be foolish; take a drink with us." "All right," Adler replied; "give me some lemon and seltzer." But Ward evidently didn't hear him, for he exclaimed, angrily: "So you won't drink with me!" and drew his revolver and fired toward Adler, the ball striking the

Frank K. Ward.

(From The Post, June 19, 1889.)



A. M. SOTELDO, JR.



From The Post, February 11, 1882.

CLARENCE M. BARTON.

Duel to the Death.

About the time Ward was being indicted another sensational shooting once more threw the city into excitement. On November 5, 1889, George Bush, a negro rough, shot and killed Osborne Basey, also colored, at Eleventh and Q streets northwest, and Policeman Anthony N. Crippen in Rob Brown's saloon, at the corner of Twelfth and Q streets, where the officer had followed the fleeing murderer. The cornered negro turned on him and shot him, but although badly hurt, the officer mortally wounded his assassin, who thereupon shot him again, through the brain, killing him instantly. Bush died November 6 at Freedmen's Hospital. It was a striking example of the courage and fidelity of the police.

The murder of Policeman Crippen was made the subject of a highly sensational sermon by the Rev. S. Reese Murray, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, on Sunday, November 10, in which he delivered a general attack on the immorality and lawlessness of Washington, which he called "the floor of hell." He arraigned the police for not closing the saloons. In 1889 there were 21,187 arrests in Washington, with 115 persons sent to the penitentiary.

Perhaps the most sensational affair of the following year was the shooting of former Representative William Preston Taulbee, of Kentucky, by Charles E. Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times. It occurred on February 28, 1890, at the southeast stairway of the House wing of the Capitol. It grew out of the publication by the newspaper man of a scandal reflecting on the former member of Congress. Taulbee was hit in the face.

Taulbee was taken to Providence Hospital, where he died March 11. Kincaid was admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000 April 21. He was tried and acquitted April 8, 1891.

Schneider's Double Murder.

On November 25, 1891, Policeman Junius B. Slack was killed by a neighbor, Charles Meyers, who used a 12-inch butcher knife on the officer. Meyers was acquitted November 19, 1892. On December 14, 1891, Charles Lomax, colored, was shot and killed in "the Camp," just north of Le Droit Park, by Policeman Mellen, after he had fired on and wounded Policeman Garvey.

In every city there are certain outstanding crimes which arouse public interest to the highest pitch and are never forgotten. One of these was about to occur.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of January 31 1892, Howard J. Schneider, member of a prominent and well-to-do family, shot and fatally wounded his wife, Mrs. Amanda Schneider, and killed her brother, Frank J. Hamlink, in front of the latter's residence, 1733 Q street northwest.

Schneider was the brother of T. F. Schneider, one of the leading architects of the city. His wife was the daughter of D. F. Hamlink.

Their marriage had been an elopement to Hyattsville a year before, and had not been a happy one. At the time of the tragedy they were estranged. Mrs. Schneider was shot in three places, and died on February 6. Up to this time Washington perhaps had never been so aroused over a murder, certainly not in many years.

After shooting his wife and Mr. Hamlink, Schneider ran east along Q street, and down an alley, where he threw the pistol over a fence. He then went to the Third Precinct police station and surrendered, saying, very calmly, "I've just shot my brother-in-law in self-defense." The police afterward found two pistols, one on the scene of the shooting. The Schneider family at once raised the issue of insanity as well as self-defense.

Nothing was talked about in Washington but the murder. Improvised verses of topical songs were sung about it in the cheaper theaters with execrable taste. Schneider was quickly brought to justice, going on trial March 7, 1892, in Justice Bradley's court. He was defended by Hon. Jere Wilson, one of the leaders of the bar and by A. A. Hoehling. The prosecution was in charge of District Attorney Cole.

The government sought to show that

SCHNEIDER KILLINGS MONOPOLIZED CITY'S ATTENTIONS IN 1892

Post Had to Run Off 10,000 Extra Copies Carrying Story on Conviction.

GREAT FURORE CAUSED BY FLAGLER SHOOTING

Capital Was Called "Floor of Hell" by Clergyman in Pulpit in 1889.

Schneider's motive was that he was infatuated with another woman, Geraldine Lightfoot, of Culpeper, Va., to whom, it was charged, he wrote an ardent love letter on the day of the murder. And thus the element of romance was injected into a tragedy already thrilling enough, and it became the perfect newspaper crime. The Post of April 10, when the verdict was published, was the largest edition it had ever printed up to that time, 10,000 additional copies and an extra being run off the presses.

Schneider was found guilty on April 9, and was sentenced to be hanged. On January 9, 1893, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia denied a motion for a new trial, and Schneider was hanged at the District jail March 17, 1893, President Cleveland, to whom the last plea was made, refusing clemency.

Another murder which created widespread indignation occurred on the night of July 22, 1892, at Third and A streets southeast, when Peter H. Young, an aged man who ran a small store on Fourth street, was clubbed to death and robbed. Several negro youths were brought to justice for this crime.

It is almost impossible to describe the furore created in Washington by one of the saddest shooting affairs in the whole history of the city. On August 2, 1895, Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, daughter of Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, chief of ordnance, United States Army, and a prominent society girl, shot and killed Ernest Green, colored, 13 years old, son of Richard Green, messenger of Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, in front of the Flagler residence on California avenue, near Columbia road.

The boy was one of a group which had stopped by the Flagler garden, whose fruit trees were frequently the scene of depredations. Miss Flagler shot from a bedroom window to frighten away a number of colored boys who had stopped to gather pears from a tree overhanging the fence. The Green child ran a short distance and then fell. He had been struck by a bullet and was mortally wounded and almost immediately died. Miss Flagler was exonerated the same day by a coroner's jury on the ground that she had fired merely to frighten the boy.

Miss Flagler Indicted.

Opinion in the city was violently divided, and there was much indignation that the young society woman should

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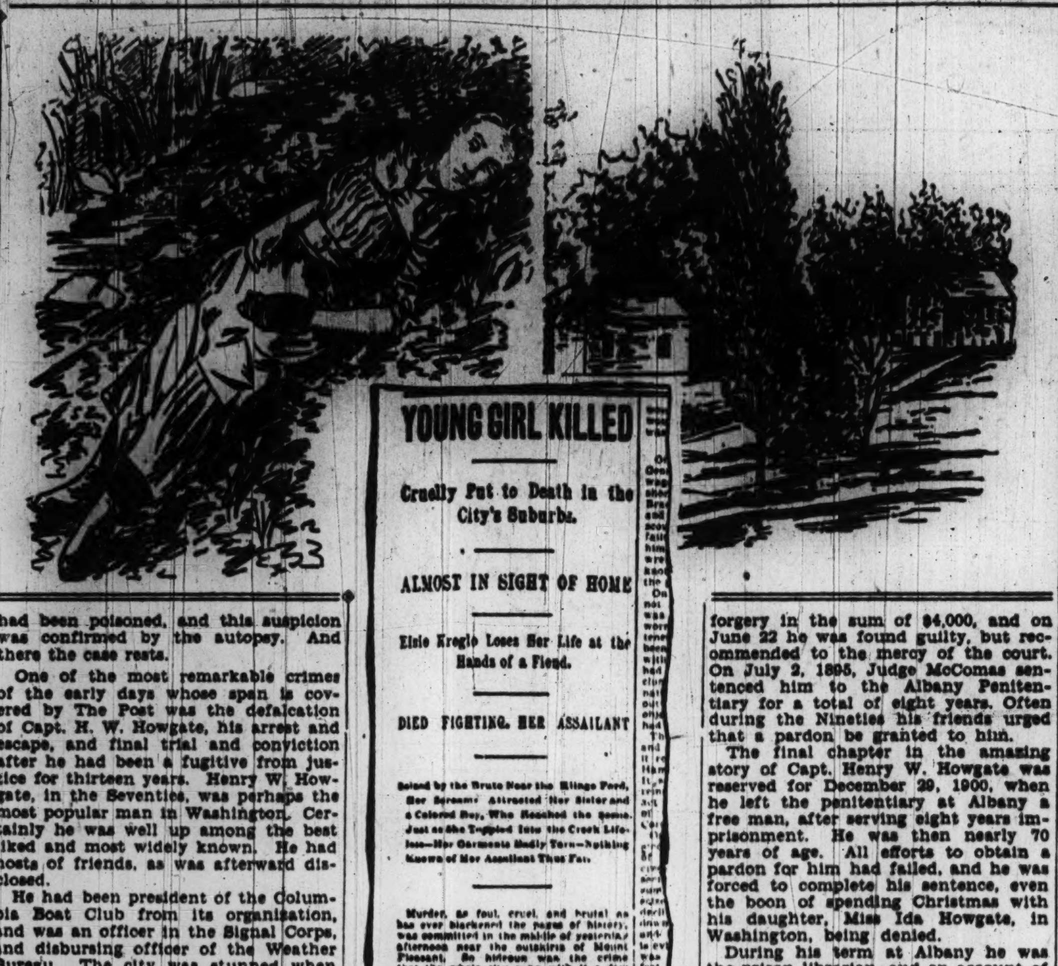
UNUSUAL CRIMES MARKED POLICE RECORDS FOUR DECADES AGO

JACK THE SLASHER AND GRAVE ROBBERS DISTURBED CAPITAL

Capt. Howgate's Defalcation and Arrest After 13 Years Recalled.

SAFE BLOWERS, IN 1882, WOKE WHOLE SECTION

Jackson City, Across River, Attracted Riff-Raff of the Country.



YOUNG GIRL KILLED

Cruelly Put to Death in the City's Suburbs.

ALMOST IN SIGHT OF HOME

Elsie Kreglo Loses Her Life at the Hands of a Fiend.

DIED FIGHTING HER ASSAILANT

Seized by the Brute Near the Klinge Ford, Her Screams Attracted Her Sister and a Colored Boy, Who Reached the Scene Just as She Toppled Into the Creek Lifeless—Her Garments Badly Torn—Nothing Known of Her Assailant Thus Far.

Murder, as foul, cruel, and brutal as has ever blackened the pages of history, was committed in the middle of yesterday afternoon near the outskirts of Mount Pleasant. So hideous was the crime that the whole city rang with it a few hours later, and wherever men gathered could be heard ghastly threats against the bestial perpetrator of the deed.

The victim was Elsie Kreglo, an innocent country girl, sixteen years old, the light of an humble country home, whose only diversion it was to see that her father's cows did not stray too far from reach. The murderer no one knows. Apparently foiled in his original purpose he slashed great gaping wounds in her white throat and left her bathed in blood to make his escape from the pursuing band of vengeance.

(From The Post, May 4, 1896.)
Upper left—Elsie Kreglo as she lay murdered on the grounds of her home "on the outskirts of Mount Pleasant." Upper right—The scene of the crime. Lower—The Post's story.

have been let off so easily. Finally, on August 7, the case having been reopened, Miss Flagler was held in $10,000 bonds for the action of the grand jury, and on October 15 she was indicted on a charge of manslaughter.

On February 25, 1896, Miss Flagler entered a plea of guilty to a charge of involuntary manslaughter, and she was sentenced by Justice Cox to pay a fine of $500 and serve three hours in jail, the shortest sentence of the kind on record in the District of Columbia. Gen. Flagler immediately paid the fine, and Miss Flagler served the sentence the same day, being released after 2 hours and 15 minutes of actual "imprisonment" in the matron's room at the jail. She didn't even take off her hat.

In this case, as Justice Cox explained in a statement to The Post on February 26, the maximum penalty was a fine of $1,000 and ten years imprisonment. It was shown that the court was opened half an hour before the usual time for Miss Flagler's benefit. In fact, every courtesy was shown her. The case aroused violent criticism in many quarters.

The following year there occurred one of the most brutal murders in all the annals of Washington crime. On May 4, 1896, the city was thrown into a frenzy of excitement. Early on the afternoon of that day Elsie Kreglo, a 16-year-old girl, was set upon by a fiend in a ravine about a mile west of Mt. Pleasant terminus of the Fourteenth street cable car line, and just north of the Zoological Park, almost within sight of her home, near Klingle Ford. She fought off the brute, who slashed her throat with a knife, and, then frightened by her screams, fled.

Irvin Ford Is Hanged.

Her cries for help were heard by members of her family, who were quickly at her side, but they came too late. They found her, still living, but the spark of life fast flickering out, lying in a little stream, terribly wounded, and, as her agonized relatives sought to lift her, she sank back into the water and died. Her clothing was torn from her body, and the object of the attack was only too apparent.

(From a Photograph by Bell.)
CAPT. H. W. HOWGATE.

Washington rang with cries for vengeance. Nothing in years had so aroused the pity of the city. Then followed a splendid piece of detective work, which is an everlasting credit to the Police Department. Suspicion fell upon Irvin Ford, a negro, and a relentless man-hunt began, but the fugitive eluded his pursuers. A description of the man wanted was sent broadcast, and finally, three days after the murder, on May 7, Ford was arrested at Harpers Ferry on circumstantial evidence on the description which had been sent out by the Washington police. He was brought back and subjected to the "third degree," and on the following day he confessed. There were grave apprehensions of lynching, for Washington was seething. The machinery of justice was quickly set in motion.

On May 18, two weeks after the crime had been committed, Ford was put on trial before Justice Cole in Criminal Court, No. 1, and he was promptly convicted. He was hanged at the District Jail June 26, 1896.

The following year occurred one of the most celebrated crimes in the history of the city, which became one of the great unsolved mysteries of the police annals.

Dorsey Still at Large.

Somewhere, if he is still living, there is a negro now 51 years old, who for 30 years has gone unwhipt of justice. On Monday, May 31, 1897, Dorsey Foultz, 21 years old, shot and killed Charles Robinson, also colored, as the result of a negro liquor feud. The murder was committed at 3:30 p. m. in "the Camp," in an alley between Third and Fourth and Q and R streets northwest. Foultz was one of the toughest characters in the city. He was 5 feet 5 inches in height, very dark and wore a small mustache.

After the murder he escaped into the sewers, and although after that he frequently came out into the open, and was seen in various places, the police could never lay their hands upon him. Once they had him cornered, but he was tipped off by a woman, and made good his escape. He was again seen on the night of June 5 in a sewer in "the Camp."

This sewer extended from the Soldiers' Home south to Moore's Lane, near T street between First and Third. There were many traps and manholes in it. Fifteen policemen were ordered to the scene, but the elusive Dorsey got away. Foultz has never been arrested. Some think he died in the sewers, but there is no evidence of this, and in all probability he is still at large. There has probably never been a case that has subjected the police to so much good-natured ridicule.

Another unsolved mystery dates back to 1888. On Wednesday night, February 15, of that year Miss Kate Keefe and Mrs. Hannah Lovejoy, sisters, died at their home at Fourteenth and H streets northeast. It was apparent they had been poisoned, and this suspicion was confirmed by the autopsy. And there the case rests.

One of the most remarkable crimes of the early days whose span is covered by The Post was the defalcation of Capt. H. W. Howgate, his arrest and escape, and final trial and conviction after he had been a fugitive from justice for thirteen years. Henry W. Howgate, in the Seventies, was perhaps the most popular man in Washington. Certainly he was well up among the best liked and most widely known. He had hosts of friends, as was afterward disclosed.

He had been president of the Columbia Boat Club from its organization, and was an officer in the Signal Corps, and disbursing officer of the Weather Bureau. The city was stunned when on August 15, 1881, he was arrested at Mount Clemens, Mich., on a warrant charging embezzlement from the Government in the sum of $40,000. The amount with which he made away was variously estimated at different times after this, and was probably in excess of $100,000. He was a free spender and the host at gay parties which were the talk of the town.

Capt. Howgate was brought back to Washington and lodged in jail, and on April 13, 1882, while trying to obtain bail, he was given permission to visit his family at his residence, 617 Thirteenth street northwest, and he was taken there by Deputy Warden Dewing. While his daughter entertained the officer in the drawing room, Howgate excused himself for a moment, went up stairs, climbed out of a window and disappeared. It was the most sensational incident of the time, and nothing else was talked of.

It was disclosed that on the previous New Year's Day Capt. Howgate had been permitted to take a vacation from jail, and that he had paid a number of social calls. The Post denounced the favoritism shown him in terms of unmeasured severity.

Howgate in New York.

Thirteen years passed before the long arm of the law finally grasped the perpetrator of this spectacular get-away On December 5, 1884, The Post stated that the Solicitor of the Treasury had received from the second comptroller transcripts of the accounts of Capt Howgate, which showed his "indebtedness to the Government" to be $133,000.

Various rumors as to his whereabouts were afloat from time to time, but he was not definitely heard from again by the public until suddenly, on November 17, 1884, he wrote from Cleveland, through his daughter, Miss Ida Howgate, to Lieut. A. W. Greely, asking for a loan of from $100 to $500 at 10 per cent, saying he was financially embarrassed. Secret agents at once got on the trail of the elusive captain, but he slipped through their fingers. On November 30, 1889, he appeared once more in the news, when it was reported that he was living in New York, a sad-eyed, broken man.

On September 27, 1894, Capt. Howgate was arrested by former Chief Drummond of the secret service in New York, where he had been living for years as "Harry Williams," a dealer in second-hand books at 80 Fourth avenue.

He had fled from Washington thirteen years before, a man in the prime of life. When finally run down and captured, he was 60 years of age, with gray hair and beard, and his once robust figure had all but wasted away.

There were eleven indictments pending against him when he was brought back to the city of his former social triumphs October 4, 1894, and once more committed to jail. The Post said on November 23 that the Government's case against him was practically collapsing because the indictments were defective.

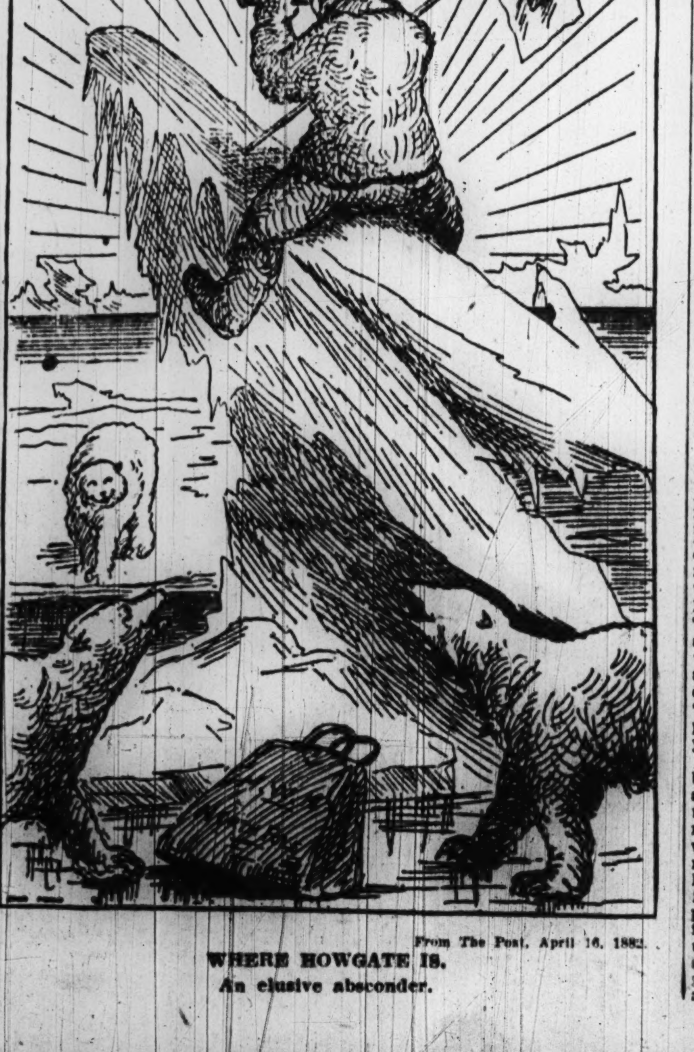
The following day it reported that the discovery had been made that the proofs of his guilt were missing. On December 3 the grand jury returned two more indictments, and he was arraigned before Judge McComas in Criminal Court No. 1 on December 18. He pleaded not guilty to seven indictments for embezzlement. In the course of his defense it was disclosed that during the period when he was a fugitive

THE REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, who flayed Washington in describing conditions here 50 years ago.

he frequently visited Washington, but if any of his former friends recognized him, or learned of his presence here, they were too loyal and devoted to betray him.

On February 24, 1895, after deliberating three days, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" of the particular offense with which he was charged, the embezzlement of $11,800.

He went on trial again before Judge McComas on June 10, on a charge of forgery in the sum of $4,000, and on June 22 he was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court. On July 2, 1895, Judge McComas sentenced him to the Albany Penitentiary for a total of eight years. Often during the Nineties his friends urged that a pardon be granted to him.



From The Post, April 16, 1882.
WHERE HOWGATE IS.
An elusive absconder.

The final chapter in the amazing story of Capt. Henry W. Howgate was reserved for December 29, 1900, when he left the penitentiary at Albany a free man, after serving eight years imprisonment. He was then nearly 70 years of age. All efforts to obtain a pardon for him had failed, and he was forced to complete his sentence, even the boon of spending Christmas with his daughter, Miss Ida Howgate, in Washington, being denied.

During his term at Albany he was the prison librarian, and on account of his good behavior three years were taken from his sentence, so that he served five years and four months in all. Then came the homecoming of this aged man, once one of the most popular Washington had ever known. Late at night on the day of his release he returned to Washington and took up his abode with his family, which had stood by him so faithfully. His daughter then lived at 1742 Corcoran street.

In an interview published in The Post December 31, 1900, Capt. Howgate told a remarkable story. He not only said that the Government did not want to arrest him during the time he was a fugitive from justice, but that the Department of Justice had his address, and that on one occasion he actually went on a hunting trip to Florida with an Assistant Attorney General.

"The Government didn't want to catch me," he told The Post reporter. "Just why, I can not state, but it is a fact that I was not really wanted."

Thus ended what must be regarded as one of the most interesting criminal cases in the past half century of Washington's history.

Another sensational defalcation of the early Eighties was that of B. Frank Bigelow, receiving teller of the National Bank of the Republic, who left when he fled a wife about to become a mother and six small children. He was arrested by Detective McDevitt at Port Huron, Mich., on July 28, 1882, not long after he had disappeared, and on November 14 he was convicted on a charge of embezzling $2,189 from the bank.

Burglars Were Noisy.

One of the early safe-blowings in Washington occurred at 4:30 a. m., April 15, 1882, when thieves blew the safe of Robert I. Fleming, the architect, on K street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets northwest. They made so much noise that they aroused the entire neighborhood. Sergt. T. Brooke Amiss and Policeman Kearney arrested the burglars, the former being shot, and $4,500 was saved. Edward Morrell, Charles Wood, Charles Lilly and Charles Thornton were sentenced to eight years in the Buffalo Penitentiary.

On January 29, 1882, The Post reported the death at Florence, Italy, on Christmas Day, 1881, of "Pete" Burns, one of the most notorious crooks in the history of the country. He had been in Washington shortly after the close of the Civil War.

In June, 1878, the residence of Isaiah Hanscom, chief of the Bureau of Repairs of the Navy, at 1119 I street northwest, was burglarized, the robbers escaping with $7,000 in Western bonds and $41,000 in Government bonds.

Detective McDevitt followed a clew to Philadelphia and arrested "Boston Pete" and a man named Pettingill, alias Perkins, known to be a friend of Burns. Everything pointed to "Pete" Burns as having been in the Washington robbery, but he escaped and left the country, and was never brought to justice for the crime. Burns had been initiated into crookdom by J. Buchanan Cross, the noted forger of the Seventies.

The saloon, the brothel and the gambling den gave the police a great deal of trouble through the Seventies, Eighties and Nineties, and the enforcement of the Sunday blue laws also added to the excitement of the latter decade. Conditions in early Washington were undeniably bad in many respects.

Iniquities of Washington.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage began a series of "national sermons" in the Tabernacle, Brooklyn, on January 5, 1879, with a sensational discourse on "Washington, the City of Political Power," in which he painted a picture of the Capital 50 years ago. It was not a pretty one.

"It is a city," said Dr. Talmage, "of national sacrifices, patriotism and debauchery. It is a city of corrupt lobbies, emancipation and Credit Mobilier, and a city of the best men and the worst. I have watched that city while Congress was in session, and when they were away, and the morals of the city are 50 per cent better when Congress is away. Man entirely absent from elevated female society is naturally bad. Men are better at home than they are away from home.

"There are iniquities in Washington not associated with office, iniquities that stay all the year round. There are plenty of drinking establishments, plenty of dens of infamy, and the police, in their attempts to encourage order, do not get as much encouragement as they ought to. The same sins which are rampant in New York and Brooklyn are rampant in Washington. There are 2,000 places where they sell strong drink in Washington. There were 1,293 arrests during the past year, and there are over 4,000 people in that city who can neither read nor write. There was $120,000 worth of stolen property captured by the police last year.

"Washington wants more police. The beat of each policeman in Washington and Georgetown is an average of 10 miles per man, and there are only nine mounted police in that vast city which has rushed up in population more than double in nine years. It has increased from 69,000 to 131,000 inhabitants; but oh! what an improvement since the day when the most flourishing liquor establishments were under the National Capitol; when senators and congressmen went there to get inspiration before their speeches and went to get recuperation after delivering them. Thanks to Henry Wilson and a few other men for abolishing this.

Talmage Denounces Gambling.

"If you should go in twenty gambling houses in the City of Washington, you would see clerks of departments, bookkeepers and confidential and private secretaries, while in more expensive establishments, near Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, you could find members of Congress and gentlemen of the Army, and distinguished men gambling. I think the reporters of Washington are not as wide awake as our reporters, or they would give to the world the names of great representatives in Congress, and where they are accustomed to spend their evenings.

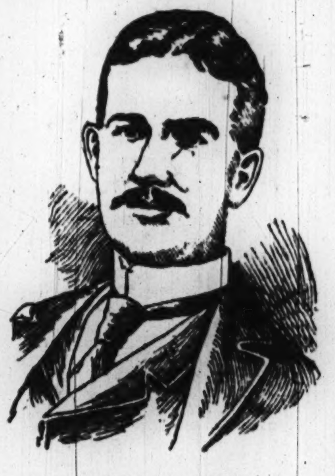
"It is a matter of congratulation, however, that there are today more Christian men at the head of the state departments than at any other time, and that the queen of society, by the simplicity of her wardrobe in the White House, has put contamination upon that extravagant wardrobe which well-nigh shipwrecked other establishments, and her banishment of the wine cup at state dinners demonstrates the fact that position may be enjoyed amid sobriety. Whatever may be your opinion in regard to the politics of the Presidential Mansion, I have to tell you that there has never been a purer White House, with less rum and tobacco and more Methodist hymnbooks and personal morality than today."

There was constant warfare on the lawless element, but crime is a determined weed, hard to uproot from any garden. On January 11, 1883, the police made a spectacular raid on the policy shops which infested the city, taking in sixteen policy writers in the vicinity of the present Municipal Building. This drove the policy writers across the river, and some of the shops near Rosslyn did a business as high as $1,000 a day. All classes patronized them.

The police didn't get around to enforcing the "blue laws" until Sunday, April 17, 1887. They made it the dryest, quietest Sunday Washington had known for many years. There was no drinking permitted in the city, but the country resorts were lively, and the groggeries on the Virginia side of the river between the Aqueduct and Chain Bridges did a big business, a ferry at the foot of Thirty-first street taking the people over.

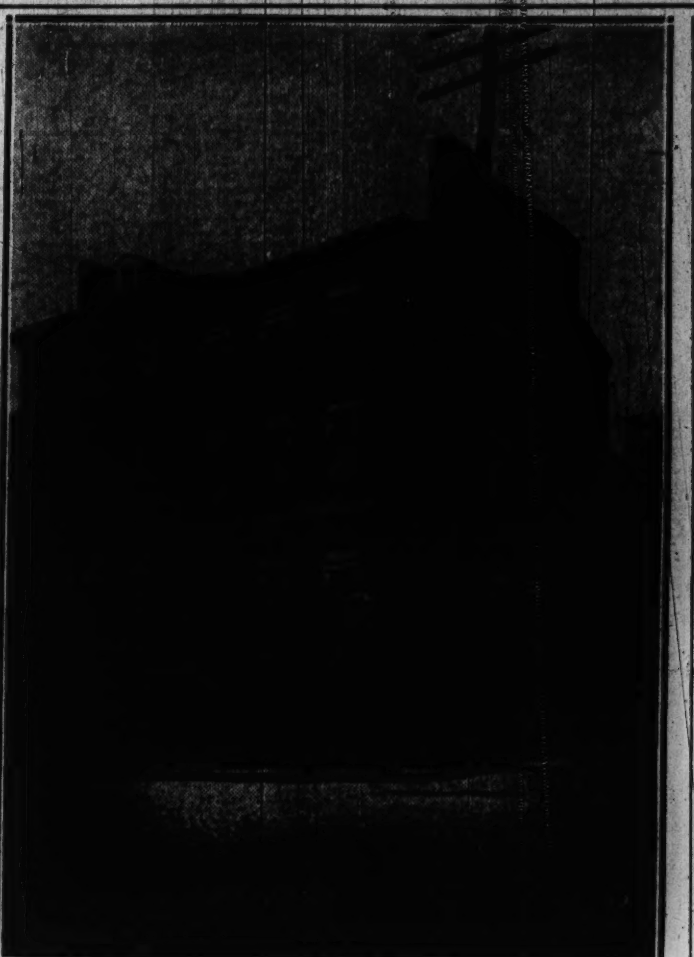
On the Saturday night before, April 16, 1887, Washington's first "night club," although it wasn't called by that name, was hastily organized at Solari's Restaurant. This was called the "Empire Club." It was well-stocked and members enjoyed a wet Sunday by presenting cards. Through April the police waged a vigorous campaign to close all business in the city on Sundays, under an old blue law of 1864 that had been forgotten but which had never been repealed. There was much excitement, and public opinion was violently divided, for the police sought to close the barber shops and stop the sale of most articles. The whole thing finally collapsed in court.

By 1890 the city was filled with incorporated clubs, some of them respectable, some of them dens of the worst sort, where all sorts of gambling went on. The police went after the gamblers. One of the best known gambling places in the middle Nineties was Jack Heath's, on the Virginia side of the river half a mile above Georgetown.



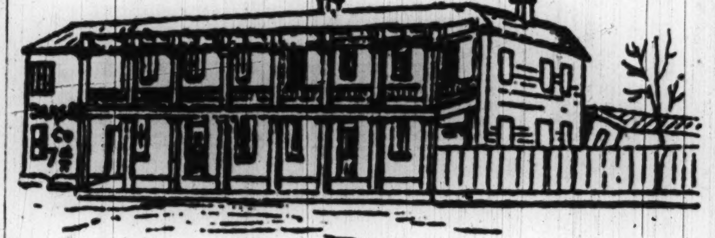
HOWARD J. SCHNEIDER, who was hanged for killing his wife and brother-in-law in 1892.

Meanwhile Jackson City had come to enjoy an international notoriety. It was wide open in the sense of which present-day Washington can have no conception.



Police Headquarters, northwest corner of Fifth and D streets northwest, which was vacated July 1, 1908.

Jackson City was founded in 1835, President Jackson, for whom it was named, laying the corner stone January 12, 1836, and it was intended that on the site at the south end of the Long Bridge should grow a great commercial port. The dream was never realized. The last vestige of the place has now passed away, but in the Eighties and Nineties it was celebrated as being the center of the sporting life of the city, with its race tracks, poolrooms and drinking and gambling resorts.



A famous old "gambling hell." "Play the nine open and the ace and king to lose!" The old ramshackle building at the south end of the Long Bridge, in Jackson City, a celebrated shrine of the Goddess of Chance in the Eighties and Nineties.

A new law making pool selling and bookmaking a punishable crime in the District, except at a race track during a race, was passed by Congress September 29, 1890. All the bookmakers moved over to Jackson City. Up to this time the gamblers had generally been established out the Seventh street road beyond the Boundary. The principal bookmakers who moved to Jackson City were Lynn & Wall and James, Wilkie & Co. On October 1 President Harrison vetoed the act, and some of the gamblers moved back to what was called "Monte Carlo," on Seventh street, but Jackson City was now flourishing. The gamblers went over from Washington to Jackson City and St. Asaphs every day, and returned late at night, and the old Lawrence Hotel, in the heart of "Rum Row," on the site of the present Munsey Building, was then principal headquarters. These resorts brought to the city the riff-raff of the country, but a great many respectable men also patronized the race tracks and gambling houses across the river.

Jackson City in Flames.

On February 25, 1892, a new Virginia law went into effect abolishing bookmaking and pool selling in Virginia, which hit the sporting fraternity a hard blow. The gamblers proposed to move to Giesboro Point, opposite the Arsenal. By this time C. S. Wilkins & Son's warehouse was the only building in Jackson City that wasn't a shrine of the goddess of chance. The new law did not prove effective, for the gamblers managed to get around it.

On January 18, 1893, John Philip Quinn, known as the antigambling crusader, tried other tactics. He went over to Jackson City in a special car, taking along Judge Ivory G. Kimball, some preachers, and a lot of girls from the various churches, and they held religious services in the lair of the tiger. It was like pouring water on a duck's back. However, "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform!"

On the night of November 30, 1893, Jackson City went up in flames, half the place being wiped out. The fire started in James Wells' one-story place on the west side of the road and spread to J. M. Hill's poolroom, and the turf exchange, formerly run by Lynn & Wall. An immense amount of gambling paraphernalia was destroyed.

However, the gamblers clung to what remained and monte, and roulette, and keno and faro went on as before. On December 2, 1894, Sheriff Veitch, of Alexandria County, raided Jackson City, and on January 31, of the following year, Gov. O'Farrall of Virginia began war on the place, but not very vigorously. Major Moore, superintendent of police of Washington, had almost succeeded in driving the policy players from the city, and a new liquor law confined the trade to legitimate channels. Jackson City and its environs remained the greatest sore spot.

Train Robbery at Quantico.

On April 6, 1895, the Washington and Alexandria County authorities staged a spectacular raid on the gamblers, and many arrests were made. On May 14 the Washington Board of Trade authorized a special committee to make an appeal to Gov. O'Farrall for aid. In a telegram to the editor of The Post, May 15, Gov. O'Farrall said that as the people of Washington furnished the lawbreakers they should assist him in cleaning up the disreputable places. He promised his cooperation.

The passage of the Maupin law by the Virginia Legislature February 29, 1896, prohibiting betting in the State, was another hard blow at the Jackson City gamblers, but the places there generally flourished for some time after the Spanish War period.

The so-called "Quantico train robbery" was one of the outstanding crimes near Washington. On October 12, 1896 the north-bound express of the R. F. & P. Railroad was held up 13 miles below Quantico, between Wide Water and Brooke Station, by masked men, and F. S. Crutchfield, the express messenger, was robbed of $160,000.

The robbers escaped in the locomotive. There was some splendid detective work, and finally Charles A. Morganfield was arrested, and on February 26, 1895, was convicted of the crime at Fredericksburg and sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary. On May 15 of the same year his accomplice, Charles J. Searcey, was also convicted.

One evening in 1888 Mr. and Mrs. John Rudden returned to their home at 486 M street to find that an intruder had entered the house and cut the furniture and clothing to shreds, and there were a few similar cases of this kind at this time, but Washington was thrown into an uproar in the fall of 1893 by the appearance in the city of a criminal who created a veritable reign of terror. He was known as "Jack the Slasher," and you could frighten naughty children by mentioning his name.

Fifteen Crimes a Month.

Folks would get up in the morning and find that during the night a mysterious intruder had ransacked the bedroom, and a pair of trousers, or a coat, or a dress would be found on the footboard of the bed, cut to ribbons. Descending to the lower floors it would be discovered that the nocturnal visitor had raided the icebox, eaten a hearty meal and departed, leaving the parlor sofa slashed and the carpets and draperies cut.

It would be impossible to exaggerate a description of the furore caused by this outbreak of abnormal crime. Timid people were frightened out of their wits. The slasher appeared in various parts of the city, the rich and the poor alike suffering.

The reign of terror continued through the fall and winter of 1893, and into the spring of the following year, although every policeman in the city was on the lookout for the intruder. The slasher even visited the home of Policeman John T. S. Loane at 221 Eighth street southeast, and cut things to shreds. He nearly ruined the Jolly Fat Men's Club. For a time the outrages averaged fifteen a month.

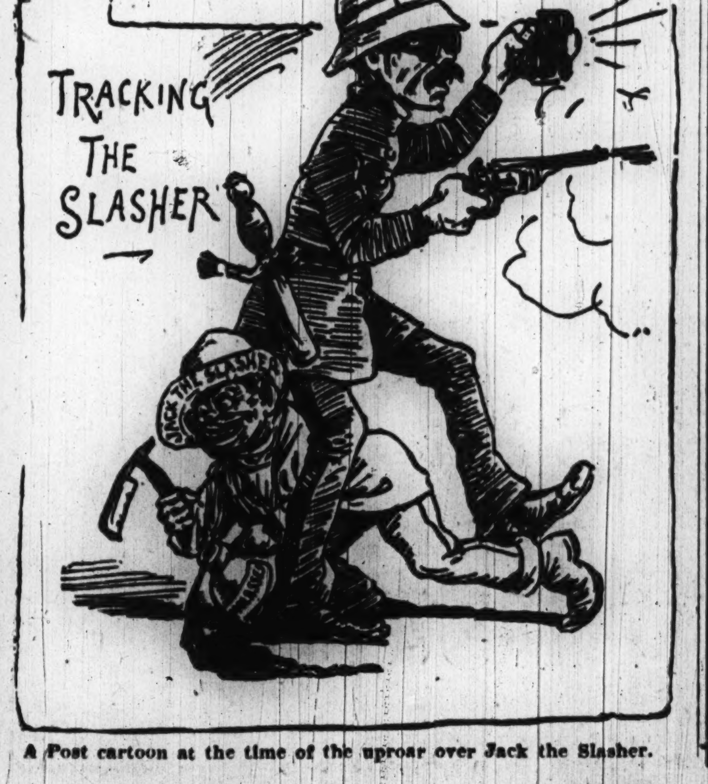
Many suspects were arrested, and from time to time it was thought the criminal had been locked up, only to have the theory upset by the continuation of the burglaries. It was not until March 19, 1894, that the real "Jack the Slasher" was caught. He was a negro, George Taylor, alias Jones. He was identified and convicted.

The "ghost robber," who operated in 1886, was an epicure. When entering a home the first thing he always did was to eat a meal and drink up all the wine. He carried on his depredations for months. In 1887 he shot Policeman Skeehan, and he was arrested. He proved to be a negro named John Jackson and on January 13, 1887, he was held for the grand jury and on April 2 was convicted and sentenced to 20 years for assault with intent to kill and housebreaking.

Grave Robbers Active.

There was one type of crime that was very prevalent in the Eighties and Nineties—body snatching. Grave robbery came to be a profession, and many a friendless pauper thrown into a shallow hole in Potter's Field was [illegible] from the ghoul.

On January 16, 1881, Charles [illegible], colored, killed Mrs. Susan Ann [illegible]



A Post cartoon at the time of the uproar over Jack the Slasher.

All of the single-deck Sixteenth Street and Petworth service of the Washington Rapid Transit Company has been newly equipped with buses of the type pictured above. The luxurious, individual, spring-cushion, real leather seats, heretofore found only on parlor-car, extra-fare buses, are meeting with an enthusiastic reception in the discriminating territory which they serve.

ROUTE 8, from 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, through the business and hotel district, to the Potomac Park residential section and the Lincoln Memorial, is now equipped with these new 21-passenger coaches with the same de luxe seats and finish as our other city lines.

Washington Rapid Transit Company
4615 Fourteenth Street
Adams 8920

Ask us for booklets and timetables giving full [illegible] tion of schedules, maps of routes, public [illegible] other points of interest reached by our coaches.

In non-rush periods our new coaches are [illegible] for charter. Let us quote you [illegible]

DETECTIVES ADDED LUSTER TO POLICE ANNALS IN LATE NINETIES

BIG BILL MASON'S ROBBERIES SOLVED THROUGH FINE WORK

Several Brutal Murders Stirred Washington in Early Nineties.

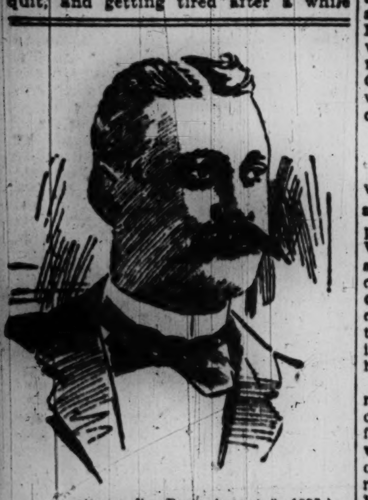
KILLING OF MRS. DENNIS IN 1902 A MYSTERY

Hundreds Asked Clemency for B. C. Hill Who Shot Wife and Daughter.

his married sister, near the Asylum grounds in Anacostia. He was convicted and hanged January 19, 1883, and was buried in Potter's Field, near the old Almshouse.

Meanwhile one W. M. Jansen, a celebrated "resurrectionist," had come to Washington. He stole Shaw's body from the gave the day it was buried, and in broad daylight took the corpse uptown in a buggy and sold it to a medical college for $18.

Jansen felt that he had not received a fair price, so about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, January 23, he went to the college and took the body from the dissecting room. Then he hired a hackman named John Mack, put the corpse in the "night-liner" and drove to another college. The hackman regaled himself on various refreshments along the way. In the end, not disposing of his corpse, Jansen himself drove the hack to still another college, where the body was not accepted. This disgusted Jansen and he quit, and getting tired after a while and not being able to collect his fare from his "other passenger," Mack drove to the Second Police Precinct. Up to that time he didn't know his passenger was a dead man.



(From The Post, August 6, 1898.)

INSPECTOR MATTINGLY,

a star member of the Detective Bureau in the Nineties.

Shaw's body was taken back to Potter's Field and given a second interment after a wild night. Jansen was arrested and sentenced to 11 months and 29 days in jail for malicious trespass, there being no law then in the District against body-snatching. It was said that Jansen's real object in coming to Washington was to steal the body of John Howard Payne, which W. W. Corcoran had had removed to Oak Hill Cemetery. The case was typical. Sometimes stolen bodies were sold for as low as $2. Jansen, whose name was said to have been De Vigo Jansen Ross, committed suicide in New York, November 3, 1887.

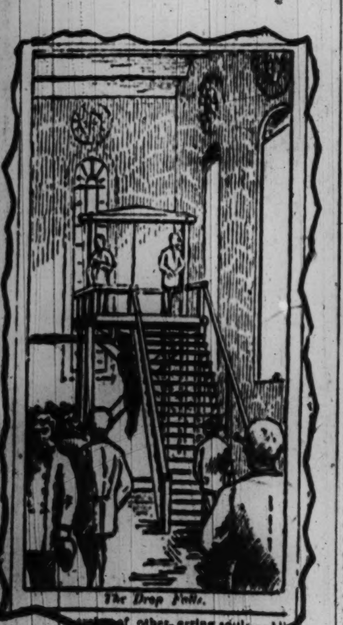
Frank Funk's Brutal Crime.

A peculiarly atrocious crime shocked the city on June 23, 1898, when William H. Brooks, an aged veteran of the Civil War, was found dead, and his wife, Martha, with her skull crushed, in their home at 1011 Twenty-second street northwest. Both of them had been beaten with a hatchet. Mrs. Brooks was known to have been in the habit of keeping a considerable sum of money in the house, and the robbery motive was quickly established. Mrs. Brooks recovered.

Suspicion fell upon a carpenter named Frank W. Funk, a friend of the old couple, and he was indicted by the grand jury, July 21, 1898, but he had fled from the city, and for months escaped arrest. He was finally captured in Columbus, Mo., and being convicted and sentenced to death, was hanged at the District Jail, November 9, 1900.

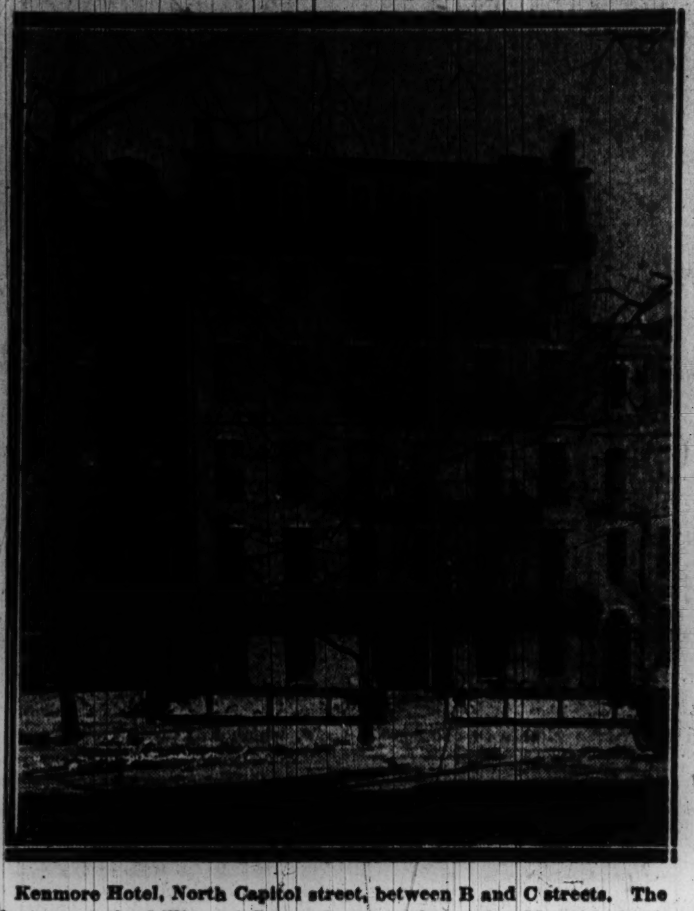
The day after the Brooks murder William Horton, a former policeman, cut the throat of Mrs. Jane Nicholson, while they were seated on a bench in Armory Square. Horton was arrested and confessed.

During the spring of 1898 there was a series of very bold robberies in the city, the crimes being eventually cleared up by a piece of exceptionally clever detective work.



A hanging at the jail. Execution of Nelson Colbert for the murder of Philip Wentzel May 17, 1889.

On April 18 the residence of Gilbert B. Towles, 1307 Clifton street northwest, was robbed of $200 worth of jewelry. It was a "second-story" job. Then came the robbery of the residence of W. H. Butler, Eighth and B streets southwest, where the thief got $1,500 worth of diamonds. E. S. Randall's residence, 1100 Virginia avenue, was the next object of attack. On June 1 the residence of Louis P. Stutz, 1637 Sixteenth street, was visited, and about the same time C. E. Finch, 1404 W street, and John M. Rankin, 312 Seventh street southeast, were robbed. Mrs. Anne Hagerty, 1624 Fourteenth street northwest, Gen. John M. Wilson, 1141 Connecticut avenue, and Allen Clark, 2020 O street, were the next victims. There were many others and the police were on their mettle.



Kenmore Hotel, North Capitol street, between B and C streets. The scene of the killing of James Seymour Ayres, jr., May 14, 1901.

Detective Weedon's Clever Work.

Detective R. E. Weedon, who was working on the case night and day, did a fine piece of work. From the Philadelphia police he obtained a tip that the Washington robberies looked like the superior handicraft of "Big Bill" Mason, one of the most notorious crooks in the country, and following this clew the detective shortly established the fact that Mason had recently been in Washington, but he had scented trouble, and had left the city.

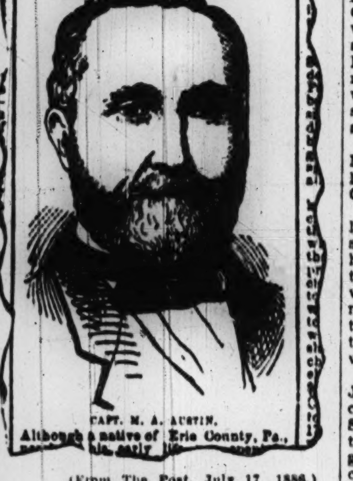
One night in May, Samuel H. Bowman entered his home at 1013 Massachusetts avenue to find himself confronted by a tall, fierce-looking burglar, who covered him with a revolver. The crook locked Mr. Bowman in his bedroom closet, and quietly departed. Weedon obtained a description of the man from him, and it tallied with that of Mason.

On August 3, Inspector Mattingly and Detective Weedon went to Brooklyn and located the place, where the Washington burglar had been sending his stolen stuff. It was a small jewelry store. Asking to see some watches, they were shown a quantity of jewelry which they identified as having been stolen from the various houses robbed in Washington.

Meanwhile Mason had just been arrested in New York for the authorities in Philadelphia, where he was taken, and there Weedon confronted him with Mr. Bowman, who instantly picked him out as the man who had locked him in his closet.

Several defalcations from the District government have occurred during the past 50 years, a few of which are of considerable interest. On Thursday, September 2, 1897, Thomas V. Hawkins, a negro messenger in the office of Tax Collector E. G. Davis, astonished the authorities by decamping with about $9,000. He was arrested September 4 in Toronto, with $8,338 of the District's funds still in his possession, as a result of the good detective work of Inspector Mattingly and Detectives Weedon and Lacey and his own bad luck.

By accident he engaged a room in Toronto in a house where a policeman lived, and, of course, all the police in Canada were on the lookout for the missing messenger. Hawkins was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary October 6, 1897.


for judgment, energy and courage.
CAPT. M. A. AUSTIN.
Although a native of Erie County, Pa.,

(From The Post, July 17, 1886.)

CAPT. M. A. AUSTIN,

a new police captain. Promoted July 16, 1886.

Much more serious was the case of James M. A. Watson, clerk of the District Auditor from December, 1898, until June, 1903, when the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Auditor for the State and Other Departments ordered the appointment of a special board to audit the District accounts, particularly those of Mr. Watson.

Watson, who handled the "permit funds," was found to have a deficit of $73,397.44 in his accounts. He was tried for embezzlement and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Two sensational murders occurred in 1901, one of which remains to this day one of the unsolved crimes in the history of the city. The other had all the elements which go to the making of a perfect newspaper story, which is to say, the kind of a story the people like to read.

The first of them was the mysterious murder of Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, who died on October 22, 1902, without ever being able to shed any light on the identity of the intruder, who, early on the morning of December 10, 1901, entered her home at 1117 K street northwest, screwed off the seat of a piano stool in a front room and crushed her head with the improvised instrument of death.

Money and Jewelry Untouched.

The fact that Mrs. Dennis invariably locked all the windows and doors in her rooms, and that to all outward appearances she had done so on the night of the murder, heightened the mystery. When Mrs. Dennis' groans aroused other occupants of the house they found that the murderer had left by a front window, knocking over a flower pot in his hurry.

One theory advanced by detectives was that the assailant entered the rooms before Mrs. Dennis, secreted himself behind a portiere or davenport and thus was in the rooms before Mrs. Dennis locked up. This was only a theory, however, and no satisfactory explanation ever was made as to how the murderer gained entrance. The fact that the woman's money and jewels were on a table beside the bed in which she was murdered led to the discounting of the robbery theory.

Mrs. Dennis, the widow of Walter Dennis, an actor, conducted a fashionable dressmaking establishment at her home. Some idea of the extent of her trade may be gleaned from the report that she employed 25 sewing girls and a number of porters and servants. She was retiring and had few personal friends and no enemies, so far as could be found.

While she was dying in Garfield Hospital she made only conflicting and incoherent statements, none of which gave the police any clews. The coroner's jury held a number of sessions, both in the Sixth Precinct station and at the morgue, but no information was gathered and the case has gone down in police annals as an unsolved mystery.

A murder, which, for sheer brutality, is probably one of Washington's worst, was that of 13-year-old Lizzie Weisenberger by Benjamin Hill Snell, 42-year-old clerk in the Pension Office, on Sunday morning, August 6, 1899.

The girl had been a companion to Snell's older daughter, but had stopped going to Snell's home after she told her mother of his improper conduct. On the morning of the murder, Snell, who weighed nearly 300 pounds, called at the girl's home on Benning road. Brushing by the father and mother he rushed into the room where the girl was, grabbed her by the head and slashed her throat twice with a razor and ran.

An alarm was sent out from the Ninth Precinct Station and within an hour the murderer was caught by Pat Creaghe, a mounted policeman.

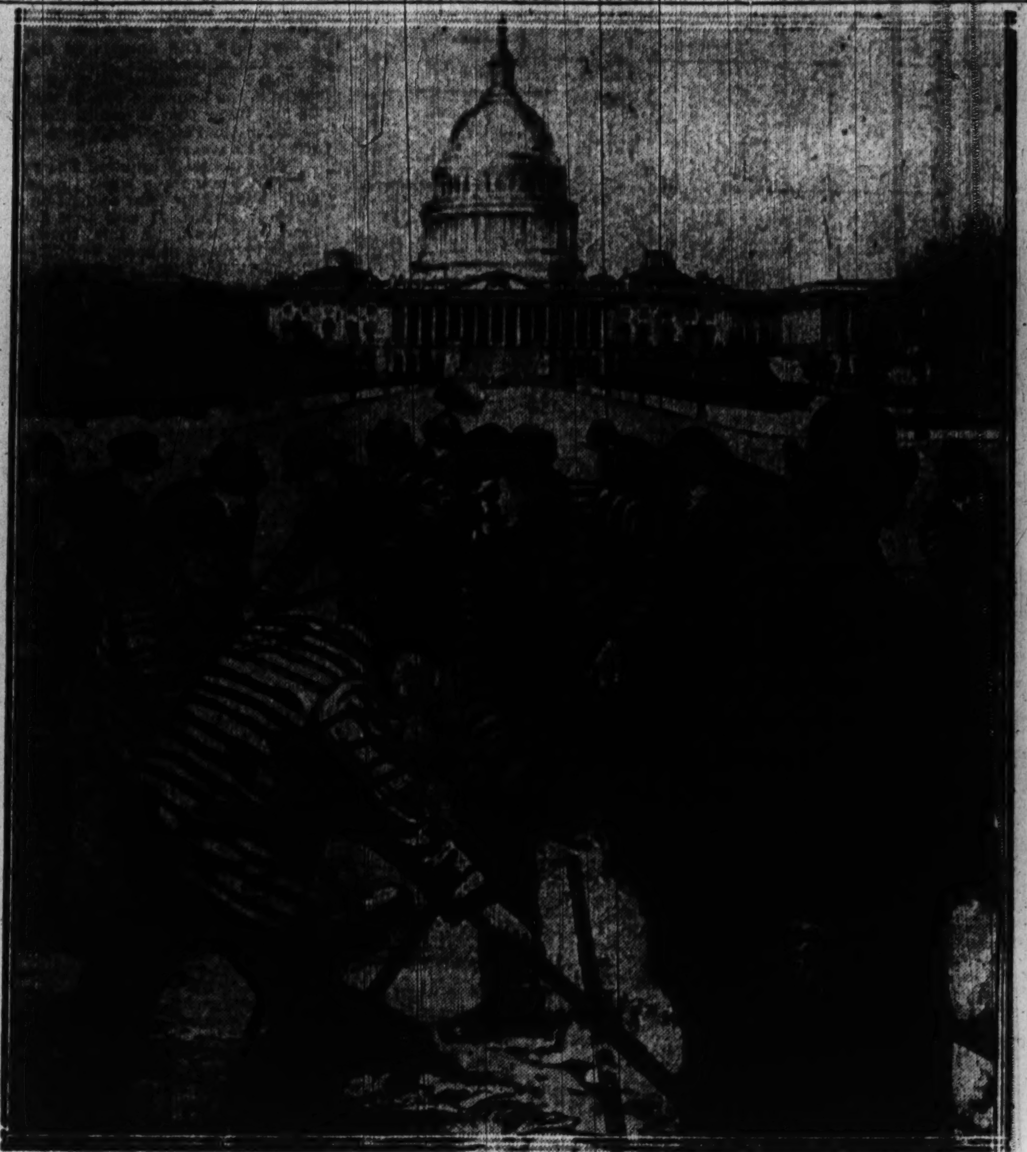
The trial lasted two weeks, Snell's lawyers resorting to every length to show that the man was insane. After he was adjudged guilty and condemned to hang, an appeal was made, but the verdict was sustained. Efforts were made to have the President commute the sentence and even an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was attempted, but without avail.

Snell was hanged in the District Jail June 29, 1900, complaining that he could remember nothing of the crime. So huge was he that it was necessary to remove his shoes before they could get the body in the 6-foot 4-inch casket.

A murder which became a front-page sensation not only in the newspapers of Washington but all over the country, thrilled the city in the spring of 1901, when, on May 14, James Seymour Ayres, jr., was shot and killed in his bedroom at the Kenmore Hotel, 224 North Capitol street.

There was not an element lacking to provide a sordid story calculated to arouse public interest to the highest pitch. It was a queer family hotel, to begin with, and an historic one, by the way, for originally it had been the two houses built by George Washington in 1798-1799.

The guests were close-mouthed, and the detectives assigned to the case, and they included virtually the entire force, made little headway at first. Then came the first break—somebody told of having seen a woman climbing down a fire-escape on the Kenmore, and the introduction of the sex element, which had been suspected from the beginning, stimulated public interest to fever heat.



From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 2, 1889.

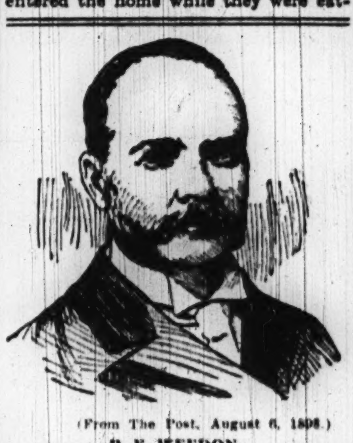
The chain gang cleaning East Capitol street for inaugural ceremonies.

One of the people living at the hotel was Mrs. Lolo da Bonine, a demure-looking, rather pretty married woman, whose husband was a traveling man who was often away from home on long trips. Suspicion finally fell upon her, and eventually she confessed that she had shot Ayres in defense of her honor, having gone to his room on his plea that he was ill.

She was indicted for murder, and the evidence which was brought out was of a highly sensational character, much of it unprintable. It was a trying ordeal for Mr. Bonine, whose loyal husband stood by her faithfully through the trial, but she came through it successfully, being acquitted December 3, 1901.

Kills Wife and Daughter.

A case that attracted wide attention because of the strenuous efforts made by officials to obtain clemency for the condemned man was that of Benjamin G. Hill. Hill was convicted of having murdered his wife and his stepdaughter, Bertha Marsden, November 8, 1902, at their home, 315 Missouri avenue northwest. Testimony showed that he entered the home while they were eating dinner with a number of guests, and that apparently without provocation he shot them both. The girl died instantly, while her mother lived for two days.



(From The Post, August 6, 1898.)

R. E. WEEDON,

an active member of the detective bureau, who worked on many of Washington's celebrated crimes.

General opinion was that the man was temporarily insane. So strong was the sentiment that hundreds of letters poured into the offices of the officials asking that the death sentence be set aside. Three Assistant Attorney Generals, Mr. Day, Mr. Purdy and Mr. McReynolds, all petitioned President Roosevelt for a commutation of sentence; even the Attorney General himself looked favorably upon the move.

Nevertheless, on July 24, 1903, after Warden Harris waited until the last second for the reprieve that he hopefully expected, Hill was hanged in the District Jail. He was buried by his comrades in Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Shot His Sweetheart.

Joseph Paolucci, a 32-year-old shoemaker, with a shop at 1816 Fifth street northwest, was in love with a 17-year-old girl by the name of Elizabeth Dodge, the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth V. Dodge, widow of Frederick C. Dodge, for many years engineer at No. [illegible] Engine Company, Washington Fire Department. On the afternoon of September 12, 1906, Paolucci visited his sweetheart and had a quarrel with her over a visit she had had with another man. She ordered him from the house. The following day he went to the store conducted by Mrs. Dodge at 427 Fifth street northeast, bought some soft drinks, went to the street with the girl and then suddenly shot her three times and then attempted to kill himself.

The crime was witnessed by Patrolmen Albert Nantz, J. E. Peterson and Charles Wagner, of the Ninth Police Precinct, who were standing in the next block. Their testimony, with that of several nearby residents, brought about a conviction of the murderer.

Following the verdict of guilty on March 8, 1907, Paolucci's attorneys embarked upon a vigorous legal battle to prevent the execution of their client. They succeeded in having the execution postponed four times. An appeal through the Italian Ambassador to President Roosevelt failed. Paolucci was hanged March 23, 1908.

Shocked by Double Murder.

Washington was startled by a double murder March 30, 1912, when Samuel W. Rauen, 26 years old, shot and killed his wife, Osela, and his brother, John, in front of his wife's home, 1016 Seventh street southwest.

Rauen, a former soldier at the Washington Barracks, was married September 5, 1911. The couple went to Chicago on their honeymoon. While there Mrs. Rauen had her husband arrested for making threats and again upon their return to Washington she had him arrested for assaulting her. She told police that he choked her in a fit of jealousy.

The charge of assault resulted in Rauen being sentenced to 60 days at the workhouse. Upon his release he went to his wife's home, where he found his brother sitting on the porch with her. He shot and killed them both. Policeman George N. Titton, of the Fourth Precinct, witnessed the crime and arrested the man.

Rauen contended that he did not have a fair trial. He said that he was guilty of "justifiable homicide" but not of murder. Nevertheless, he maintained that he would die the death of a gentleman and a soldier. And, according to The Post's account, he did. The Post reported that he was the calmest man in the death chamber when he was hanged, February 14, 1913.

When the rope was placed around his neck he complained that it was too loose.

"Pull it tighter," he said.

Attacked on Christmas Day.

Christmas, 1912, saw one of Washington's most brutal outrages. On that date Nathaniel Green, negro, assaulted a white woman as she was on her way to a Christmas party where her daughter waited for her to light a Christmas tree and bring some presents.

The negro hit his victim a terrific blow with his fist which broke her jaw and knocked her senseless. He dragged her into an areaway on C street southeast, between Third and Fourth streets. The woman was rescued and the man arrested when Dr. William J. R. Thomsen, of 315 C street southeast, heard her groans and called Policeman Edward V. Wall, of the Fifth Precinct.

The crime was so brutal and so revolting that Justice Stafford refused to accept a plea of guilty, which would have made the maximum sentence 30 years in the penitentiary, and forced him to stand trial. He was found guilty and was hanged June 9, 1913, after having been led sobbing and quaking to the gallows.

One Standard For Over 39 Years

QUALITY SERVICE ALWAYS FIRST

Young & Selden Company
BANK STATIONERS

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

"YOUR GAS COMPANY"

AS WASHINGTON GROWS, ITS GAS COMPANY KEEPS PACE WITH IT, CONSTANTLY EXTENDING AND IMPROVING ITS EQUIPMENT, THAT YOU MAY HAVE INSTANT, RELIABLE SERVICE AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT—AND SINCE 1848 IT HAS NEVER FAILED IN THIS DUTY.

GARFIELD'S ASSASSINATION BROUGHT OUT BEST IN JOURNALISM

POST ENGAGED ALL RESOURCES TO GIVE NEWS OF TRAGEDY

Throngs Watched Posting of Bulletins Outside Newspaper Office.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF TRAIN MOVEMENT

Rails Were Laid Across Pennsylvania Avenue for President.

On Saturday morning, July 2, 1881, Washington was plunged into the depths of the deepest sorrow it has experienced perhaps in half a century of sunshine and shadow. It was an anguish in which the whole Nation, the entire world shared. For the second time in our history a President of the United States was assassinated at the Capital of the great republic.

In the long annals of violence painfully recorded by The Washington Post during the last 50 years the murder of James A. Garfield in the old Baltimore & Potomac depot, which used to be, until Theodore Roosevelt long after had it torn down, at the southwest corner of Sixth and B streets northwest, stands out to this day with ghastly vividness as the city's outstanding crime since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Not only was this wretched deed done in the shadow of the Capitol, but for many weary days, while the country was torn with alternate hope and despair, the stricken Chief Magistrate who had but a short time before been inaugurated, amid public rejoicing lay upon a bed of anguish in the White House. Then came his removal to a cooler place, his death and funeral and the dramatic trial of the assassin, the whole constituting one of the most agonising chapters in the story of the times.

Elected After Compromise.

Gen. Garfield had been inaugurated on the 4th of March of the year in which he was to die. His nomination with Chester A. Arthur, of New York, as his associate on the ticket, had been a compromise between the Stalwarts and the Half-breeds, and it was hoped that the factional quarrels of the Republican party would thus be stilled.

The inauguration took place with much pomp and ceremony. There was a notable inaugural parade, and that night the President and Mrs. Garfield opened the inaugural ball in the central hall of what is now the old National Museum, but which was then just newly finished. There seemed to be no shadow upon their horizon.

There was lurking about the city at the time a man named Charles Julius Guiteau, a "Stalwart" in politics, who was brooding upon a deed that was to bring him infamy—and yet, an overwhelming pity. As to him the verdict of history doubtless will be that he was of unbalanced mentality. So it seems to one reading the record at this late day far removed from the hysteria and vindictiveness of the past.

On the morning of July 2 the President was foully shot down while passing through the waiting room of the railroad station arm in arm with James G. Blaine, Secretary of State. Guiteau knew of the President's plans to leave the city, and lay in wait for him. As his two pistol shots rang out, and the mortally-wounded victim sank to the floor, the assassin attempted to escape through the B street entrance, but he was arrested by Policeman Patrick H. Kearney and Special Officer John R. Scott as he emerged upon the sidewalk with the smoking weapon still in his hand. He was taken at once to police headquarters, where he gave his name as "Charles Guiteau," and his business that of an attorney at law, Chicago, Ill. Kearney died September 6, 1889.

Mrs. Garfield Notified.

Meanwhile, within the depot a mattress was provided for the wounded President. Dr. Smith Townshend, and afterward other physicians, responded. Maj. William C. Brock, then superintendent of police, ordered an ambulance and a large detail of police to report to the railroad station, and shortly after 10 o'clock the President was removed to the White House. News of the most terrible tragedy since the assassination of Lincoln spread through the city like the proverbial wildfire. A dispatch was sent to Mrs. Garfield, who was with her family at Elberon, N. J., whither the President had intended going. Assistant Adjutant General Corbin arranged for a special train to bring her back to Washington, and a guard from the Fourth Artillery was placed in the White House Grounds, outside of which the silent crowds gathered hoping for a word of good cheer.

From the point of view of important news, this was the biggest story that The Post had been called upon to cover, and it so happened that it occurred at a time when both Stilson Hutchins, the editor, and Walter Stilson Hutchins, his son and managing editor, were out of the city. The staff was small in those days, but every available man was detailed to report the assassination, and in a short time there were great crowds around The Post Building eagerly awaiting the bulletins which were hung up as quickly as some new development was learned. The Post spared no pains to give this momentous news to the people of Washington.

Arthur Speeds to Capital.

Vice President Arthur was in New York when the tragedy burst with such awful swiftness. He immediately took a train for Washington, where he arrived Sunday morning, going directly to the residence of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, who then lived in the old Benjamin F. Butler mansion, at the southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and B street southeast, opposite the Capitol.

There The Post endeavored to obtain an interview from him, but he declined, although he received newspaper correspondents who called upon him. The following day was the Fourth of July. In those days Washington celebrated the Nation's birthday with an enthusiasm unknown at the present time, when the automobile, the movies, the radio, the phonograph, none of which had been dreamed of then, offer so many forms of pleasure diversion that the mere making of noise is not essential to having a good time. In the Eighties the Fourth was celebrated with incredible noise, and all that day, while the President lay stricken in the White House some people, all over the city, persisted in firing off firecrackers and cannon, and the police were powerless to stop them. The President, suffering from his wound, and from shock, endured it with patience and without complaint.

Now, before this some interesting political events had occurred, discussed more fully in another place. The quarrel over patronage between the President and Senator Roscoe Conkling, leader of the New York "Stalwarts," the political faction to which Guiteau, at the time of the assassination, claimed to belong, had culminated in the withdrawal from the Senate on May 16, 1881, of both Conkling and his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, both of whom then appealed to the legislature of their State for reelection and vindication. Both lost, and, while the President lay upon his bed of pain, Warner Miller was elected to the Senate to succeed Platt, July 16. Garfield was dying, but it was thought he was getting well.

The White House was artificially cooled, for the heat in Washington at this time was of frightful intensity, but already the physicians were considering the removal of the President to the seashore. Meanwhile the city was filled with all sorts of cranks who had suggestions for cures, but the President was beyond cure, although the country remained surprisingly optimistic. Seven weeks of torture in the baking atmosphere of midsummer passed, and the dying man lingered on.

President Grows Worse.

On August 28 The Post announced that the President was growing worse and published a whole page on interviews with the physicians and members of the Cabinet. The sad intelligence fell upon the city with crushing force. By the thirtieth the patient rallied somewhat. Hopes again rose. On September 6 the President was removed by train to Long Branch, N. J. It was necessary to build an extension of the railroad from the station in Sixth street out into Pennsylvania avenue. The means employed were most primitive. The President was taken to the railroad cars in an ordinary express wagon and was in such an elevated position as to be plainly visible to the crowds along the Avenue. The Post's story, published September 7, gives a complete and graphic account of this historic event, without a parallel in our history, that is well worth setting down here again:

SAFE ON BOARD THE TRAIN.

How the Party Embarked for Long Branch.

At 2 o'clock in the morning workmen commenced on the extension of the track out on the concrete pavement of Pennsylvania avenue. It was first intended to make a curve and bring the track south of the rails of the street railway, but it was discovered that this would make the turn too abrupt and the space between the tracks and curb too small, in all probability, for the handling with ease of the President. The roadway was then changed and laid directly across the Avenue, running almost to the curb line on the north side of that thoroughfare. The road was entirely finished at 4:30 o'clock. The length of the new track was 985 feet and for such rapid construction was a remarkably good piece of workmanship. The train had lain in the depot all night, one or two employes of the road being detailed to keep an eye upon it and people out. Two or three times during the night wagons had come from the White House with baggage and other articles, and these were put aboard and, excepting these, nothing went into the train. The railroad men who were to run the train slept at the St. James Hotel. They were awakened at 4 o'clock, and on going to the depot were treated to a warm breakfast by Mr. Matt Server. This same gentleman was commissary for "the special," and had laid out a most tempting bill of fare. In one of the large refrigerators of the President's car he had stored chicken, tenderloin steaks, baked ham, lamb chops, beef tongue, sardines, French peas, melons, potatoes, tomatoes, eggs, Apollinaris water, champagne, claret, whisky, lemons, &c.

It was about 5 o'clock when engine No. 658 backed into the yard and hooked on its train. A few minutes later it passed out and backed down Sixth street until it reached the end of the extended track and there rested. In this position the entrance to President Robert's car, No. 120, set apart for Mrs. Garfield and her party was within 20 feet of the north curb of Pennsylvania avenue at the intersection of Sixth street. President Garfield's car, No. 33, commanded the space between the street car tracks and the curb on the south side of the Avenue, while car No. 268, for baggage and the attendants, lay opposite the St. James Hotel. In front of engine No. 658, at a distance of about 20 yards, lay the pilot engine, No. 5 (Jacob Fry, engineer, and P. F. Riley, fireman), which had come down unnoticed and taken its position. To man this important "special," the officers of the road had made selections with great care, and even sent the chiefs of the departments here to give the matter their personal supervision. There were Mr. Charles Watts, general train master of the New York division; Mr. T. N. Ely, superintendent of the motive power; Mr. Elder, master car builder; J. N. Whelpley, through conductor, and James Kelly and George R. Deane, brakemen, to take their places upon the train reaching Gray's Ferry, near Philadelphia. Mr. J. K. Sharp, master of transportation of the Baltimore & Potomac Road, was in immediate charge of the train, and held the same until it reached Bay View, beyond Baltimore, and the junction with the Philadelphia & Wilmington Railroad. Mr. Thomas T. Luckett was the local conductor, and G. F. Schumann and D. C. Wilhelm, the brakeman, between here and Baltimore. R. H. Geminy accompanied the train as traveling operator.

Engine No. 658 is one of the finest and most powerful owned by the company, and runs a mile a minute with the greatest ease. It is termed an Anthracite C, of the Pennsylvania Railroad standard, and is furnished with a muffler which drowns the noise in the escape of steam, and she can "blow off" without creating the usual unpleasant sound. She was manned by William Page, engineer; J. W. Lawson and E. Grimmell, firemen. As these men are not accustomed to running on the Baltimore & Potomac branch of the Pennsylvania road, Mr. John Unglaub, engineer, and S. A. Reynolds, fireman, ran the engine as local and carried the train as far as Bay View. At precisely 5:30 o'clock one of the employes of the road came forward to General Train Master Watts, who was conversing with a Post man, and announced that the train was in readiness to move. "That is what I call business," said Mr. Watts. "Here is the hour and here is the train. Do you know that is one of the causes to which the Pennsylvania road can attribute its success?"

"What is that?" inquired The Post.

"Why, being ready when you say you will. Name your hour and be on hand when it arrives. I said that I would have this train on this track, with steam up ready to move, at 5:30 o'clock this morning. There is my watch, which shows the hour, and here is my train, but my passengers are nowhere in sight."

"You must make some allowance in this instance, Mr. Watts."

"Yes, that is true; but I hope they will not hold me here long, for I want to move on a schedule that I have arranged."

"What is that?"

"Well, I have not got it written out so that you will understand it, but perhaps I can explain it. If we can get away from here by 6 o'clock we will be due at Bay View at 7:10 a. m.; at West Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock; at Monmouth Junction, at 11:15, and Long Branch at 12:15. I want to make on an average 40 miles an hour, and if they will let me I will do better than that. I am not afraid of that engine at a mile a minute. It has done some tall traveling on the New York division, and I know what I am behind when it draws a train."

"How does this interfere with other travel on the road?"

"If we can get away on time it will not make much of an interruption, but after that every minute of delay is likely to be expensive. As now arranged it is known all along the line at what time the train will be due at different points, and of course an outlook will be kept, and every lay-off will be made in observance with that time. If the train is behind time then there is a desire to make a general move along the road and get farther on by those running trains. But we have the whole road under command by telegraph and can halt a train at almost any point on the entire line. I think I see my passengers coming up the Avenue."

Looking toward the Treasury building, carriages were seen approaching, and the word passed along that the President was coming. This announcement woke up the crowd and heads and eyes were turned westward. Some of the faces looked very worn and showed that the possessors had been denying themselves their accustomed sleep. Throughout the night the steps, porches and even the curbstones were preempted by men and women, young and old, and there they tarried until day broke, strong in their vigils, determined to see the departure of the President from the city and within close proximity to the spot where he was so badly wounded and from the effects of which he has so long and terribly suffered. The watch meeting crowd possibly numbered 300, but as day dawned and grew brighter the increase was rapid and probably reached 800 when the President was brought to the train.

At exactly 5:30 o'clock Lieut. E. M. Weaver with twelve regulars from the barracks, arrived and halted his men at the southwest corner of Sixth and Pennsylvania avenue. He stated that he had been ordered to report to Dr. Bliss and perform such service as the surgeons might direct. At five minutes past 6 o'clock a pair of black horses, attached to a family carriage, drew up to the train and there alighted Drs. Agnew, Woodward and Barnes, who immediately entered car No. 33. This was evidence sufficient that the President was out of the White House and on his way to the cars. Five minutes later the President's family carriage, containing Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie Garfield, Mrs. Col. Rockwell and Dr. Susan Edson, came up and was directed to car No. 120, which they entered. Next came Private Secretary Brown; behind him the servants, Lizzie Cutter and Daniel Spriggs. Hardly had they gone aboard of the train before the express wagon containing the President was espied at Fourteenth street. It was watched steadily as it came along the Avenue and until it reached the cars.

The President had been placed in such an elevated position that nearly every person standing on the sidewalk could see his face. In the rear of his wagon was Mr. Crump in a one-horse team, with boxes and other articles to go on the train. As the President's wagon drew near, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Garfield watched with anxious looks from the car windows, while Miss Edson went out on the platform to see the transfer from the wagon to the car. Both Mrs. Garfield and her daughter exhibited considerable nervousness while the removal was going on, but when they found that it had been done in safety, both felt relieved and expressed themselves as feeling better than they had for days. When the express wagon reached car No. 33 the horses were unhitched and the soldiers took their places and backed the vehicle up to the car door. In the wagon were Drs. Bliss, Reyburn and Boynton, Cols. Rockwell and Corbin, Gen. Swaim and Mr. F. O. Rockwell. The President lay on a mattress upon a stretcher. When he got within the car the mattress was lifted on to the bed awaiting him. He bore the removal well, and expressed himself as feeling better than he had before.

Everything being in readiness, at precisely 6:15 o'clock, Mr. Watts gave the signal for starting to Master of Transportation Sharp, who was on the engine. He communicated the same to Assistant Train Master Bell, who was on the pilot, and a start was immediately taken. After getting opposite the depot a halt was made to allow the morning New York trains to enter the yard. A stop of about 10 minutes was made, and then the train started again, slowly passed out Sixth street, and soon disappeared from view. It was particularly noticeable that uncommonly good order prevailed among the crowd gathered to witness the departure. With the exception of a solitary voice saying, "God bless the President!" not a word was heard until the train had gone beyond B street, and then only expressions and hopes for his recovery were spoken on all sides.

The train had not disappeared around Virginia avenue before the workmen had torn up the rails and removed the cross ties, and the track that 10 minutes before crossed Pennsylvania avenue was a thing of the past.

Bulletins Posted on Tree.

While the President had lain in the White House bulletins were posted on what has come to be an historic tree, the so-called "Bulletin tree" which still stands just outside the northeast gate of the White House. Here also bulletins were posted daily giving to the passer-by the latest news from Long Branch.

Five days after the President's removal a sensational incident occurred in Washington whose echoes reverberated for years. On September 11 Sergt. John A. Mason, Battery B, Second Artillery, U. S. A., which was guarding Guiteau at the District Jail, attempted to kill the assassin by shooting into his cell. The bullet grazed the prisoner, penetrating his coat. Mason was arrested and confined in prison at the Arsenal, and Guiteau was put into a safer cell.

Excitement and concern increased as September wore on. The Post sadly recorded the decline in the distinguished patient, and the people were not unprepared for the news on September 20 that Gen. Garfield had died at 11:25 o'clock the night before. Indeed, the city had slept little that night, and the tolling of the fire alarm in Thirteenth street, the bells of the churches taking up the requiem, was a signal which all understood that the President of the United States was no more. The guards at the jail had been doubled in anticipation of an attack of a mob of outraged citizens, but although 25 men came over from Baltimore to take part in a proposed lynching of the assassin, the night passed quietly. The Post at this time kept a reporter at the jail night and day.

New President Takes Oath.

Chester Alan Arthur took the oath of office at his residence, 123 Lexington avenue, New York, about 1 o'clock a. m. September 20, before Justice John R. Brady, of the Supreme Court, of New York. The man whom The Post had called upon to resign when Conkling and Platt quit the Senate was now the President.

By the 21st Washington was a black-draped city of mourning. The District Militia were placed under arms, and everywhere people were sorrowing. The body of the late Chief Magistrate arrived in Washington from Long Branch at 4:44 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, September 21. On the funeral train were Mrs. Garfield and the two eldest children, President Arthur, the Cabinet and a few others.

Placed in the "Centennial prize hearse," drawn by six white horses, the body of Garfield was taken from the railroad station to the Capitol, where it lay in state in the rotunda. The escort comprised the militia companies, Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Columbia Commandery, of which Gen. Garfield had been a member. Gen. Grant rode in the carriage with President Arthur, and Mrs. Garfield was escorted by Secretary Blaine. Vast and silent throngs lined the Avenue to view the solemn funeral of an assassinated President, as they had done before, and as Fate was to ordain, they were to do again. All night long the people passed in a steady stream through the Capitol to look upon the face of the departed statesman. Thirty thousand viewed the remains on September 22, on which day, in the Vice President's room in the Capitol, President Arthur was formally sworn in, the oath being administered this time by Chief Justice Waite of the Supreme Court of the United States in the presence of the Cabinet and two former Presidents—U. S. Grant and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Arthur then read the following brief inaugural address:

"For the fourth time in the history of the republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land; and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude; the example and achievements of his life and the pathos of his death will forever illume the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the Executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken.

"No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the nation shall profit, by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country, our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved.

"No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquility and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now.

"No demand for speedy legislation has been heard. No adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people."

Medical Details Published.

On September 24 The Post, under the heading, "A Blundering Autopsy," published a highly controversial article stating bluntly that the public naturally expected all the facts as to the cause of the late President's death. Some of the statements in the article reflected upon certain of the President's physicians and naturally it created a tremendous sensation. On the following day in an editorial of grave character it propounded a series of pertinent questions as to the President's treatment and death. The paper for this period contains some highly important matter relating to the medical attention given to Gen. Garfield that constitutes a most valuable record for the student.

Meanwhile, on Friday, October 14, as Guiteau was being taken to the courthouse to be arraigned for his crime, President Arthur was participating in one of the most brilliant events in the history of Washington, which had been arranged long before the occurrence of the sad events which gave it such a solemn setting. The time was the centennial of Yorktown, the immediate occasion the reception of distinguished descendants of LaFayette, Baron von Steuben and other French and German patriots who had assisted the colonies in gaining their independence. They were in Washington as the guests of the United States Government. They had arrived a day or two before and were handsomely quartered at the Arlington Hotel.

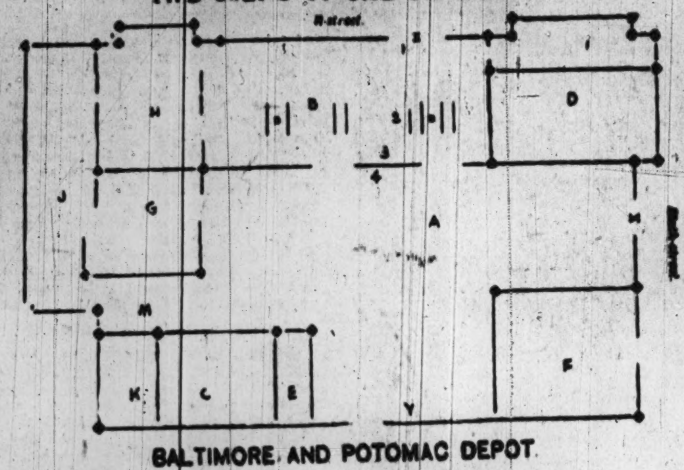
Attempt to Kill Guiteau.

On November 19, as the trial of the assassin was in progress, a man on horseback rode up alongside the "Black Maria," in which Guiteau was being taken back to the jail from the courthouse, and fired at the cringing wretch within. The attack occurred near the corner of First and East Capitol streets. The man, after firing, wheeled and dashed away, and the jail van turned and chased the horseman as far as First and K streets, where he escaped. At 7:30 o'clock the same evening the police arrested William Jones, a farmer, 29 years old, and charged him with the attack. "Bill Jones the Avenger," as he was called, was indicted November 25, 1881, for assault with intent to kill Guiteau. He was tried November 3, 1884, and acquitted.

The driver of the police van was James Leonard, and Col. Perry Carson, a prominent colored politician, occupied the rear step as the guard. After the shooting a Post reporter interviewed Guiteau in his cell at the jail, and found that the "Avenger's" bullet had inflicted a very slight wound, an abrasion the size of a ten-cent piece in the crotch of the left elbow. Guiteau, trying to escape paying the penalty of his own atrocious deed, told the Post reporter he was most anxious to have

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

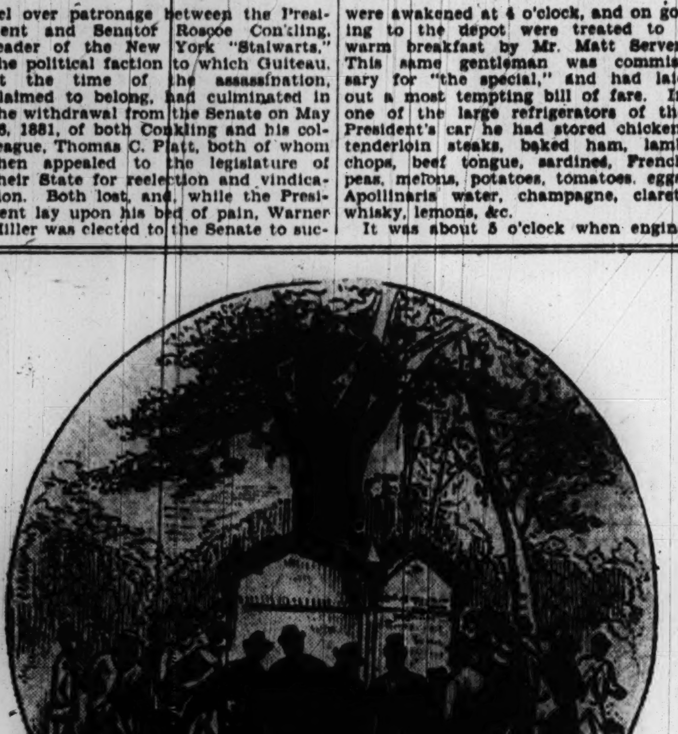


BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC DEPOT

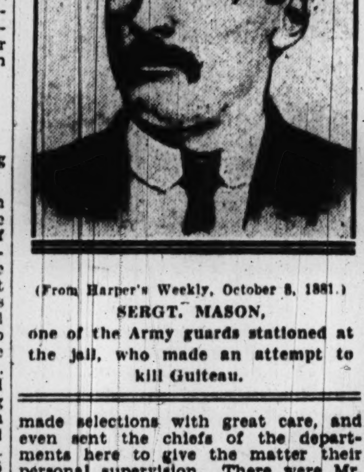
A—Main hall.
B—Ladies' waiting room.
C—Smoking room.
D—Ticket office of railroad.
E—Ticket office Pullman.
F—Baggage room.
G—Dining room (Gents).
H—Dining room (Ladies).
J—Restaurant.
K—Water closet.
L—Ladies' retiring room.
M—Stairway.
X X—Doorways.
Y—Gates to platform.
n—Settees.
1—Position of Guiteau (first shot).
2—Position of Guiteau (second shot).
3—Position of President.
4—Where the President was laid.

(From The Post, July 4, 1881.)

Diagram of the old Sixth street railroad station, where President Garfield was shot, July 2, 1881.



The Bulletin Tree. Posting news for the people after the assassination of President Garfield. The tree is still standing near the northeast gateway of the White House.



(From Harper's Weekly, October 8, 1881.)

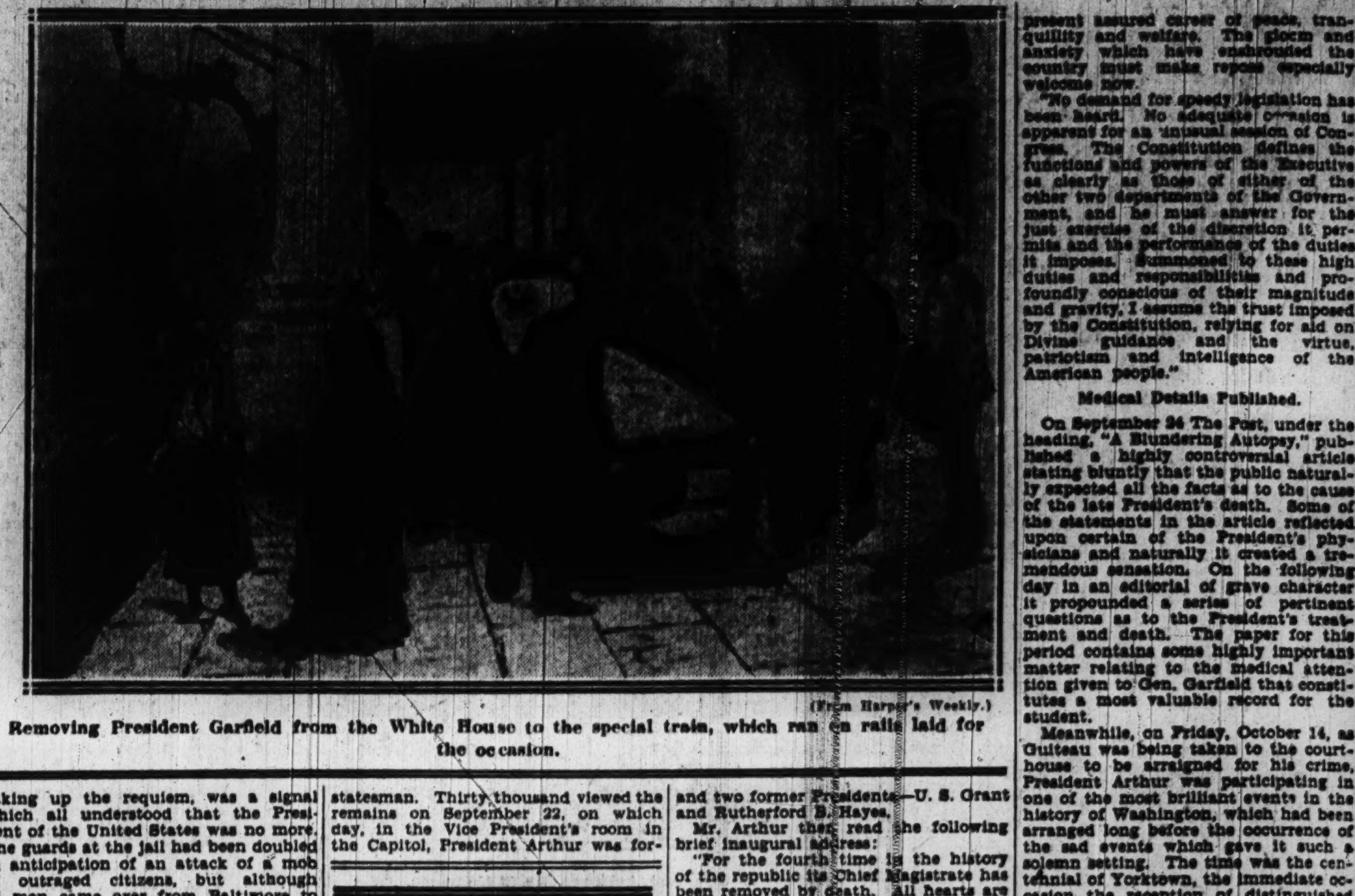
SERGT. MASON,

one of the Army guards stationed at the jail, who made an attempt to kill Guiteau.

Jury That Convicted Garfield's Assassin

The jury that tried Charles J. Guiteau for the assassination of President Garfield follows:

John P Hamlin.
Frederick W. Brandenburg.
Henry J. Bright.
Charles T. Stewart.
Thomas H. Langley.
Michael Sheehan.
Samuel F. Hobbs.
George W. Gaites.
Ralph Wormley.
William H. Browner.
Thomas Heinline.
Joseph Prather.



(From Harper's Weekly.)

Removing President Garfield from the White House to the special train, which ran on rails laid for the occasion.

(From Harper's Weekly, December 3, 1881.)

W. J. JONES,

who was arrested for his attempt on Guiteau's life.

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COXEY'S MARCH ON CAPITOL WEIRDEST PARADE IN CITY'S HISTORY

COMING OF JOBLESS ARMY WAS DREADED BY RESIDENTS HERE

Washington, With Nation at Large, Suffered From 1893-1894 Panic.

RIOT ON CAPITOL STEPS WHEN MARCHERS ARRIVE

Strikes and Disorders Were Widespread Throughout the Country.

"Oft times have you lingered beside
my cabin door,
Oh, Hard Times, com again no more."

One dark spot of dreadful memory in the last half-century of the history of Washington continues to stand out in somber vividness against an otherwise bright and prosperous background. The "hard times" of 1893 and 1894 are still a hideous dream.

It was a period of panic and poverty, and although many other parts of the country fared far worse than did the Capital, Washington felt the widespread economic distress acutely, and was the scene of the climax of one of the most spectacular movements of that dramatic day, the march of Coxey's army to the city, and its encampment here in wretchedness and misery for many weeks, until it was finally dispersed. There has never been anything quite like it in the history of the city.

All over the country thousands of men were out of employment, and gradually the spirit of desperation among them increased, until in the end the Federal Government had to step in with armed troops to put down what amounted in effect to a revolution. That particular phase which most concerned Washington began on March 25, 1894, when a ragged army of the unemployed, under the leadership of Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, and his chief lieutenant, Carl Browne, set out from Massillon, Ohio, for Washington to go to the Capitol and demand directly from Congress some sort of legislative relief.

Advance Stirred Capital.

One must go back to the impoverished peasantry of France marching upon Paris to find a parallel, for there is none in our own history. Naturally, the people and authorities of Washington were apprehensive, and this fear increased as the horde of tatterdemalions drew nearer and nearer to their goal.

There were already enough people in Washington out of work as it was. It was an era of the hardest times the city had ever known. A winter of terrible suffering was drawing to a close.

The Washington Post once again went to the rescue of the unfortunates of the city, who were suffering from lack of food, shelter and fuel. Once again it created a fund for the poor, which amounted to $4,000 on January 1 and rapidly increased. The more prosperous people came forward nobly with aid for the destitute and, through the medium of The Post and other agencies, relief was afforded wherever possible.

Lawlessness on Increase.

Meanwhile, in the country at large lawlessness was on the increase. One army of the unemployed in the West stole a railroad train and went off with it. There were strikes and lockouts, class warfare, conditions never before approached and, happily, never since equaled in this country. On April 7 41 starving, worn-out men, an advance guard of Coxey's army from San Antonio, Tex., and commanded by Capt George W. Primrose, reached Eckington and surrendered to the reception committee of police, who promptly locked them up and fed them; but the situation could not be so easily met as that. On the 9th the ragamuffins were tried before Judge Kimball, acquitted and released, for they were guilty of no other crime but hunger and misery. There was, indeed, much sympathy for them. Mrs. Belva Lockwood came forward and provided the men with a meal, and they were given quarters at Typographical Temple, in G street, and kind-hearted people supplied them with food.

A few days later, on April 17, Coxey's main army of 300 reached Cumberland and started for Washington by canal boat and towpath, picking up recruits along the way. The route led through Hagerstown, Turners Gap, Boonesboro, Frederick, Gaithersburg and Rockville, Md., the latter place being reached on April 28, when the army was met by a large contingent of Washington wheelmen. The army entered the District on the following day and went into camp at the Brightwood Driving Park, where it pitched its wretched tents and established Camp George Washington. Great crowds of people went out to see them. The city was agog, and the orators in Congress were full of the theme. Gen Coxey, Mrs. Coxey and Carl Browne went to the National Hotel.

On May 1 the army of about 600 broke camp, and at 10 o'clock started for the Capitol.

"Carry peace," shouted Carl Browne; "shoulder peace," and with their little flags over their shoulders the "Army of the Commonweal" headed for the halls of Congress. The route was by way of Fourteenth street road and Fourteenth street, and finally the column turned into Pennsylvania avenue, the strangest parade that historic thoroughfare has ever witnessed in all its long and colorful history. Vast crowds turned out to watch the weirdest army that has ever invaded this city. It was feared there would be a riot, and there was—almost.

At the head of the procession, following four mounted policemen, came Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, in a carriage, and behind her Carl Browne, the picturesque, mounted on Courier, a big white Percheron stallion, a magnificent animal with a flowing mane and shaggy fetlocks. Browne wore a leather coat, with a mangy-looking sealskin mantle draped over the pommel of the saddle. He had on riding boots, and a greasy white sombrero tipped at a rakish angle over his eye. With Browne rode Miss Mamie Coxey, whom he afterwards married, the pretty 17-year-old daughter of the general, mounted on a pure white Arabian horse, a slender girl in a long, cream-white riding suit and a fringe of curly auburn hair peeping out from beneath a red mob-cap. Then came Jesse Coxey, in a uniform of blue and gray, and Oklahoma Sam, on a scraggy looking steed. Finally came Gen and Mrs Coxey in an open carriage, carrying the baby, Legal Tender Coxey. The Philadelphia contingent, was headed by Miss Virginia Lavellette their "Goddess of Peace," on horseback, in a red, white and blue dress, and Christopher Columbus Jones, riding in solitary state in a hansom cab.

Police Forced to Use Clubs.

At the Capitol 200 police were stationed, under the direct command of Maj William G Moore, then the superintendent of police, who took his station on the center steps of the east front. The army turned to the right at the Peace Monument, and toiled slowly up the hill on the south side to Brock's hotel, at New Jersey avenue and B street, where the House office building now stands.

A mounted policeman rose in his stirrups and shouted, "Halt, and disband!" But the command was ignored. At First and B streets Browne shouted, "Attention, Commonweal, halt!" And the long march from Massillon was at an end. Browne slipped from his stallion, and going back to New Jersey avenue, held a conference with Coxey. The two men then started for the east steps of the Capitol, followed by Christopher Columbus Jones and a rushing, scrambling mob at their heels. The police charged and used their clubs freely. It was as wild a scene as Washington had witnessed since the Civil War, an almost incredible attempt to take the Capitol Building of the United States by storm. The tattered army was almost swallowed up by the crowds of frantic people as men and women were knocked down and trampeled on in the mad rush.

Carl Browne, with the flag of the Commonweal in his hand, finally reached the foot of the steps of the House wing of the Capitol, where Policeman J. J. Murphy blocked him with his horse, and told him he could not pass with the flag in his hand. The officer grabbed him by the collar, and as Browne tried to argue, a colored man took the flag from him, and there was a general, all-round fight, with Browne, a powerfully built man, struggling desperately. Mounted Officer W. R. Cook rode to Murphy's aid, and Browne was taken back to New Jersey avenue. Christopher Columbus Jones was arrested at the same time.

Coxey Address Banned.

Gen. Coxey reached the center steps, where he endeavored to deliver an address to the enormous crowd which had assembled, one of the largest ever gathered there, stretching away as far as the eye could see. He was not allowed to read his written protest, so he handed it to a newspaper man. He had marched his army 600 miles, only to be deprived in the end of its object. Browne and Jones were taken to the Fifth precinct station house, and a little later were released under bonds of $500, furnished by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Haines, one of Washington's pioneer business women, and who had founded and managed a large department store at Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Gen Coxey was arrested, but not locked up. He led his army of discouraged tatterdemalions to a new camp site on M street, between First and Second southwest, while the crowd applauded and cheered the commander-in-chief and his little army. Thousands followed the procession for a mile south of the Capitol until the worn-out men went into camp in one of the most unhealthful regions then in the city. The place had formerly been a dumping ground for garbage, and the stench was terrible. In the rear was the old James Creek Canal, then a foul and disease-breeding cesspool, covered with deep green scum. Gnats and flies and the horrible odor made it a place of torment for the pathetic wretches who here lined up that evening for their supper: one cup of coffee, one piece of sausage, one piece of bread and some thin molasses.

The abject misery of the men made the hearts of the people ache with sympathy. Four of the Commonwealers were so ill they were taken to Providence Hospital. The merchants of the city sent bread and other supplies to the poor fellows. Coxey went off to his hotel, and the medical authorities reported that the presence of the army in that place of filth was a menace to the health of the city. Browne returned to his men at their miserable camp and issued a special order to the "Commonweal Army of Christ," as he called it, in which he declared that free speech had been suppressed and that the clubs of the police had been substituted for the scales of justice.

Army Ordered From Camp.

On May 4 the trial of Coxey, Browne and Jones was begun before Judge Miller in Police Court. They were represented by counsel, including several Populists in Congress. They were convicted of violation of the law for the protection of the Capitol grounds and released under bail pending motion for a new trial, which later was denied. Meanwhile, the health authorities inspected the camp and condemned it, and Coxey was ordered to move out; and so on May 12 the army marched away and proceeded to the estate of J. H. Rogers, between Bladensburg and Hyattsville, which the owner had placed at the disposal of the army. There was intense excitement, and the people of Hyattsville threatened to welcome the Commonwealers with shotguns. The James Creek Canal camp had been named Camp Tyranny; the new one was called Camp Liberty, and Carl Browne, in an address to the multitude, promised to be back the following year with an army 100,000 strong. There was almost a riot at Hyattsville as the tatterdemalions moved into their new quarters. The citizens of the town organized for protection and, the situation growing too hot for Coxey, he moved his headquarters to the famous old George Washington House, a two-story red brick building in Bladensburg, and in a large lot back of the hotel the weary Commonwealers pitched their tents.

Leaders Sent to Jail.

On May 20 the army moved once more and established a new camp on the farm of George W. Steinmaier, near Highlands, about half a mile from the former camp. The following day the army found itself leaderless, for Judge Miller sentenced Coxey, Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones to jail for twenty days. The police put the handcuffs on them and they were taken to the District Jail, Oklahoma Sam riding along beside the "black maria" as a sort of guard of honor. At camp the army [illegible] themselves to stick together until their commanders should return. They called the place, with grim humor, Camp Bastile. On May 29 the little army of "wealers" was reinforced by the arrival of Gen. Galvin at the head of 150 Coxeyites.

The Post published on June 18 an exclusive story exposing an anarchist plot for the destruction of the Capitol, which had been revealed to Sergeant-at-Arms Bright by one of the Commonwealers. It was a period of terrorism throughout the world. Only two days before, on the 16th, an unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate Premier Crispi at Rome. Only a few days later, on June 24, Sadi Carnot, the President of France, was assassinated at Lyons by the anarchist Santo Caserio.

Railroad Strike Called.

On June 29 Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, played his trump card and called out his men in Chicago in a boycott of all the railroads. The great strike, then raging, spread like wildfire, and Attorney General Olney struck back with that dreaded weapon, the injunction. As the Industrial Army of the Unemployed went to 1,040 at Denver, and another army of Coxeyites marched across Kansas, mob rule broke out in Chicago, and President Cleveland took his famous action in ordering Federal troops there. On July 7 the militia fired on the Chicago mob which held the city at its mercy. At Cripple Creek, Colo., and in the great industrial centers of Pennsylvania there were widespread disorders, which later extended to the textile centers of New England. There has been no other period like it in American history.

Meanwhile Washington was naturally most apprehensive. The main army under Gen. Coxey, which moved to another location, Camp Lost Liberty, near Highlands, was augmented by another force on the southern side of the city, and the situation was rendered more serious by the sudden departure of Gen. Coxey on July [illegible] In a farewell address to the men he said the outlook was most discouraging, and gave his followers to understand that he could do nothing for them. This left the army leaderless and bitter.

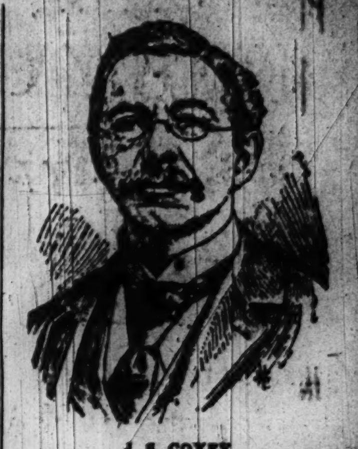
Another band of Coxeyites had come to town. They went into camp at Rosslyn, opposite Georgetown, along the river shore on the Virginia side, where their rude stone ovens and the remains of their [illegible] were long familiar landmarks. By the [illegible] Gen. [illegible] force [illegible] men, under Gen. Frye. Their [illegible] was in a deplorable condition [illegible] men were on the verge of starvation. Thus Washington was confronted by a serious menace.

The District authorities acted, and on August 7 they sent 50 men of the

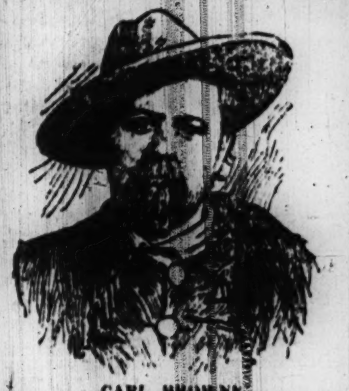
CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.

Upper left—Miss Coxey and Carl Browne on their white horses. Upper right—The Army of the Commonweal marches out of Brightwood. Lower—Coxey's Army on Pennsylvania avenue.

(All photographs from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 10, 1894.)



J. S. COXEY.



CARL BROWNE.

GEORGE A. FULLER CO.
BUILDERS

VENEZUELA'S PEACE AND PROSPERITY WON BY HEROISM AND PERSEVERANCE

Miranda's Untiring Labors and Brilliant Exploits Instilled Desire to Be Free Into People and Simon Bolivar Led His Nation Into Battle for Sovereignty Which Was Achieved in 1821—The Story of a Glorious Campaign Briefly Related.

VENEZUELA.

THE INDEPENDENCE.

Its Beginnings.

Following the conquest, there began in Venezuela the development of such culture and progress as Spain herself might give to her colonies in those days of continuous warfare and turmoil. The progress of the Captaincy-General of Venezuela was slow and difficult, composed as it was of newly formed settlements scattered over a territory of more than 1,000,000 square kilometers united by no other bonds than those of a common language and the same religion.

The national character began to manifest itself toward the end of the seventeenth century by a certain spirit of adventure and love of novelty; rebellious by nature, it was inclined to revolt against the harsh discipline imposed by way of repression and as a means of preserving at any cost the peaceful submission of a great and glorious empire.

Spanish municipal traditions having been applied to America gave the people a dangerous power, of which the Venezuelan Municipal Councils very soon availed themselves, at first merely to satisfy foolish vanities, but as time went on, to assert aspiration looking toward the autonomy inherent in that system. The rebellion of Juan Francisco de Leon in 1749, which some historians have considered the first manifestation of independence on Venezuela soil, finds its explanation in the use which the Venezuelans were making of their municipal privileges.

As time went on and it was seen that the colony had been unable to more intensely develop its agriculture and commerce; that communication with the mother country was indeed precarious and that an unlawful traffic prejudicial to its revenues was being carried on with the nearby West Indian Islands, the Spanish crown on the 25th of September, 1728, by royal decree granted to the Guipuzcoana Co. the trading monopoly of the colony.

In spite of the many evils which characterize all centralizing and monopolistic enterprises, it must be acknowledged that under the company's management real progress was nevertheless made in agriculture and stock raising, and that a general material advancement was undoubtedly achieved, which in turn brought with it a growing prosperity among the wealthy class who were the owners of vast landholdings.

In 1785 the Guipuzcoana Co., having had its privileges severely curtailed by certain reasonable and liberalizing provisions of the king, Charles III, its activities practically ceased. The freedom of trade opened up not only new markets for Venezuelan products, but hitherto unknown horizons to the people of the captaincy-general, particularly those favored by riches and birth, who were thus able to enjoy the advantages of travel, which roused their slumbering aspirations and enabled them to broaden their views and knowledge through the contact with other more prosperous and advanced countries. Amid the indolence of their accustomed daily life and the sensual and melancholic nature of their surroundings the example of the United States seemed to beckon unto them like an attractive mirage.

The chivalrous attitude and singular adventures of a compatriot, Francisco de Miranda, led his companions, submerged as they were amid the quiet penumbra of colonial life, to dream of independence and justice. But it was the French revolution with the magic of its ideas and the universal spread of its principles which started Venezuelans on the road to action. The translation of "The Rights of Man," the enthusiasm with which the oppressed classes watched that movement, and the important part which their selfsame fellow citizen, Miranda, was to take, as a general of the armies of the first French republic, in European events, gave a real impulse to Venezuelan aspirations, and resulted, in 1797 in a plot for a rebellion which sought complete independence.

This conspiracy was headed by Manuel Gual and Jose Maria Espana, whose tragic end postponed for a time the projected formation of a democratic government, which was to replace that of the captaincy-general. Nevertheless, the seed had been sown, and was to bear its fruit at a future date. When Baron Humboldt visited Venezuela in 1800, he found the population in a state of great unrest, especially interested in the arts of politics and war. It is at this time that what may be called the "Miranda Period" was inaugurated, and a brief sketch of that paladin of America's liberty will thus be in order. His papers and memorials have just been acquired by the Nation, and are being edited for publication as an invaluable contribution of the present government of Venezuela to the great problems which aroused the Spanish speaking world at the beginning o the nineteenth century.

Miranda has been studied by noted North American writers, particularly by William Spence Robertson, in his book entitled "Francisco de Miranda and the Revolutionizing of Spanish America."

The Harbinger.

Francisco de Miranda was born in Caracas on March 28, 1750. Possessed of a quick and energetic character, of a precocious intelligence, and with an ambition nurtured by the pride and privileges of his family, he sailed at the age of 21 for Spain, determined to create for himself the position to which he considered himself entitled. He entered the army and soon gave evidence of his special aptitude for taking command. He fought in the African war, distinguishing himself by his bravery and accomplishments, and three years later, in 1777, sailed for North America with the expedition of Gen. Galvez, cooperating in the success of the Mississippi campaign. His eagerness to gain an understanding of everything, and to epitomize the results of his studies and observations, naturally found expression in a keen sympathy for the people of that country which was soon to change its political structure.

It was while he was in France, studying the social transformation which he felt sure were inevitably at hand, the United States having initiated their movement of separation from Great Britain, he joined the French expeditionary forces commanded by Rochambeau, anxious to contribute to the independence of the United States and the establishment of a republican constitution. His vivacity and charming personality, his vast fund of knowledge, very quickly assured him the acquaintance and friendship of most of the men prominent in the affairs of the United States at that time, including Washington, who benevolently encouraged him and held him in high esteem.

Fascinated by the ideas of the encyclopedists, he traveled over nearly the whole known world, eager to acquire that universal intelligence which they so esteemed In Russia he received special favors from the Empress Catharine, and in Potsdam he was loaded with attentions by the great Frederick. As soon as the French revolution broke out he hastened to offer his services, which were accepted by the provisional executive committee of the republic, and on September 1, 1792, he joined Dumoriez at Sedan with the rank of field marshal. "The sacred fire which he had in his soul," to use Napoleon's expression, had found new fields in which to light the altars of humanitarian ideals. Advanced almost at once to general of division, his coolness saves the army of Argonne; on the 29th of October Antwerp is compelled to surrender to his victorious sword; soon thereafter, owing to the absence of the first chief, he takes command of the entire army, having under him many of the officers who presently are to immortalize the legend of the imperial eagles.

Compelled against his will to attack Maestricht, the army is obliged to fall back upon Liege, and pass through the most cruel vicissitudes. Miranda, in whose energy the Girondists place their confidence, and whom they look upon as a great leader of men, is to be the sacrificial victim chosen to wound at the heart the newly born republic. When Dumoriez, on a pretext of reestablishing liberty, plans to march with the army on Paris, he is met by an unforeseen obstacle—the republican convictions of the Venezuelan. Because of Miranda's desire to save the menaced revolution, Dumoriez no longer admits him to his councils; and, to get rid of him once and for all, unjustly accuses him of being responsible for the disaster of Nerwinden. Tried by court-martial, in the light of the clear-cut statement of his conduct and motives, he is completely cleared of all blame.

And now there begins for Miranda an eventful life of constant dangers, lightened only, amidst its shadows and dark moments, by the ever-persisting thought of the liberation of Spanish America. With the establishment of the terror he is again sent to prison for more than eighteen months, accused by the committee of public safety of being a friend of the Girondists. In December, 1794, he at last regains his liberty, and henceforth his life is consecrated solely to work with unexampled activity for the emancipation of the Spanish dominions in America.

Fixing his residence in England, whose aid he repeatedly invokes, he elaborates vast projects, and armed with precise data obtained as the result of his great experience, he makes himself known, wherever the idea of stirring up the Continent is being agitated.

His native land, which he baptizes with the name of Colombia, comes to mean to him all the peoples of Spanish origin, extending from Mexico to the River Platte. Other South Americans become enthused by the tenacity of his plans; and by the magic of his ideas and the ardor of his eloquence he influences above all those men for whom the future reserves the glory of either martyrdom or death during the fifteen years of war for the liberty and establishment of the new republics of America. Bolivar, San Martin, Marino, O'Higgins, Madariaga, Caro, Baquijano, Olavide, Fermin de Vargas, Roscio, all were his disciples, whose great souls he fires with his own enthusiasm. It is he who sets the example and leads the way, and when in 1806 with the help of the little band of brave men gathered in the United States under the benevolent eye of the American authorities, he is about to realize his fond and generous hopes, the seed of independence has been planted by him throughout the whole of the new world.

His landing at Coro on August 3, 1806, signifies the opening page of an immortal epoch in the history of the Continent. The immediate disaster matters not; for him there is no such word as discouragement; he will return, he will work more assiduously than ever; he will ask for new help; his lamp will be kept aflame, lighted by the never-failing hope of a more propitious opportunity, which from the very force of events will present itself through the happenings in Caracas on April 19, 1810. By the end of that year, filled with the illusion of finding his country free, he will return to Caracas after an absence of 39 years, satisfied with having realized this great task of harbinger of South American liberty. His life thenceforth enters upon a new phase, that of the leader, of the reformer of an incipient society, of the fighter without fortune, and in the end that of the martyr, who belongs altogether to the history of Venezuela during its early and suffering years of social and political transformation.

His portrait, by Rouget, hangs in the War Gallery in the Museum of Versailles, and his name is carved on the Arc de Triomphe in the Etoile at Paris, among the 386 heroes considered by Napoleon worthy of that honor.

The War of the Independence.

When Miranda landed at Coro, Venezuelan blood was spilt for the first time; later on it was to flow in torrents and the wealth and culture accumulated during three centuries of peaceful labor were to be wasted amid the desolations of a relentless war. The precursor did not meet then and there with the reception for which he had hoped, and after several encounters and unavailing efforts to stir up enthusiasm for his cause in the indifferent or openly hostile hearts of his compatriots, he had to reembark.

He did not cease, however, in his endeavors; undismayed he continued in the Antilles to gather fuel for the conflagration and to make new proselytes. Returning to London, with his habitual fervor he was trying to revive the rebellion, as appears from his immense correspondence, when in the middle of the year 1810 news arrived in the British capital of the uprising which had occurred in Caracas. Then and there he founded a journal of propaganda, and fortunately was able to aid with his counsel and valuable influence at the Court of St. James, the diplomatic mission that had been sent from Caracas and which was composed of Simon Bolivar and Luis Lopez-Mendez, with Audres Bello as secretary.

The 19th of April marked the significant step in the political transformation of Venezuela. Spain having been invaded by Napoleon, and being involved in a war for her own independence, the municipal councils of the Spanish American capitals assumed their autonomy and delegated their powers to the juntas or committees of government. The junta of Caracas initiated a radical change and, inviting the people to freely express their opinions, convoked a congress, which was attended by seven of the nine provinces which then constituted the captaincy-general. Meeting on March 2, 1811, it was composed of the most conspicuous personages in the colony, with Gen. Miranda at their head, who had returned to Caracas at the instance of the future liberator, and was directing the work of the patriotic society, which was composed of young men of radical ideas who desired absolute independence.

The junta, in addition to the mission sent to London, had also sent one to Washington, composed of Juan Vicente Bolivar and Telesforo de Orea; another to New Granada, and another to the Antilles, with instructions to work for the recognition of the independence, and to buy arms to sustain the new order of things, which was being perturbed by the overt resistance of Coro and Maracaibo, who would not accept the change of regime, and swore fidelity to King Ferdinand VII.

On July 5, 1811, after much deliberate debate, during which a wealth of weighty reasons were adduced both for and against the proposition, the provinces represented in that assembly, like unto the North American patriots at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, declared Venezuela to be a free and sovereign state, with full powers to determine its own form of government in accordance with the will of a majority of its people.

The public rejoicing was soon dampened by the early defeats inflicted in the campaign which had been initiated in Coro with arms supplied by the Spaniards, and the help of elements hostile to the independence movement, and which was advancing upon the capital with extraordinary rapidity. A terrible earthquake further undermined the public spirit, particularly in Caracas, to whose afflicted inhabitants the United States Congress generously sent a supply of flour and other foodstuffs The patriots bravely faced the situation; Gen. Miranda was appointed dictator with the title of "generalisimo," and a vigorous fight was put up. But after the capitulation of San Mateo, in spite of all efforts, the reactionary forces triumphed, and everything seemed to return to its former condition, Spain remaining master of her rebel colony.

Such was the situation in 1813, when Bolivar at the head of a Venezuelan-Colombian army, appeared on the western borders of Venezuela. Thenceforth, to relate the life of Bolivar is to write the history of the war, and the evolution of the new American states. His influence is to be enormous, overwhelming, with the clear vision of genius he foretells the future of America; it is he who will be the arbiter of her boundaries and who will point the way in her social and political evolution; Bolivar as was said by President Harding at the inauguration of the Liberator's statue in New York on April 19, 1921; Bolivar, the peer of Washington, redeemers of humanity through the medium of democracy, America's gift to mankind.

The Liberator.

Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, was born in Caracas on July 24, 1783, amidst the ease and attractions of great wealth. Of illustrious ancestry, he was destined to accomplish the vast and glorious task of reconstructing a world torn by a revolutionary conflagration. Thoroughly representative of the virtues, the passions and the vices of Spanish America, likewise all that is deemed most noble and lofty in mankind found in him its most exalted expression.

By his bold campaigns and victories of 1813, his decree of war to the death, and the compelling force of his activities, he created a national conscience in Venezuela, and by means of an obdurate and heroic resistance, made the emancipation possible; by his efforts in Nueva Granada and the Antilles, his magnetic personality and his ardent eloquence revived and united the multifarious desires and opposing ambitions of his lieutenants; through the meeting of the congress at Angostura he saved the civil ideals of the revolution and with amazing activity made the preparations there for the victory of Boyaca and the birth of Greater Colombia.

By his treaty with Morillo, chief of the Spanish forces, he regained for the struggle that chivalrous character which it had lost during the awful period of relentless war unto death; by the victory of Carabobo, obtained with the help of the British Legion, he secured the definite independence of his country. By the battle of Bombona, won by himself, and the triumph of Pichincha, obtained by Sucre (his chief lieutenant and the noblest figure of that age), he assures the establishment of his grand conception of a Greater Colombia.

Called to Peru he became the arbiter of the destinies of Spanish America, and, when with triumphs of Junin and Ayacucho, the war is ended with the complete defeat of Spain, like Alexander, he could be hailed as the chieftain of the peoples who had followed him in his triumphant march.

He dealt with American problems in an American spirit, sensing them to the very quick; both those of his own times, as well as those which the future had in store were as an open book to him, and to the former he opposed the prophetical vision of that brilliant future which is fast becoming the happy reality of our days. He helped to establish the equilibrium of the moral destinies of the world by the legacy of the unity of his political system, applied in its entirety to America—and, so ardently and sincerely defended by him.

He assembled the Congress of Panama in 1826, and this meeting of Continental transcendency, which converted into reality the ideals of Henry Clay (the most active and truest friend of Spanish-American independence in the United States) was the origin of American public law and established the precedents which point the way for the international relations between the Americas.

None have given a more comprehensive epitome of the drama in which he played the principal role than when he himself wrote to Sucre this incontrovertible truth: "The battle of Ayacucho practically ended the war for American independence, which began with the battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775."

He died, persecuted and calumniated by his enemies, on December 17, 1830, leaving to the peoples freed by his sword the example of his life and the glory of his immortal prowess. A hundred years have gone by, America and the world have risen to greet him with the words of a great Uruguayan writer: "He gave to Spanish America the most powerful and greatest heroic will, the most splendid eloquence of revolutionary propaganda, the clearest vision of its future destinies, in a word, the original and everlasting image of his spirit in the forum of human genius."

His life has been set forth with true appreciation and a proper sense of historical justice by the notable North American professor, Dr. William Sherwell, in his work entitled: "Simon Bolivar (El Libertador)—A Sketch of His Life and Work."

THE REPUBLIC.

Historical Review.

Since 1821 most of the Venezuelan leaders had been working to separate Venezuela from Greater Colombia. The brilliant glory of the southern campaigns had checked these aspirations, until a turbulent reaction broke out in 1826, spreading alarm and distrust everywhere. The Liberator was compelled to return from Peru, proceeding rapidly to Venezuela to avoid the evils of civil war. He made a triumphal entry into Caracas on January 10, 1827, and with his immense prestige and authority, by issuing a decree of general amnesty succeeded in calming the excited spirits and irritated passions Gen. Jose Antonio Paez, by his heroic achievements during the war, had taken first place among the Venezuelan leaders. His courage, intelligence, political instinct and his influence over his "llaneros," the restless inhabitants of the plains, all pointed to the fact that he was unquestionably called to play an important role in the affairs of his country. The Liberator, with a clear understanding of the situation, on the very battle field of Carabobo, had promoted him from commanding officer of the cavalry to commander in chief of the Venezuelan army.

Unfortunately, the political ills from which Greater Colombia was suffering were beyond the remedy of any legislator. At the root thereof lay deep and complex causes and it was impossible for a few cultured and intelligent men, though they might be ever so patriotic and open-minded, to maintain peace and harmony in those new-born republics, whose sparse population, scattered over a vast territory, composed of three antagonistic races, torn by the savage instincts awakened by war, mean and narrow-minded, of secular habits, with many of them in a state of semibarbarity, could not possibly be the proper material for a newly organized state. So it was, that the three years between 1827 and 1830, when the death of the Liberator took place, were one unending period of outrageous scandals and painful experiences.

With the passing away of the great man, the three nations which only his genius and the common war against Spain had kept united, broke their ties and Greater Colombia was dissolved.

On January 13, 1830, Gen. Paez as political and military commander summoned a congress, which met at Valencia and enacted a new constitution, which was sanctioned on September 24 of the same year, and by which Venezuela declared herself to be an independent and sovereign state. The president and vice president were to function 4 and 2 years, respectively, so that the end of the term of office of these two magistrates could not concur.

On January 2, 1831, Gen. Paez and Lic. Diego Bautista Urbaneja, a noted lawyer, were elected president and vice president, respectively. Venezuela began to recover from the consequences of the war, and the different branches of the public service were organized in accordance with the government's resources. Agriculture and cattle raising, the sole basis at that time of Venezuelan wealth, began again to prosper, even though slowly, and imports and exports reached alluring figures.

The legislators of 1830 in all their measures showed a solicitous and intelligent patriotism, inspired by intelligence and good faith, and visions of a happy future. The only discordant note of the sessions was the reaction of some of the extremist members against the liberator.

In 1834 the successful candidate for the presidency was Dr. Jose Maria Vargas, an illustrious Venezuelan, savant, founder of the school of medicine, and a man of just and upright character. Deposed by the revolution of July 8, 1835, and exiled from the country, after peace had been reestablished by Gen. Paez, and Dr. Vargas reinstated, he definitely renounced the presidency on April 24, 1836, being succeeded by the vice president, Dr. Andres Narvarte, in accordance with the constitution. In 1836 Gen. Carlos Soublette, who had rendered eminent services to the independence, was elected vice president, and as the lawful successor of Narvarte, completed the unexpired term of Dr. Vargas.

In 1838 Gen. Paez was again elected president, who in turn handed over the power to Gen. Soublette, elected for the period of 1842 to 1846. Various candidates, some civilian and some military, presented themselves for the elections of that year. The campaign was marked by intense bitterness, and there were many casualties, until finally Gen. Paez, who, according to a Venezuelan historian, filled the part of grand elector, threw the weight of his influence on the side of Gen. Jose Tadeo Monagas, one of the heroes of the independence and one of the richest landed proprietors of the country.

Gen. Monagas, of an energetic character, impatient of counsel, but mindful of public opinion, which, through the press, was asking for certain economic reforms, changed the course of Venezuelan politics. An unfortunate riot having taken place on January 24, 1848, during which several members of congress were killed, this precipitated matters, the supporters of the old regime separated themselves from the government and threw the country into civil war, thus seriously retarding its progress.

Gen. Jose Gregorio Monagas, a brother of the former president, who had also rendered conspicuous services in the war of the independence, was elected to fill the succeeding presidential period. His regime was characterized by a great liberal and humanitarian reform: the complete abolition of human slavery. Gen. Monagas signed the famous law granting full liberty to all slaves on March 24, 1854, nearly ten years before the United States emancipated her own.

Gen. Jose Tadeo Monagas having been reelected in 1857, the constitution was reformed, extending the presidential term by two years. The malcontents, Liberals as well as Conservatives, united to overthrow him and succeeded in carrying out their plans on March 5, 1858, at Valencia, with Gen. Julian Castro at the head. There followed days of uncertainty and disturbances, until the constitution of Valencia was promulgated on December 31, 1858, whose authors formulated a centro-federal pact, inspired by the most advanced practices of republican principles.

Gen. Julian Castor, the president-elect, was in turn overthrown on August 1, 1859, his place being taken by Dr. Pedro Gual, an eminent lawyer and diplomat, who had been minister of foreign affairs of Greater Colombia, and, together with Gen. Pedro Briceno Mendez, had been its representative at the Congress of Panama. It was Dr. Gual who signed the first treaty of peace, amity and commerce which was celebrated by Greater Colombia with the United States, shortly after President Monroe had welcomed the young republic into the family of nations. Don Manuel Felipe de Tovar, a sincere patriot with eminent civic virtues, was elected president for the period from 1860 to 1864. Dr. Pedro Gual was named vice president, and succeeded him upon his renunciation of the office, to be in turn the victim of a military conspiracy by which Gen. Paez, old and enfeebled, was raised to the dictatorship. The entire country was in a state of convulsion; in 1859 the so-called revolution of the Federalists had broken out, which sought to revindicate the principles of equality and the effective participation of the popular masses in public matters. Triumphing at last over the valetudinarian dictatorship of Gen. Paez, the latter embarked for the United States, where he was received with many honors. The federal constitution of 1864 was adopted, and Gen. Juan C. Falco, a noble and magnanimous soldier was elected president.

But the country had become accustomed to war. Primitive instincts again came to the surface in men of obscure origin who had been used to the ferocities of ambush warfare. All progress—in spite of some advance laws devised by broad-minded spirits—had ceased; industries disappeared, and natural resources remained in the earth vainly waiting for exploitation Such was the situation when Gen Antonio Guzman Blanco came into power in 1870. He immediately undertook a complete administrative reorganization Endowed among his numerous other remarkable qualifications with an immense capacity for work, within seven years he had created a revenue; he had transformed Caracas, the capital of the republic; had contracted for railroads; opened highways, protected agriculture, decreed free and compulsory primary instruction, and effectively suppressed a rebellion of some of his followers In a word, he was a great civilizer His dominating influence in the affairs of the country lasted until 1888 when Dr Juan Pablo Rojas Paul headed a reaction, not against his administration methods, but against his greedy and domineering personality.

In March, 1877, congress elected Gen. F. L. Alcantara as president for a two-year term. Gen. Guzman Blanco went to Europe, invested with a diplomatic character. Gen. Alcantara, who purposed a constitutional reform that might continue him in power, died on November 3, 1878. The resulting political disturbances culminated in a revolution which placed Gen. Guzman Blanco at its head. He returned from Europe and again took charge of the government, initiating the five-year period which is known as the "Quinquenio." In July, 1883, the centennial of the birth of the liberator was worthily celebrated.

Gen. Joaquin Crespo was elected for the period from 1884 to 1886. Upon the initiation of the new presidential term, Gen. Guzman Blanco was named by acclamation, and was received amid great enthusiasm. He took charge of the presidency and with his wonted genius and activity, continued his progressive policy. Nevertheless, opposition against him continued to grow, so that he resolved to again go to Europe, calling to the presidency his lawful substitute, Gen. Hermogenes Lopez, who remained at the head of the government until the end of the period.

A significant event took place during this latter administration, the repatriation of the remains of Gen. Paez, who had died in New York on May 7, 1873 It was availed of by the Government and people of the United States to testify their sympathy for Venezuela and their admiration for that glorious veteran of South American independence The homage paid to the remains by the City of New York, prior to their embarcation to Venezuela, and which ceremonies had been initiated by Gen. W. T Sherman, are still recalled by their imposing grandeur.

For the period from 1888 to 1890 Dr Juan Pablo Rojas Paul was elected who, as has already been stated, headed the reactionary movement against the personal influence of Gen. Guzman Blanco in Venezuelan politics.

Dr. Rojas Paul was succeeded in 1890 by Dr. Raimundo Andueza Palacios, who, wishing to be reelected in 1892 (the presidential term then being limited to two years), thus brought about the revolution known as the "legalista" and the triumph of Gen. Joaquin Crespo, a clever politician and popular leader, but who, unfortunately, lacked the administrative faculties of Gen Guzman Blanco. Gen. Crespo was lawfully succeeded by Gen Ignacio Andrade, in 1898, and he in turn by Gen Castro, chief of the so-called revolution of the restoration.

By this time the nation was eagerly desirous for a period of uninterrupted peace and real progress. The popular masses were disgusted with unsettled governments and the arbitrary procedures of dictatorships. A leader was wanted who could appease and hold in check the contending spirits; who would restore international relations on a basis of mutual respect; who would set the finances of the country in order, who would foster the development of the country's resources and make the enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship a reality. This man was Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, who on December 19, 1908, was placed in power by an enthusiastic and unanimous movement, and whose achievements at the head of the destinies of Venezuela require a special chapter, in which the outstanding acts of his life and work may be set forth.

Gen. J. V. Gomez.

Gen. Juan Vincente Gomez was born in San Antonio, a small town in the state of Tachira, situated on the frontier of Colombia. He comes of a sturdy stock of hard workers and, having, in accord with the early influences by which he found himself surrounded, chosen the vocation of a farmer and stock breeder, he materially increased his paternal inheritance and accumulated for himself a handsome patrimony. Through his contact with the soil from which he learned to love his country, as do all those who rely on their own honest effort and strength, and concern themselves for the well being of those who surround them. Such men feel for their country something of that maternal affection which was defined by Bolivar in one of his most beautiful letters.

The Tachira, like almost the whole of Venezuela, was torn by local political divisions and the narrow ambitions of its leaders. Firm of character, just by temperament and inclined from his early youth to act as conciliator amidst the strife of party, Gen. Gomez succeeded in creating for himself among his fellow citizens an atmosphere of respect and public esteem.

The political and social conditions of Venezuela at that time were indeed deplorable and full of uncertainties. The petty chieftaincies which had grown up out of the civil wars, had degenerated into veritable barbarism, and questions of right and wrong were settled either by an appeal to arms, by riot or mutiny. The Andean regions were torn by this cruel scourge. Clannish by virtue of their isolation and the feudalism engendered by the strife for local political leadership; governed with rare exceptions by greedy politicians, strangers, most of them, to the character as well as the customs of the regoin, the Los Andes states necessarily became the scene of the most shocking examples of the intense hatred aroused by the partisanship that was consuming the country.

It was impossible for a man of the moral fiber and prominent position of Gen. Gomez to hold himself aloof from these contentions which clamored for his participation, and thus began his brilliant and fortunate career. Having been exiled, he accompanied Gen. Cipriano Castro in 1899 as his second in command in the triumphant revolution of the restoration. In this campaign he was the very nerve of the organization, and at once the outstanding example of discipline and bravery in the skirmishes and battles by which it was sought to impede the unexpected advance of the invading army toward the Centre.

The program of the revolution in a great measure satisfied the anxious wishes of the people, who were clamoring for new men and new methods of government, and for the realization of the ideals which in times past had stirred the public imagination, but which no one had seemed to be able to carry into practical effect.

A reform movement of such magnitude demanded special qualifications on the part of the leader called upon to put them into practice, and in the very nature of things, in view of the many opposing interests, involved many serious difficulties Gen. Castro was not the kind of man to realize them All eyes looked to Gen. Gomez, who had already been chief of the army president of Tachira, governor of the federal district and at the time was invested with the vice presidency of the republic.

As a protest against the practices of Gen Cipriano Castro there broke out the "Libertadora" revolution, headed by Gen. Manuel Antonio Matos, and the most formidable revolution ever had in Venezuela At the very first sign of danger, Gen Castro called Gen Gomez, in full reliance upon his counsel, and his exceptional merits The latter threw himself into the campaign with that characteristic rapidity which is the secret of much of his success He effectively checked the most noted generals, conquered at Villa de Cura; turned the hitherto disastrous battleground of La Puerta into a bright omen for the country's future, so that today there stands there a magnificent commemorative arch, consecrated to the Independence and Peace of the Republic; triumphed in Desembocadero, Alto de Lara and Pueblo Nuevo; occupied Cumana; was wounded at Carupano; contributed to the success of the battle of La Victoria; relentlessly pursued the enemy; won the bloody battle of El Guapo; returned to the west to dominate the resistance of the rebels at Tucacas, Barquisimeto and Matapalo, and with astounding rapidity, without yielding for a moment to either weariness or discouragement, returned to Caracas and organized the pacifying expedition which culminated, on July 21, 1903, in the triumph of his arms at Ciudad Bolivar, the last bulwark of the vanquished revolution, and thus stamped out forever the germs of fratricidal upheavals, closing the cycle of war with an unforgettable victory.

Gen. Gomez revealed in those days all the resources of his character; as a strategist of the first rank, conquering generals famed for their ability and experience, such as Luciano Mendoza; merciful to the vanquished, whose admiration he thus attracted. Thus public opinion began definitely to incline itself in his favor. And when by lawful investiture he occupied the presidency of the republic, the whole country realized that a new era had begun, and he was acclaimed unanimously when, on December 19, 1908, he initiated his great labor as an organizer and magistrate.

Congress by its vote elected him as provisional president of the republic on August 11, 1909, and he was chosen on April 27 of the following year to occupy the presidency during the period ending in 1914 In July, 1913, he again took the field, to quell the revolution fostered by Gen. Cipriano Castro. Dr Jose Gil Fortoul temporarily filled the presidency. On April 19, 1914, Gen. Gomez was designated commander in chief of the army, and Dr. Victorino Marquez Bustillos as provisional president of the republic (by a congress of the deputies plenipotenciary of the states called for that purpose). This assembly gave to the republic a new constitution, fixing the presidential term at seven years.

Gen Gomez was elected for the period from 1915 to 1922, but did not take charge of the presidency, remaining in Maracay, functioning as chief of the army. Dr. Marquez Bustillos continued to exercise the presidential duties in conformity with articles 138 and 187 of the constitution.

In its session of May 3, 1922, congress reelected him for the term of 1922-1929, and having duly taken the oath of office, entered upon the presidency on June 24 of the same year.

Temperamentally opposed to promises which do not result in accomplished facts, his program of government in 1909 was expressed in a brief saying of two words: "Our country and union." A man of order, fond of work, he has wished to make both these virtues the inheritance of all Venezuelans, as well as the most solid bases of his government. The results of his labors as the head of the Venezuela of today, are, briefly, the following:

Gen. Juan V. Gomez Arose as Leader to Meet Crisis of Later Years, Assuming Presidency in 1908 and Being Reelected in 1922 to Serve Until 1929; His Able Guidance Has Quelled Revolutions and Carried the Nation Forward.

The moral and material restoration of the country; the reestablishment of international diplomatic relations, with proper representation of Venezuela in the assemblies and congresses of Europe and America, where matters of transcendental importance in science, politics, economics are discussed; the assembly in Caracas of the Congress Boliviano; the suppression of vagrancy and crime; the protection of the worker; the creation and modernization of the army; the organization of the public revenue with the quotation of the bolivar (the national coin) on a permanent par rate with the dollar; and a large surplus in the public treasury; a remarkable reduction of the national debt and the complete extinction of an important part thereof; the expenditure of more than 200,000,000 bolivars on public works of great utility; the protection given to banking and credit institutions, both national and foreign, and to enterprises that seek the hospitality of the nation; the progressive development of the country's principal industries, particularly that of petroleum, the exploitation of which has raised Venezuela, within a brief space of time, to third place among the oil producing nations of the world; the extension of the telegraphic lines to 12,000 kilometers, coupled with the installation of modern transmission systems, and of various radio-telegrapic stations; the great work of uniting the nation, which has been accomplished by the construction of 5,000 kilometers of magnificent highways which connect the principal centers of population; the creation of institutions of higher learning, and the effective establishment of obligatory public elementary education; the payment of the moral debt contracted with the liberators and founders of the nation expressed in the homage to the memory of Bolivar, such as the historic reconstruction of the house of his birth, and the inauguration of a statue to him in New York; the foundation of museums to preserve the relics of the past, such as the Museo Boliviano and that at San Mateo; the erection of statues and busts, and the dedication of public squares in memory of the fathers of the independence; and his offering to the country, Peace and prosperity, which signify the best guarantee for the future, and the realization of Bolivar's dream.

History of the Evolution of Venezuela Economics.

A brief sketch of the evolution of Venezuelan economics, from Spanish colonial times to the present fruitful period, which began towards the end of 1908, should prove of interest at this point.

It is a long step indeed, from the days of the colonial regime, with its many economic restrictions and obstacles to the present time, when Venezuela's foreign commerce shows figures that are truly surprising.

The defects of the economic and financial system established by Spain in her American possessions are well known. In Venezuela the outstanding features of this policy were the concession granted by Charles V to the Belzares (the Welsers of Augsburg); the establishment in 1728 of the Guipuzcoana Co., which though it stimulated production and trade, restrained them within the bounds of an absolute monopoly; the superseding of that corporation by the Filipinas Co.; and the subsequent relaxing of restrictions and a greater liberty of commerce brought on by the international wars and the gradual intrusion of European merchants.

The Revolution, as early as 1810, initiated its reformatory task by opening the ports of the country to foreign trade, and little by little, with the development of the revolutionary movement,—absolute independence having been declared and a republican government established—all privileges, monopolies, and ecclesiastical tithes were abolished, and the burdensome taxes which were strangling the internal as well as the export movement of products of the country, were reformed.

Among the fundamental reforms established by the republic, none was of such transcendent economic importance, as well as political importance, as the absolute emancipation of the slaves, which took place in 1854. The immediate severe disturbances which it caused have been followed by the greater efficacy of free labor, which enriches the Nation by the encouragement of all its members.

The federal system established in 1864 after a war of five years, gave still greater freedom to trade. In 1870, when the reins were taken over by an able administrator a great impulse was given to the development of the source of national wealth, and the public treasury was put on a footing that gave results which had not theretofore been seen in Venezuela. It was during this period that railroads were first introduced into Venezuela. Not having been carefully studied from the economic point of view, they at first did not justify the expectations founded thereon, nor the sacrifices incurred on their behalf by the national treasury. It is only today that they are beginning to be active factors in the economic evolution of Venezuela, now that the tremendous guarantees that they were granted have been redeemed, and the country has begun to develop. To this period also belong other measures that indeed were of considerable efficacy in the development of national wealth, through the guarantee of property, the security afforded to business, and the general defining of rights. This was the codification of the civil, mercantile and papal laws by eminent jurists, who had the discernment to associate their names with one of the greatest achievements of the time. Subjected to the test of time, these codes, in the course of years, have had to be adapted to the changing conditions and trends of life. One of the chapters that has demanded radical alteration is that referring to conditional sales contracts with forfeiture clause, which, in practice, had become a veritable menace in the hands of usurers, and was a source of much evil. To the present administration belongs the honor of doing away with this evil, strengthening and facilitating mortgage contracts, and confining the conditional sales contract within its proper limits.

The achievements of the present administration in regard to the development of national resources and strengthening of the treasury has been even more decisive than that of the most efficient previous government. Not only has it continued the ascending evolution which, with its obstacles and periods of stagnation, has marked the history of the political economy of Venezuela, but it has also realized ideals of whose achievement the country itself had despaired.

Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez has given Venezuela peace — that fundamental good without which all permanent public and private prosperity is impossible. Nearly a quarter of a century of peace—in a country which for a hundred years was torn with constant revolutions—is the most valuable contribution that could be made to the national wealth of Venezuela. If to that is added the organization of the national treasury by which it is brought to maximum of efficiency; the building of splendid highways; the execution of far-reaching sanitary works; the establishment of order in the administration; the conscientious fulfillment of all internal and foreign obligations; the effective abolition, heretofore vainly attempted, of all taxes on exports; all these and many other achievements of the same order, evidence the decisive transformation effected by the indomitable perseverance of Gen. Gomez.

The results of this labor will be detailed, both as to economics and finance, in the chapters which follow.

Sources of Revenue.

The revenue of the national treasury is derived from two classes of taxes and official charges—those from foreign commerce and those from mercantile operations and general domestic activities; hence, the two fundamental divisions of the national revenues, foreign and internal.

Due to the fact that the foreign commercial revenue is almost entirely collected through the customs, it is generally called customs revenue. It is mainly composed of the importation duties as specified in the customs law. There are also other taxes collected together with these duties, which are in the nature of surcharges, such as the contribution of 30 per cent, the national tax of 12.50 per cent, the territorial tax of 12.50 per cent, the public health tax and those intended to cover the expenses of warehouses, wharves, stevedore charges, pilotage, lighthouses and other similar items. Fuller details regarding the customs duties are given under the head of the customs law.

The internal revenue is derived from various independent sources, which are collected through diverse channels. Among the sources enumerated in the budget law, the principal ones are the following: Mines, cigars, liquor, stamps and salt mines. The prevailing budget law is published in the extraordinary number of the Official Gazette of June 24, 1927.

For a long time the various administrations paid little attention to the fostering of the internal revenue, depending solely on the foreign or customs revenue. The disastrous system of farming out the internal taxes used to prevail, and, while assuring to the public treasury a fixed income not subject to fluctations, it led, on the other hand, to the giving over of important branches of public administration into the hands of contractors whose only interest was a large profit for themselves.

President Gomez, as soon as he had firmly established his government, initiated a different method, by taking advantage of the expiration of the contracts which had been farmed out. He substituted in place thereof direct and rigorous administration, with collection methods that practically put an end to the evasion of the payment of internal revenue taxes. The result has been a most complete success, for the internal revenue has equaled the foreign revenue, and nothwithstanding the increase of the latter has, in certain years, even surpassed it.

The following schedule shows this fruitful evolution:

Economic Years.	Consular and Customs Revenue	Internal Revenue.
1908 to 1909....	Bs35,254,687.75	Bs15,153,455.12
1909 to 1910....	33,303,309.55	15,047,547.26
1910 to 1911....	45,634,190.30	14,057,[illegible]
1911 to 1912....	54,233,085.79	16,110,417.55
1912 to 1913....	50,821,922.16	14,640,617.[illegible]
1913 to 1914....	44,349,409.69	16,031,[illegible]
1914 to 1915....	30,612,438.14	19,[illegible]
1915 to 1916....	40,725,312.44	[illegible]
1916 to 1917....	44,671,781.87	[illegible]
1917 to 1918....	24,344,127.43	[illegible]
1918 to 1919....	29,762,077.[illegible]	[illegible]
1919 to 1920....	54,465,[illegible]	[illegible]
1920 to 1921....	64,162,[illegible]	[illegible]
1921 to 1922....	[illegible]	[illegible]
1922 to 1923....	42,218,[illegible]	[illegible]
1923 to 1924....	[illegible]	[illegible]
1924 to 1925....	70,104,[illegible]	[illegible]
1925 to 1926....	[illegible]	[illegible]

Formerly, as may be seen by studying older statistics, the [illegible] was in reality [illegible] trade of the [illegible] diminished the [illegible]

PRUDENT AND SOUND FINANCES MAKE VENEZUELA ATTRACTIVE TO INVESTORS

Republic Opposes Foreign Loans, Not Having Had One for Many Years; National Debt Has Been Reduced Over 61% in 18 Years; Balance of Trade Almost Constant in Country's Favor and Tariff Protects Home Enterprises; Government Has Budget.

fered in the same measure, and, naturally, these fluctuations affected public affairs.

Thanks to the increase of the internal revenue, the public treasury has been freed from this dangerous situation. An eloquent demonstration of this new found independence was afforded by the exceptionally difficult situation created through the World War. The traffic with Europe having been almost paralyzed and the United States having come into the war, the movement in the Venezuelan ports fell off in striking manner, and the customs revenue diminished proportionally. It was the internal revenue which saved the public treasury from a situation which otherwise would have been indeed conflictive.

It is to be noted that no customs duties are levied on products which are exported. Exportation is completely free in Venezuela.

Systems of Weight and Measures.

For more than half a century the metric system has been the official system of weights and measures in Venezuela. But in business, agriculture and in daily life old local customs for a long time triumphed over the law. Particularly in the system of weight there was practical anarchy, because several units of measure were in use at the same time, varying in different places, and, in certain cases, even for different items.

The present government set itself the task of making the legal system effective, and by energetic supervision has succeeded in doing away with the former local measures and in establishing the metric system as a matter of custom as well as of law.

Monetary System.

Venezuela has a gold standard, not merely as a matter of law, but in fact, with a solid foundation, such as the general economic conditions and the force of public opinion which, at all times, has shown a firm adherence to sound money.

The Venezuelan monetary system is based, as are its systems of weights and measures in general, on the metric system. The unit is the gold bolivar, equivalent to the gold franc; that is to say, two hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and twenty-three millionths of a gramme (Gr. 0.290,323) fine gold.

Comparing this value with that of the dollar, it is found that the dollar is equal to five bolivars and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six ten-thousandths (Bs. 5.1826). This is the exact or technical equivalent value of the two coins at par. In commercial practice these figures are rounded and five bolivars and twenty centisimos or centimos (Bs. 5.20) are admitted as the equivalent of a dollar.

The money in circulation is comprised of the following coins:

Gold—Pieces of 20, 25 and 100 bolivars.

Silver—Pieces of 0.25, 0.50, 1.00, 2.00, 2.50 and 5.00 bols.

Nickel—Pieces of 0.05 and 0.1250 of a bolivar.

There is no other Venezuelan money with the force of legal tender in existence. The national banks, authorized by law, have in circulation duly guaranteed notes of 10, 20, 50, 100, 400, 500, 800 and 1,000 bolivares.

Circulation of Foreign Monies.

The importation and circulation in Venezuela of every kind of foreign money other than gold coins is prohibited. These latter are legal tender only when the government of the nation has so declared, fixing their value in relation to the bolivar, according to the amount of pure gold contained. Under the regulations now in force, the $20 gold piece of the United States has a fixed value of 104 bolivars.

The currency law now governing is that of June, 1918, republished in the Official Gazette, No. 16,078.

National Budget.

The expenditures of the national government of Venezuela are regulated by the budget law which is passed by Congress each year. The law strictly balances the expenditures with the probable income. The revenues are generally greater than the expenditures, so that the country in fact contracts no indebtedness on account of its governmental activities. The small existing public indebtedness, as will be explained hereafter, is due to other causes.

The fiscal period is counted from July 1 of each year to June 30 of the year following, thus taking into account the fluctuations of the mercantile movement, due principally to the bringing in of the coffee crop, which takes place during the months from November to May.

A mere comparison of the figures will show the growth of the budgets, which bear an intimate relation to the general prosperity, as well as the orderly administration and general progress of the different branches of the government. The budget of 1829 and 1830, the first after the republic had separated from Greater Colombia, called for Bs. 7,800,000 in round figures. The present budget, covering the period from July 1, 1927, to June, 1928, amounts in round figures to Bs. 111,500,000.

This remarkable progress has not been achieved without interruptions. Civil wars and periods of disorder and unrest have from time to time retarded the development of the country. But since 1909 the steady progress of Venezuela is an established achievement.

The budget has continued to increase in a normal way, notwithstanding the inevitable repercussion of the European war on the national life.

The following resume gives the exact budgets of this period of peace and order:

	Bolivares.
1909-1910	50,000,000.00
1910-1911	48,000,000.00
1911-1912	51,131,250.00
1912-1913	52,500,009.00
1913-1914	52,227,930.00
1914-1915	51,809,540.00
1915-1916	39,594,500.00
1916-1917	44,180,000.00
1917-1918	44,120,000.00
1918-1919	44,714,000.00
1919-1920	49,153,000.00
1920-1921	58,538,600.00
1921-1922	63,234,000.00
1922-1923	61,706,000.00
1923-1924	62,848,000.00
1924-1925	63,354,500.00
1925-1926	66,280,000.00
1926-1927	92,785,600.00
1927-1928	111,457,000.00

However, these figures do not include all of the fiscal activities of Venezuela with respect to public services. It should be borne in mind that expenditures of extraordinary and unforeseen character are added to the annual budget which are approved by congress as additional credits.

Analysis of National Expenditures.

The budget of public expenditures is divided into seven major sections bearing the names of the respective departments into which the executive power is divided; but this does not signify that they refer only to ministerial disbursements depending on the president of the republic. This will be more clearly seen by the following analysis of the different chapters of the budget.

The departments and the total expenditures of each, according to the present budget (July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928), are as follows:

Department of interior relations	Bs18,284,846.66
Department of foreign affairs	4,021,684.32
Treasury department	19,220,449.09
War and Navy department	16,749,778.20
Department of Fomento (commerce, agriculture and development of natural resources)	9,100,684.00
Department of public works	36,000,000.00
Department of public instruction	6,976,123.00
Division of budget adjustments	1,103,434.76
	111,457,000.00

Without an examination of at least the principal sections comprising each department, the above figures have but slight significance.

The department of interior relations handles the expenditures of the legislative branch of the government, which includes the remuneration of the senators and deputies, the secretarial expenses, the care of the archives and library, the salary of the president of the republic, and the expenses of his secretary general; the federal and cassation court, public health service, the ecclesiastical assignments in conformity with the ecclesiastical law, the penitentiaries, the public charities, that part of the national revenue which is turned over to the federal states, the national archives, the national public registry and other services of minor category.

The department of foreign affairs handles the payment of the legation and consular staffs, the expenses of these offices and the amounts contributed to the sustaining of various international organizations.

The treasury department handles the disbursements in connection with the public debt service, and also the expenses of the many and various divisions of the collection of the national revenue (customs, salt, mines, cigarettes, liquors, revenue stamps, &c.).

The war and navy department handles disbursement for the staff of the general inspector of the army; the forces of the army and navy, the maintenance of war vessels, the military academy, the naval and aviation academies, the national dry dock and the military hospitals.

The department of fomento handles the disbursements of the national telegraph, telephones and wireless services, the control and inspection of submarine cables, banks and mines, the agricultural experimental station and the administration of the Naricual coal mines.

The department of public works handles the construction of highways, aqueducts, &c.; the inspection of railways, public buildings and in general all engineering and architectural works, even though they are required for the use of other departments.

The department of public instruction handles disbursements connected with the maintenance of the national educational institutions; primary and normal schools, schools of arts and crafts; of dressmaking, commercial and fine art colleges, universities and the various university extension institutes (academies, libraries, museums, astronomical observatories, meteorological stations &c.).

The expenses of each department include the payment of the staffs of the respective ministries and the various other offices and employes who perform special services in connection therewith.

Morever, the totals here listed do not fully represent all of the expenditures of the public offices in the various branches for which the departments are named. It is necessary to add contingent and unforeseen expenses, which are covered by additional credits; also the expenditures of the federal states and the municipalities which are independent of the national budget. These latter expenses are incurred chiefly on account of public works and public instruction.

Public Debt.

By a series of fiscal operations for the unification of the public debt of Venezuela, it has been reduced to two types only: the foreign debt and the internal debt. Both of these pay the same interest, 3 per cent per annum. Interest on the latter is paid monthly and on the former every six months.

The foreign debt is derived from various sources, among which the most important are: That portion of the debt acknowledged by Venezuela as its share of the original debt of Greater Colombia, contracted in order to carry on the war of the independence; the balances of loans raised abroad by former governments; the redemption of the 7 per cent subsidy guarantee granted to several railway enterprises 40 years ago, and indemnizations arising from international claims.

The internal debt has its origin in duly recognized credits of Venezuelan citizens which at the time could not be paid in cash.

Most of the foreign debt is backed by a sound guarantee; its amortization rate is constantly increasing, whilst the amount is steadily being reduced. The latest drawing, which took place in London in July last, saw the bonds at an average of 86.25 per cent, and there is no doubt that the remaining amortizations will soon be made at par.

The internal debt, though its interest is punctually paid, has not reached a quotation equal to the foreign, because it does not enjoy as good a guarantee. Nevertheless, such is the confidence in the government meeting its obligations and in the regularity of the half-yearly amortizations, that this unguaranteed debt is quoted at about 56 per cent.

It is very instructive to compare the total of the former Venezuelan debt with the present figures. On January 1, 1909, the public debt was Bs. 210,307,281.68, and on June 30, 1927, it had been reduced to Bs. 81,034,920.81; which amount is divided as follows:

Internal debt	Bs. 34,438,409.56
Foreign debt	Bs. 46,596,511.25
	Bs. 81,034,920.81

Within the period of eighteen and a half years, which embraces the regime of peace and work established by President Gomez, the reduction of the debt similar nature, amount in all to Bs. 129,272,360.87, that is to say, 61.46 per cent of the total. The result speaks for itself.

Extraordinary Debts.

Though generally speaking the "debts" of a nation are at any given moment the amounts which are subject to demand at different periods and under given circumstances, by virtue of obligations which the country has contracted or acknowledged, in Venezeula the term "public debt" is legally understood to be a debt which is acknowledged by titles or bonds, whose issue, amortization, payment of interest, &c., are set forth in the law of public credit. But there are other obligations which, on account of their origin and the manner of cancellation, can not be included under the special heading of "public debts."

The obligations of this description which formerly burdened the public treasury of Venezuela, and which have been met during the last nineteen years, are quite numerous and merit a separate chapter.

The principal extraordinary payments of this kind arose under the protocols with various nations, signed at Washington in 1903; the settlements concluded with the United States (Critchfield and Manoa cases); with France, and with Purerto Cabello-Valencia Railroad. These sums, with others of a similar nature amount in all to Bs 31,000,000 in round figures.

If to the amortization of the debt as set forth in the previous chapter, there are added the payments of the interest thereon, the extraordinary payments above mentioned, and others, though less important, payments of a similar character, it is possible to form some idea of the financial strength which the administration of Venezuela has attained in a period of nineteen years, during at least five of which, the effects of the World War, and its immediate consequences, were serious disturbing factors.

Gold Reserves.

The present government has a large gold reserve, for which the Banco de Venezuela is the depository. In order to appreciate the profound significance of this important fact, it is necessary to understand the role which the Banco de Venezuela plays in the functionings of the governments and in the national economy.

This bank, which is a private institution, is at the same time, as the result of its contract with the government, a powerful auxiliary and agent thereof. As an organization subject to the ministry of finance, this bank, through numerous agenices spread over the country, collects and centralizes the national revenues, transfers the government funds and carries out any other operations confided to it; as, for instance, through its agencies it makes government payments in the interior of the republic as well as abroad.

Besides these minor functions, this institution as a corporation independent of the government, has opened a credit of Bs. 24,000,000 to the public treasury, a credit which the present administration has not had to make use of.

In former times the government, owing to its lack of funds and beset by difficulties and disturbances of the peace, frequently had to apply to the bank for credit. Thus the Banco de Venezuela became a large creditor of the government, and in this privileged position could make its influence felt on the economic life of the government.

At the present time the relative position of the two entities is quite different. The government not only supplies its own needs without touching the bank credit, but has made the bank its depository for the surplus accumulated after liberally covering the budget of expenditures.

From the last message presented by Gen. Gomez to the legislative chambers (April, 1927) it appears that the government deposit of gold coin amounted at that time to Bs. 75,337,413.86.

Banking Law.

The banking law in force became effective in July, 1926. Its main purpose, as compared with the law which it superseded, was to afford a better guarantee to the interests of the public. To this end it contains certain provisions with which banks must comply. It is interesting to state in that connection that the various banking establishments, national as well as foreign, have readily accepted these dispositions of the new law.

Two principal groups of banks are permitted, and exist in Venezuela. Banks of issue and commercial banks.

The power to issue notes is reserved to Venezuela banks, and limited by the law. Ordinarily the note issue of a bank may not exceed double its cash capital, but under extraordinary circumstances the federal government, too meet special currency requirements, may authorize an issuance up to three times the amount of the capital. The total value of the notes issued in the former case must be represented as follows: One-third, at least, in minted gold, and the balance in credits and evidences of loans payable in the country, at sight, or within a period of 30 days. Whatever credits and evidence of loans fail to fulfill these conditions, do not legally guarantee the issue. In the case of the extraordinary increased issues mentioned above, the law demands that in addition to the precautions required for the ordinary issue, the whole increase must be backed by an equal amount of gold coin.

The bank notes are subject to voluntary acceptance. Under no circumstances are they obligatory legal tender.

The commercial banks require special permission to function, and are obliged to publish monthly in the newspapers a statement of account specifying their assets and liabilities in the form prescribed by the law.

Although the commercial banks are authorized to accept deposits, they must guarantee these deposits with a fund constituted as follows: At least 10 per cent in gold coin; the balance, up to two-thirds of the amount of the deposits, in real estate located in Venezuela, in national public bonds, stocks or obligations of Venezuelan companies, or other investments made in Venezuela, and which are payable in the country. The remaining third may be employed abroad, but must always be subject to cable or sight drafts.

The directors and managers of the banks of issue must be Venezuelans. If a bank of issue should fail to observe this condition it will be warned by the examiner, and if such nomination is not revoked, its authority to issue notes will be suspended.

Banks of issue may also function as commercial banks, and in this case they must likewise comply with the obligations demanded of banking establishments of this kind.

In order to assure compliance with the banking law on the part of banks of issue as well as commercial banks, examiners are appointed by the department of fomento, who superintend their operations.

In Venezuela there exist six banks of issue, which also act as commercial banks; four of these are located in Caracas and two in Maracaibo. There are four foreign commercial banks in Caracas, with branches or agencies in various cites of the republic, two are British, one North American, and one Dutch.

Foreign notes are not allowed to circulate. To facilitate the re-exportation of such as are introduced into the country, licensed exchange brokers are authorized to take them in exchange for lawful money.

Avoidance of Loans.

Though far from indiscriminately condemning the recourse that may be had to government loans, yet it must be acknowledged that in many countries this method of raising funds has been used with the greatest imprudence. To impovished states and communities, loans come to be an expedient, whereby they defer the payment of financial obligations, at the same time augmenting them, and which thus increased, remain as a troublesome burden for future generations.

Venezuela herself has the notable sad example of the loan of 1896, the interest on which came to be a source of grave anxiety to Venezuelan economists. An orderly administration, the growth of commerce and the security of peace have permitted the government of Venezuela during these last nineteen years to punctually pay the interest and the amortization funds provided in the conditions of this loan.

The loan of 1896 is the last loan made by Venezuela. An economic policy of prudence, coupled with an orderly administration and the development of the resources of the country, has permitted the government to avail itself of its own means to satisfy its obligations and to reach a point where it possesses a strong reserve in gold to meet any emergency, without having to fear the necessity of asking for outside monetary help.

Money in Circulation.

It is almost impossible to precisely state the amount and the value of the money in circulation. The vast extent of the frontiers of the country and countless other circumstances which facilitate the clandestine entry and exit of lawful money make it very difficult to compile statistics which might enable one to calculate the money on hand in the country on any certain given date. Only approximate figures can be given.

The Caracas Chamber of Commerce, taking as a basis the investigations made by the Bank of Venezuela, has attempted an estimate of the money in circulation in Venezuela on January 1, 1927. For the time being, and until it is possible to perfect the methods of investigations, this must be considered the most trustworthy analysis. The figures of the chamber are as follow:

Gold coin	Bs. 136,071,071
Venezuelan silver coin	66,000,000
Venezuelan nickel coin	2,100,000

An exact calculation of the paper money in circulation is easily made, as the banking institutions keep a strict account of the movement of their notes and because the notes of Venezuelan banks, by their nature, do not tend to leave the country, as is the case with gold and silver money.

In accordance with the law, and on the basis of reported capital of each of the national banks of issue, it is possible to arrive at the maximum number of notes issued by each, as follows:

Names—	Capital stock.	Max. issued.
Bank of Venezuela	Bs24,000,000.00	Bs43,200,000.00
Bank of Caracas	6,000,000.00	10,500,000.00
Venezuelan Credit Bank	6,000,000.00	13,080,000.00
Mercantile and Agricultural Bank	8,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
Bank of Maracaibo	2,500,000.00	5,000,000.00
Commercial Bank of Maracaibo	400,000.00	900,000.00
	Bs46,900,000.00	Bs84,680,000.00

The volume of the internal business of the country and the wage requirements in distant localities, where the great agricultural and petroleum industries are situated, explain the considerable movement of bank notes toward these regions, to such an extent that the circulation of paper money not only does not hinder the economic prosperity of the country, but rather, at certain times (during the coffee harvest, &c.), is actually insufficient to meet the requirements of the commercial, agricultural and mining enterprises.

Import Duties.

The schedules of import duties are based on a protective tariff, in harmony with the principle all merchandise is primarily divided into two great groups: Goods which may be imported and prohibited articles. By express authority granted under the customs tariff law, it is incumbent upon the executive power to establish the latter. Such prohibition may be with a view to protect certain national products, as a sanitary measure or on grounds of general safety.

All articles of permitted importation are divided into nine classes, according to the amount of duties to which they are subject, and which are calculated on the gross weight. The following classification fixes the price per kilogram gross weight.

First class	Bs. 0.05
Second class	0.10
Third class	0.25
Fourth class	0.75
Fifth class	1.25
Sixth class	2.50
Seventh class	5.00
Eighth class	10.00
Ninth class	20.00

The customs tariff law specifies the various articles, and groups them according to the corresponding classes. When it is desired to import a new article not mentioned in the customs tariff law, the minister of the treasury determines the class under which it shall be included.

The duties corresponding to the various classes mentioned are subject to specific and ad valorem surcharges, or in specific cases for certain articles, to special rebates established by the customs tariff law. To the duties thus calculated the following surtaxes are added:

The 30 per cent contribution tax.

The territorial tax of 12½ per cent.

The national tax of 12½ per cent.

Also upon the total of the duties and the three surtaxes just mentioned, there is calculated a surcharge of 1 per cent destined for the public health service.

With a view to fostering agriculture, public instructions, general hygiene and other similar ends, the law exempts a large number of goods specified in the customs tariff from the payment of importation duties.

Morever, the executive is empowered to change for good cause the classification of an article by transferring certain given articles from one class to another.

The present customs tariff law has been in force since July 20, 1927, the date of its publication in the Official Gazette, (extraordinary number).

Imports and Exports.

During the period of normalcy in the interior affairs of the country, which began in 1909 and continues to the present, the exterior commerce has not suffered any perturbations except those arising from the World War. The general trend of the importation of foreign merchandise and the exportation of cattle, agricultural and mineral products, show a remarkable growth which can best be judged by comparing the figures corresponding to the fiscal year 1908-1909 with those of the period 1925-1926, the last for which complete statistics are available.

Exportation in 1925-1926	Bs363,014,346.55
Exportation in 1908-1909	83,145,315.81
Difference in excess	Bs279,869,030.74
Importation in 1925-1926	Bs343,088,791.80
Importation in 1908-1909	46,617,568.63
Difference in excess	Bs296,471,223.17

An analysis of these figures can not be made in the space alloted to Venezuela in this number of The Washington Post. But even eliminating factors more or less fortuitous, and whose development of themselves would not be an indication of the national wealth, the result, nevertheless, would show that the producing and consuming capacity of the Venezuelan is rapidly increasing.

In the following table the growth of the foreign commerce of Venezuela can readily be traced, as well as the extent to which it was affected by the problems of postwar adjustment. It will be seen with what rapidity the country recovered from these depressing effects

Years.	Exports.	Imports
1908-1909	Bs83,145,315.81	Bs46,617,568.63
1909-1910	86,419,582.50	53,002,281.83
1910-1911	96,920,228.94	76,659,853.22
1911-1912	133,285,534.00	93,361,447.00
1912-1913	149,101,191.07	98,993,033.82
1913-1914	136,393,867.92	83,906,713.31
1914-1915	103,625,692.54	55,829,477.03
1915-1916	124,843,663.76	84,632,182.98
1916-1917	119,866,768.60	113,385,631.15
1917-1918	98,021,654.86	77,463,888.15
1918-1919	204,597,673.88	86,819,758.76
1919-1920	225,361,046.92	251,418,848.88
1920-1921	117,724,027.90	189,002,620.34
1921-1922	148,280,727.50	89,392,924.04
1922-1923	144,498,032.03	124,596,129.97
1923-1924	188,804,261.08	171,668,718.57
1924-1925	281,939,089.42	226,901,747.42
1925-1926	363,014,346.55	343,088,791.80

It is to be noted that the value of the imports as given comprises the ordinary importations and parcel post packages, but excludes the imports of minted gold.

A further examination of the above table will show that there is a practically constant — sometimes greater, sometimes lesser—balance of trade in favor of Venezuela.

Chambers of Commerce.

National Chambers of Commerce are established in Caracas and Maracaibo. Besides these there exists in Caracas the official Spanish Chamber of Commerce of Venezuela. These organizations perform important work which is steadily finding new fields of applications; they have publications which give an excellent idea, not only of the chambers themselves, but also of the general trend of commerce and finance.

Particularly the Chamber of Commerce of Caracas has attained during the last few years a position of great authority and influence. Its bulletin is a publication of great interest, containing as it does full particulars of the entire mercantile movements of the republic, besides giving much reliable general and special information, and reviewing the contingencies of production, distribution and consumption with impartial judgment. Of its kind, it is the foremost publication of the republic.

The members of the Chambers of Commerce are representatives of the most important commercial, banking and industrial firms, not only of the cities where the chambers are established, but elsewhere throughout the country, so that by becoming members of the chambers they gain in prestige, are assured of valuable information, and enjoy other important advantages to members.

Foreign Companies.

Foreigners in Venezuela enjoy the same civil rights as Venezuelans. As will be seen, the constitution does not exert any pressure to oblige foreigners to acquire Venezuelan nationality. A different rule applies, however, with respect to certain juridic persons, such as mercantile companies organized in foreign countries, but doing business in Venezuela, and particularly those which carry on their principal business of exploitation, commerce or industry in the republic. Upon such the law imposes Venezuelan nationality. If a foreign company merely established branches or carries on exploitations in the republic which are not its principal object, it may retain its own nationality, but is considered for certain purposes as being domiciled in Venezuela.

Both kinds of companies are required to fulfill the same conditions which the law demands on the part of nationals, and to register and publish their articles of incorporation and other documents necessary for the organization of such company as prescribed by the laws of the state where it originates, together with an authenticated copy of the respective articles of such laws.

Foreign companies are likewise required to have a representative in Venezuela. This representative is considered as being invested with full powers, except that of alienating the enterprise or concession, unless this latter power has been expressly granted to him.

No obstacles for their carrying on business are placed in the way of such mercantile firms or companies as have neither branches nor exploitations, and they may appear in suits before the courts, both as plaintiffs or defendants, but subject to the dispositions regarding persons not domiciled.

As protection against abuses or evasions of the law which may be committed in the carrying on of business by those who contract in the name of foreign companies not duly registered in Venezuela, the law subjects such parties to personal and joint liability for all obligations contracted in the country. Such responsibility does not prejudice the rights of third parties to bring actions against the companies themselves, if that is preferred, nor against suing for judgment upon property standing in their name.

Foreign Commercial Policy.

For many years the fostering of industry in Venezuela, and especially that of its agriculture, stock raising and mining, has been, and still is, under the supervision of the department called the ministry of fomento. The encouragement given has practically been limited to these industries, and has been directed toward their intrinsic development. Until quite recently little was done from the point of view of developing foreign commerce. Neither the treasury department nor the department of fomento could handle this task with an efficiency equal to that of the department of foreign relations.

Bearing in mind the intimate connection which, in the spheres of international relations, exists between political and economic problems, it necessarily follows that they can not be considered or properly handled independently of one another. In the very nature of things, activities along these lines have to be confided to foreign representatives thoroughly trained in the knowledge of the countries to which they are accredited, and prepared through their career to serve as organs of communication and information regarding the commerce of their country and that of foreign lands.

These considerations induced the present government of Venezuela, thoroughly devoted as it is to the most ample development of the economic strength of the republic, to create in the department of foreign relations a bureau of commercial policy. Little by little the government has been appointing commercial attaches to its principal legations, attaches who are men of high standing, and who are entrusted with the study of questions which are of interest to Venezuelan commerce in its relations with the outside world.

The bureau of commercial policy centralizes the information submitted by commercial attaches and consuls, and sends any requested data to interested foreigners, in so far as the inquiries come within the sphere of its activities. Much of this information, which formerly was published at the end of each economic year in the "Yellow Book" presented to congress, is now frequently given in the Monthly Bulletin of the ministry of foreign relations, and as this has a wide circulation it thus becomes accessible to the public both at home and abroad.

Supplementing this organization is the Commercial Museum of Venezuelan Products, attached to the ministry, which, while still in its infancy, will in time become a reliable and efficacious source of information to all who are interested in Venezuelan commerce.

Commerce Between Venezuela and U. S.

There is at present no general treaty of commerce and amity in force between Venezuela and the United States. The relations between the two governments, and of their respective citizens with each other, are governed by the principles of law and equality of treatment which have been the rule and guide of the commercial and international policy of Venezuela.

The proximity of the two countries, the diversity of exchangeable products and the mutual sympathy which on historical grounds is had by Venezuela for the United States, and by the United States for Venezuela, are in truth stronger ties than the mere clauses of any treaty.

The reciprocal commerce between the United States and Venezuela, large at all times, reached its zenith during the World War, when the interchange of commodities with the great commercial powers of Europe was almost completely interrupted. Naturally, when these exceptional conditions ceased, trade relations sought their normal level. Of itself the very depreciation of the franc, the lira and the mark assisted the efforts of European exporters in regaining their traditional markets. It is apparent that this more or less partial reconquest could not be obtained, of course, except by a diminution of the enormous figures which had been reached in the trade with the United States. But this does not mean that the absolute value of American-Venezuelan trade has diminished, but only that the relative proportion held today by the United States in the Venezuelan market, in comparison with European nations, is not the same as that which was reached during the war.

In any case, the intensification of commercial relations at that time has led to a better mutual understanding and appreciation between the exporters and importers of the two countries. Moreover, the products sent by Venezuela to the United States are the very best of their kind, and in some cases have no competitors. In the same way, the United States send to Venezuela many products and manufacturers' articles which are not excelled by any other foreign products.

Commercial Traveling Agents.

While in the preceding chapter it was stated that there is no general commercial treaty between Venezuela and the United States, it should be said that there exists a private convention of considerable importance. It is the convention of 1919 regarding commercial traveling agents. By this agreement, the two nations grant many facilities to traveling agents and reduce the taxes which they would otherwise have to pay. The principal requisite demanded of traveling agents, is a license which is valid throughout the territory of the nation where they engage in selling. To obtain this license, travelers must previously obtain a certificate issued in the country where the merchants, manufacturers and sellers whom they represent are domiciled, and which establishes their identity as commercial travelers. This certificate is issued by the authorities which each country respectively designates, and must be visited by the consul of the other country.

No other license is demanded of the traveling agents to enable them to sell, as long as they sell to duly established merchants. In this matter of commercial travelers the two nations mutually grant each other the privileges of the most favored nation.

Brisk Trade Is Carried On With United States in Many Products; Farm Crops, Live Stock, Oil and Minerals Principal Commodities; Foreigners Given Same Footing as Natives; Unexploited Fields Are Many and Opportunities Splendid.

Industries in General—The Exploitation of Petroleum.

The basic industries of Venezuela are agriculture and cattle raising. Both are in a flourishing condition as a result of the protection afforded them by the present government. It is generally known that President Gomez is himself the foremost farmer and stock breeder in the republic, and that at Maracay he has established, on his own farm, a kind of agricultural experiment station. The experiences gained there are disseminated throughout the country; experiments of the most advanced character are being carried on with coffee, cocoa and sugar cane, while dairy products are manufactured according to the most modern methods, and selected purebred animals are being used to improve and invigorate the strains of native cattle.

It is estimated that there are over two and a half million head of cattle scattered over the vast plains of Venezuela, commonly known as the "llanos." A packing house has been established at Puerto Cabello for the exportation of chilled beef, and there is a large creamery at Maracay, which produces an excellent grade of butter.

The exports of the principal agricultural products, in round figures, are as follows:

Coffee, 50,000,000 kgs.

Cocoa, 23,000,000 kgs.

Sugar, 20,000,000 kgs.

These figures naturally fluctuate according to the results of the harvests.

Cereals, fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated for local consumption, and the planting of cotton has recently been revived, in order to supply the six cotton mills existing in the republic. The largest of these, which also has the most modern machinery and equipment, is located at Maracay.

The subsoil of Venezuela is rich in all kinds of minerals; gold abounds in Guyana, where diamonds are also found; there are copper mines in the states of Carabobo, Lara and Yaracuy; the pearl fisheries of Margarita are world renowned, and coal is exploited in the mines of Naricual, state of Anzoategui.

But petroleum is the industry which for the moment has attracted the attention of the world toward the Lake of Maracaibo Basin and the other petroliferous regions of Venezuela. An intelligent, liberal and far-seeing legislation affords ample protection both to the interests of the nation as well as those of the companies which are engaged in this great industry. An immense development of the oil business, in the near future, and with it the corresponding growth of the wealth of Venezuela, is plainly foreshadowed by the following exploitation figures:

Years Months.	1924 Tons.	1925 Tons.	1926 Tons.
Jan.	48,713,817	178,231,081	416,876,262
Feb.	62,561,925	192,597,380	342,970,739
March	75,350,218	248,069,542	383,810,511
April	60,615,334	242,545,486	396,523,426
May	72,741,997	200,522,187	456,388,458
June	97,765,059	162,973,226	406,098,668
July	133,554,251	180,255,388	426,712,007
Aug.	126,478,460	255,718,002	466,424,743
Sept.	118,640,983	218,261,148	425,578,469
Oct.	151,408,382	289,275,808	478,770,116
Nov.	175,762,280	348,216,335	494,468,551
Dec.	211,274,055	363,584,637	506,828,300
Totals	1,334,871,356	2,884,486,615	5,207,450,313

Inducements for the Investment of Capital.

Foreigners in Venezuela are treated by the law, and particularly in keeping with the traditional liberal spirit of the natives, on a footing of equality with Venezuelans.

Without mentioning here the special advantages granted to immigrants bound and protected by previous contracts, all honest foreigners are welcomed to the country and are permitted to work and prosper without let or hindrance.

The capitalist enjoys similar personal security and favorable conditions for a profitable investment of his money.

The mining industry, which notwithstanding some successful exploitations, such as the famous Yuruary gold mines, remains an almost unexploited field with wonderful reserves, offers an attractive opportunity for large investment. Among the wealthy companies now working in Venezuela which give evidence of the great reserves which are awaiting development, there are the New York and Bermudez Co., which exploits the inexhaustible Asphalt Lake of Guanoco, and the numerous petroleum companies whose success has raised Venezuela to the fourth place in the petroleum industry.

Agriculture, although the foundation of Venezuelan wealth, is, so to speak, at the present time a mere promise of its splendid future and the returns which it will offer to capital when scientific systems and methodical administration of farms are established. The farming population is sparse; on the other hand, available land for cultivaiton is practically unlimited. The recent extraordinary improvement of the highways is rapidly overcoming the former difficulty of great distances, and giving new life to immense tracts of land heretofore of no commercial value. The automobile has become a decisive factor in agricultural development, and day by day fleets of motor trucks are bringing to the cities the products of remote regions which formerly were practically inaccessible. An ever-increasing demand has enormously raised the prices of the products of the soil, and is calling for a wide and intensive exploitation, which should prove a profitable business for foreign capital.

In the better known field of ordinary industries, new and advantageous opportunities are presenting themselves every day. As a matter of fact Venezuela stands at a decisive moment of a radical transformation when, due to the expansion of her economic forces, all values are mounting in rapid and safe proportion. In the principal cities, especially in Caracas and Maracaibo, the construction of living quarters, although being actively carried on, has not kept up with the demand. The need of construction companies, who will build economic homes, is keenly felt, and such companies would assuredly reap large profits.

Moreover, real estate investments have become an excellent business, as the prices of land are rising daily. A large number of new industries which would have been doomed to failure in former times are flourishing and paying alluring dividends. Frequently these industries pay 12 per cent per annum. Foreign capital could find sound investment at 6 to 8 percent with mortgage guarantees. In the matter of contract stipulations, complete liberty is granted, but when no rate of interest is fixed the legal rate of 3 per cent per annum is applied.

The Financial Policy of Venezuela.

A comparison of the economic data herein set forth gives abundant evidence of the persistence and constancy—relaxed on rare occasions only—with which Venezuela has sought to accomplish her economic development hrough the medium of her own resources.

It might be questioned whether this fiscal policy has always been really beneficial to the country and whether it has not, on the contrary, tended to retard its development. Certain it is that Venezuela suffers or gains by her own experience. She will have naught of either foreign economic missions or technical advisers.

It is possible that the system of administration employed by successive Venezuelan governments may not have that scientific basis which the perience of the older and more developed countries draws upon, but there is instead a natural spirit of independence and enterprise in her people, which they follow, and this perhaps has been the cause of the truly surprising results which have been achieved.

The intense national feeling which Venezuela manifested in such a brilliant manner in the revolution for her independence, is likewise manifested at every step in the various branches of her economic life. Certain basic principles are persistently followed, and if at critical moments a seeming vacillation is in evidence, yet when the crisis is over, the governments are seen to continue along the lines of their traditions.

Among these principles one of the most solidly founded is the popular horror of paper money, which, with manifest exaggeration, extends even to paper currency. Through the agricultural prosperity which was prevalent at the end of the colonial period, Venezuelans were accustomed to the use of "good" money, that is to say, silver and gold coin, which was not kept in banks, but in large chests in the cities and in earthen jars in the country.

The first republic, ill prepared to face an unforeseen economic situation, such as that caused by the war, consciously or unconsciously imitating the French revolutionaries, issued paper money, which produced the most disastrous consequences for every one, including the republic itself. The fall of the first republic is rightly attributed, among other causes, to the economic distrust of the people, especially the country population, who saw the familiar "pieces of eight" substituted into scraps of paper which they considered of no value.

One is led to think that the effects of the severe lesson of 1811 still seem to persist, and that the tenacious clinging to the gold standard by Venezuela, throughout all the vicissitudes of a century, the alarm that is felt the moment it is believed that the amount of paper money in circulation is excessive, and the superstitious distrust of bank notes still existing in the minds of the people, are the most solid grounds for prophesying that Venezuela will never abandon her financial policy of prudence and safety.

In the same category is the repugnance to foreign loans, as is also the comparative slowness with which the country has opened itself to foreign investment, and the relative frequency with which native capital takes the place of foreign capital in the carrying on of Venezuelan enterprises.

The existence of the Bank of Venezuela as an auxiliary bank of the treasury, which has consistently maintained this important institution in Venezuelan hands; the conservation of the greater part of the land holdings in native hands, with only a moderate participation therein by foreigners, in spite of the fact that in the eyes of the law they are on the same footing, and that no obstacles on account of nationality are interposed to the acquisition of real estate or other business activities; all this indicates the aptitude of the Venezuelan to manage his country's resources, and his tendency to exercise this aptitude and not allow it to perish.

Thus, with a minimum of public debt; with flourishing agriculture, assuring a favorable trade balance; with sound money, with budgets which leave a surplus; with a considerable gold reserve; and with the will to persevere in the pathway of order, of regularity and of strict fulfillment of obligations, the economic independence of the country is abundantly assured.—Adv.

RECORDS SHOW WASHINGTON ESCAPES EXTREMES OF WEATHER

11 KILLED AS STORM, WORST EVER NOTED, SWEPT CITY IN 1896

Many Persons Injured, While Property Loss Climbed to $500,000.

LARGE BUILDING BURST ASUNDER BY HURRICANE

Capital Cut Off From Communication With World for 24 Hours.

The worst wind and electrical storm in the history of Washington struck the city and suburbs at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, September 29, 1896, and left in its wake eleven killed, many people injured in the wreckage of buildings it demolished, and a property loss of $500,000.

A twisting, wrenching, grinding hurricane, it had swept up from the tropics, left ruin in many Southern cities and gave Philadelphia and New York a bad shaking up. There have been many bad storms here, but Washington still has no recollection of another so violent as this. It was accompanied by a deluge of rain and a terrifying electrical display.

At the height of the storm the five-story brick Albert Building, then nearing completion, at 1211 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, was burst asunder by the cyclonic gale, and the west wall, with a noise that could be heard for blocks above the thunder and the roaring winds, fell down upon the roofs of Charles T. Beatty's restaurant and Kelley's Dairy Lunch, in two three-story frame buildings adjoining. The tons of brick and iron girders crashed through the roofs of the frames, pierced the second and first floors, and fell into the cellars, burying the occupants under the debris and crushing the life out of one of them. The injured were E. W. Blount, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and George Sutton, a cook. Seven other persons in the buildings escaped.

Roof Tossed to Street.

The magnificent show window of Saks & Co. was blown out, the roof of the Bijou Theater was tossed into the street, the plate-glass windows of the Star office were blown out, and, in fact, hardly any business house on the Avenue or in F, Seventh and Ninth streets escaped. The stock in trade of one store was blown for blocks into the shelves of some other stores.

The slate roof of the northwest corner of the Patent Office was hurled into the street, two houses on the north side of I street, between Seventh and Eighth, were wrecked by trees that were blown down upon them, the roofs were blown off the Elkton and the St. James Hotels, and 30,000 of the finest shade trees in the city were uprooted or broken short off or otherwise badly damaged. Electrical wires were down everywhere, the city was plunged into darkness, and the streets were full of peril.

At 11 o'clock, when the storm had raged with unbated fury for an hour, the Metropolitan Railroad powerhouse, at the foot of Four-and-a-half street, fell in and all the houses within a radius of a block were shaken to their foundations. The entire length of the north and south walls was blown down. The damage there was $20,000.

City Cut Off 24 Hours.

The Chinese Legation, then in a brownstone building on Fourteenth street in Mount Pleasant, was wrecked, and a huge stone from the tower, weighing a quarter of a ton, was carried the distance of 1,000 yards. Stewart Castle, at Dupont Circle, was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. The Pension Office was unroofed and the superstructure exposed and the steeple of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was lifted off and carried away. This steeple was not replaced, but the steeple of Epiphany Church, also blown down, was reconstructed later on.

For 24 hours there was not a single telegraph or telephone wire working out of Washington, north, south, east or west. The city was absolutely cut off.

On Thursday the body of James Fitzgerald, a machinist at the navy yard, was recovered from the debris of the Beatty Building, and this was the only casualty in Washington, but two were killed in Alexandria, two near Washington Grove, while six others lost their lives in nearby Maryland and Virginia. By Thursday the Police Department completed a check-up of the damage, and the property loss was officially placed at $500,000. This one storm did more damage to Washington than all the storms which had hit the city during the previous twelve years.

It took a far greater toll of life, and caused more damage, than the tornado which struck eastern Washington on the afternoon of November 17, 1927.

PARADE OF COXEY'S ARMY UNPARALLELED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9.

Galvin and Thomas divisions of Frye's army from Rosslyn to their homes in Cincinnati and Los Angeles. Free transportation over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was provided for them, through the influence of Frank Hume, and they were as glad to get away as the people of Washington were to see them go.

Before they left, Gen. Thomas Galvin, of Los Angeles, and Gen. S. H. Thomas, of Cincinnati, issued a joint statement in which they expressed the gratitude of the army for the kind and sympathetic treatment of the people of Washington, and especially of Mr. Hume and Maj. Moore.

Bladensburg Camp Raided.

Two days later, on August 9, Gov. Brown of Maryland moved against the "Wealers'" camp at Bladensburg. The place was raided, and 102 "hoboes" were arrested and incarcerated in the Maryland House of Correction, including Christopher Columbus Jones, their leader in the absence of Coxey and Browne. Driven by hunger, they had been raiding the crops of nearby farmers, and finally the storm of indignation broke, and the camp was surprised and broken up.

On the same day Adjt. Gen. C. J. Anderson went to the Commonweal camp at Rosslyn and read a proclamation by Gov. O'Ferral of Virginia declaring the presence of the army there to be a nuisance, and ordering the men to disperse that day by 12 o'clock noon. Gov. O'Ferrall sent militia from Richmond and Alexandria to the scene, and on August 11, the wretched army was driven across the Aqueduct Bridge into Georgetown, and the District authorities had a serious problem on their hands. While Gen. Anderson put the camp at Rosslyn to the torch, the Commissioners obtained from the Navy Department permission to quarter the army on the old Naval Observatory Grounds, and then made arrangements to ship the men away in carload lots to the West. This was rapidly done, and soon Washington breathed more easily.

And thus ended the story, as picturesque a tale as has been woven into the fabric of the history of Washington during the last half century.

120 Killed, 213 Injured In Collapse of 2 Theater Buildings in Washington

Ford Catastrophe in 1893 Took Lives of 22 U. S. Clerks at Work in the Structure; Post Put Entire Staff on Story.

On Friday morning, June 9, 1893, at 25 minutes to 10 o'clock, there occurred one of the most terrible tragedies in the history of Washington, when the old Ford's theater, on Tenth street, scene of that other tragedy, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, collapsed, killing more than a score of Government clerks, and injuring a great many. The Post put its entire staff at work, and its report of the disaster and the subsequent inquiries constituted another of its journalistic triumphs.

In its edition of June 10, it not only carried a complete story of the accident, but announced that it had started a relief fund, and had already, the first day, received nearly $3,000, President Cleveland sending the first $100. Woodward & Lothrop contributed $1,000, and the response of the city was generous, for it was shocked and stricken by the frightful horror.

By the second day The Post's fund amounted to more than $9,000. It did not wait for the slow process of organizing a committee, but took the liberty of designating certain men in the various Government departments to receive subscriptions, and so the money poured in.

Death List Was Correct.

The Post had at first reported that 22 had been killed and this was the correct death list. There were 80 maimed.

Ford's Theater was used at that time by about 500 clerks of the record and pension division of the War Department. It was unsafe, and its use by the Government was a reproach. The Post said that it had been "patched, bolstered, remodeled, braced and propped until nothing of the original was left." It was five stories high, was without fire escapes, was known to be a death trap, but still the Government used it. One stairway stood between its occupants and death. In the center of the rattletrap a square court pierced the building to the roof, and on the galleries around this the clerks were packed.

At the front of the first floor a 30-foot space had been roped off for two weeks prior to the accident, and placards announced "Danger!" Beneath this space an excavation, 12 feet deep, was being dug for the installation of an electric dynamo.

Sinking Pillar Starts Collapse.

At 25 minutes to 10 o'clock a pillar on the southwest corner of the spot marked "Dangerous" began slowly to sink. The clerks jumped for their lives, but they knew not which way to run.

The second floor above the pillar began to drop, the third floor caved and fell through to the second, and in a few seconds the whole mass of timbers, brick and humanity was blotted out by a dense cloud of blinding, choking dust. It was as ghastly a spectacle as Washington has ever beheld as the ruins were explored and the mangled, dead and living, were taken out.

There was a rising tide of anger against those responsible. The Post had protested against the continued use of dangerous buildings by the Government service, and now demanded a policy of safety. On June 10, in discussing the disaster editorially, it said:

"Whether The Post says it or not, every one who knows the wicked and humiliating truth will understand that Friday's tragedy was a direct, logical and long-foreseen result of the mean demagogy that parades a spurious economy at the cost of justice, decency and humanity. For years the clerks and other Federal employes have been huddled in innumerable death-traps, to lose their health by slow degrees, or die outright by sudden accidents, in order that a few selfish impostors might flaunt themselves before a crowd of gulls."

Coroner Conducts Inquest.

The inquest was held, beginning June 12, in Willard's Hall, by Coroner Patterson, where friends of the dead organized an indignation meeting. Violence was narrowly averted, as the people denounced those whom they thought responsible as "murderers." B. H. Warner, a member of the jury, addressed the crowd and quieted it at a moment when it was about to be transformed into a mob.

On June 20 the coroner's jury rendered a verdict as follows:

"We find that Frederick C. Ainsworth, William G. Covert, Francis Sarse and George W Dant were, and each of them was, guilty of criminal negligence, and we further find that they are responsible for the killing of Frederick B. Loftus."

Feeling was running particularly strong against Col. Ainsworth, then the chief of the record and pension division of the War Department. The jury heaped censure upon the War Department. The four men were released under bonds of $10,000 to answer to the charge of manslaughter, but no arrests were made.

Indictments Are Quashed.

On July 24 the grand jury returned indictments for manslaughter against the four men. After long legal proceedings the Court of Appeals quashed the indictments. Another effort to punish somebody was made and, finally, almost a year later, on April 2, 1894, the grand jury returned one indictment against Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, fixing responsibility on him.

Col. Ainsworth was arraigned in Criminal Court No. 2 before Justice Cole on April 19, and pleaded not guilty. On May 31 Justice McComas sustained the demurrer to the indictment. District Attorney Birney appealed to the Court of Appeals, which on June 8 dismissed the appeal, and thus the case ended.

On June 14, 1893, The Post announced that a total fund of $25,738.82 had been raised for the Ford's theater victims, of which The Washington Post's fund amounted to $16,598.37. The total was later increased to $30,000.

In 1895 Congress paid $105,000 to the 21 heirs of those who lost their lives in the disaster. On May 11, 1896, Senator Faulkner presented to the Senate the final report of the joint commission on the Ford Theater disaster, accompanied by a bill appropriating $144,800 in full settlement of all claims for injuries by the 105 clerks who were injured in the accident. The amounts to be paid to each ranged from $4,500 to $50. The list of the claimants and the awards is contained in The Post, May 12, 1896.

Knickerbocker Disaster Worst in 50 Years; Snow Weight Cracked Roof; Indictments Thrown Out by Justice Siddons.

Washington's worst disaster during the last 50 years occurred on the night of January 28, 1922, when the roof of the Knickerbocker Theater, at Eighteenth street and Columbia road collapsed, crushing 98 persons to death and severely injuring 133 more.

The tragedy took place while the city was virtually snowbound as a result of a three-day blizzard, which had interrupted street car and automobile traffic, and which almost paralyzed all normal activities.

About 9 o'clock on the fatal night, when, it was estimated, there were approximately 300 persons in the theater attending a "comedy night" presentation of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," a slight crack appeared in the ceiling of the structure. Within two minutes after the appearance of the crack, the heavy steel roof had fallen forward onto the balcony, which, in turn, was pitched to the main floor.

Except for about a score of persons near the exits, every one in the audience was pinned beneath the falling girders and trusses and thousands of pounds of cement and other building materials. Within a few moments after the collapse every piece of fire apparatus in the city, scores of doctors and nurses and a dozen ambulances were hurrying through the snowbanks toward the stricken theater. For two days the work of rescue of the living and finding the bodies of the dead proceeded. A temporary morgue was established in the First Church of Christ Scientist around the corner from the theater, and there the bodies were taken as they were removed from the debris surrounded by the four still standing walls of the building. Many of the injured were treated in a hospital established in a candy store within the theater, while others were succored at nearby residences.

Investigations as to the cause of the collapse were immediately instituted, the first to report officially being the coroner's jury, which held nine men for the action of the grand jury. They were Reginald W. Geare, architect, who designed the theater; John Howard Ford, engineer, who revised the steel roof plans; Morris Hacker, District building inspector at the time the theater was built; Donald Wallace, general foreman for the builder; Frank L. Wagner, general contractor; Richard G. Fletcher, foreman for the subcontractor for cement and mason work; John L. McDonald, subcontractor for the steel in the roof; Thomas L. Costigan, engineer in the office of the building inspector at the time the building was erected, and John R. Downman, assistant building inspector at that time. They were held in $5,000 bond on charges of homicide.

The grand jury subsequently indicted five of these—Geare, Ford, Downman, Fletcher and Wallace; but, on July 24, 1922, the indictments were thrown out of court by Justice Frederick L. Siddons, on the ground that they were "too vague." No civil action has ever been successful on the part of the estates of those killed, or by those injured.

Since the disaster the Ambassador Theater has been erected on the site of the former Knickerbocker.

Mr. Geare, the architect, committed suicide August 20, 1927.

(From The Post, June 10, 1893.)

BURIED IN THE RUINS

A Government Office Collapses Without Warning.

FORD'S THEATER FALLS

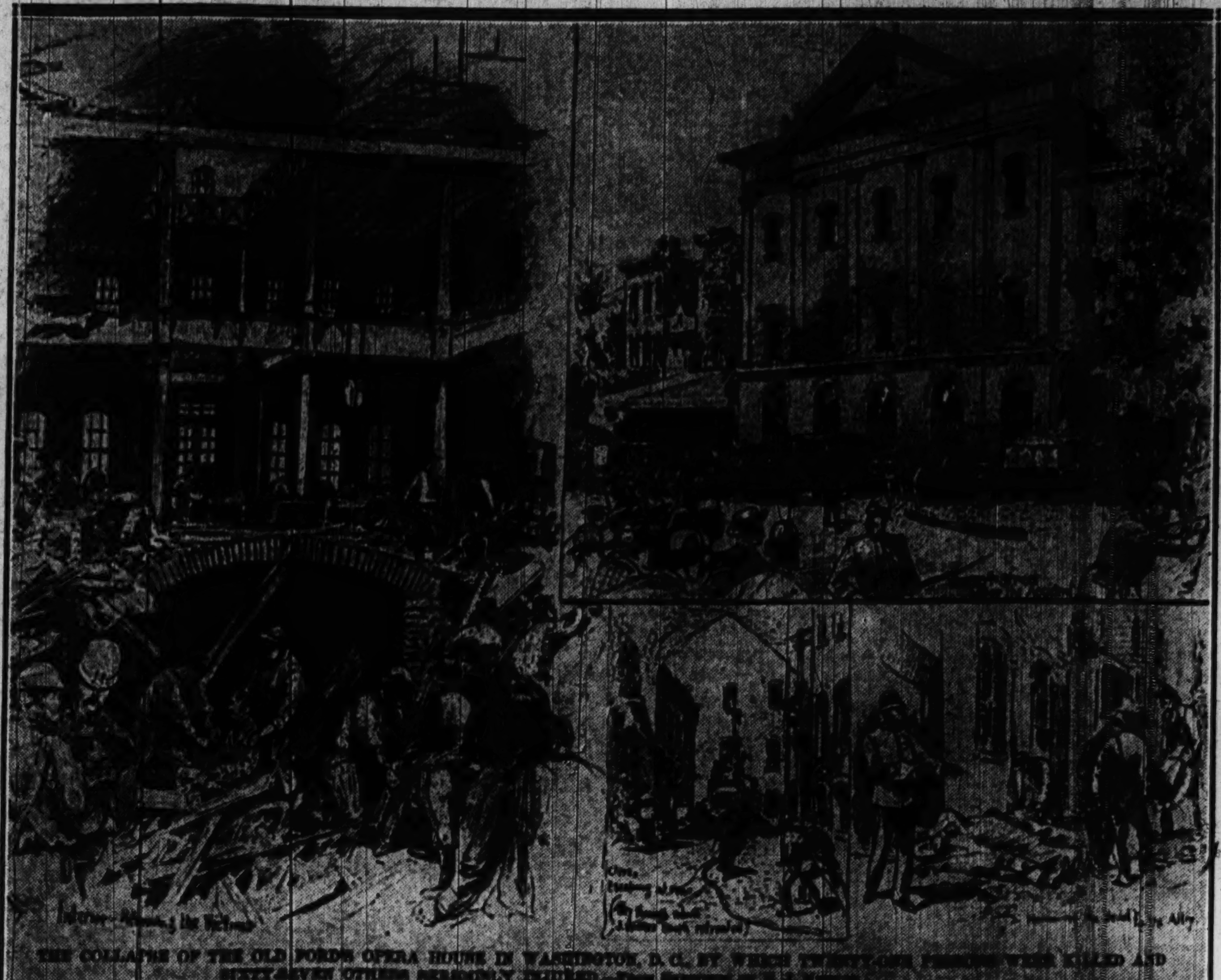
Twenty-two Killed and Sixty-Eight Injured.

FULL LIST OF THE VICTIMS

Nearly Five Hundred Men in the Fated Building.

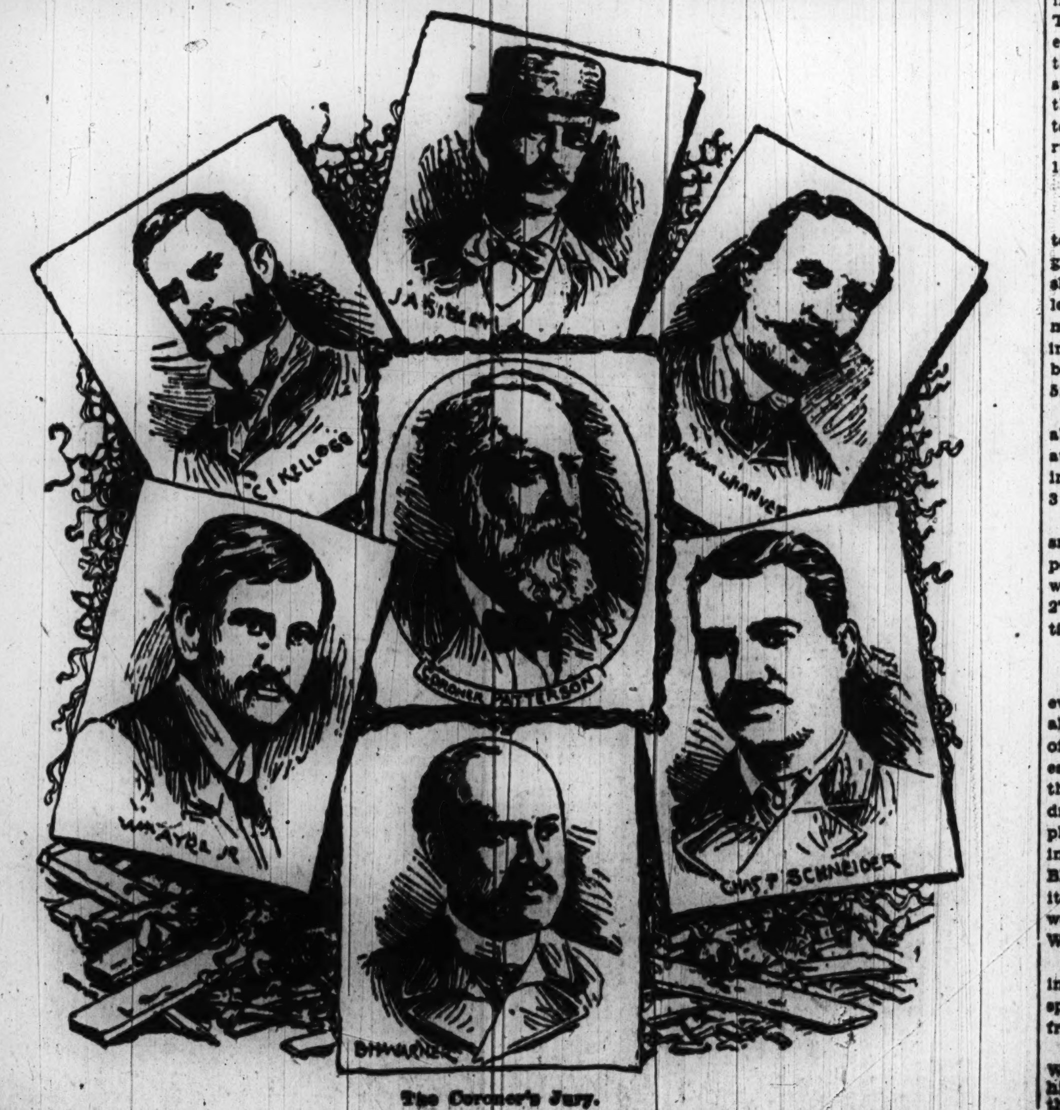
THE STORIES OF SURVIVORS

Complete List of the Dead and Wounded—Miraculous Escapes of Many Employes from Instant Death—Pathetic Scenes at the Morgue and at the Hospital—President Cleveland Contributes to a Fund for the Fatherless—A Meeting of Generous Citizens—The Dangerous Condition of the Building Was Reported to Congress Nine Years Ago, but Nothing Was Done.



Left—Rescue workers removing the dead and injured from old Ford's Theater following the collapse June 9, 1893. Upper right—Police holding back the crowds from the front of the building, while the rescue work went on. Lower center—Clerks climbing out of the building from the rear. Lower right—Removing the bodies to the rear alley.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.



The Coroner's Jury.

Winter of 1904-5 Coldest Here; 1921 Warmest Year

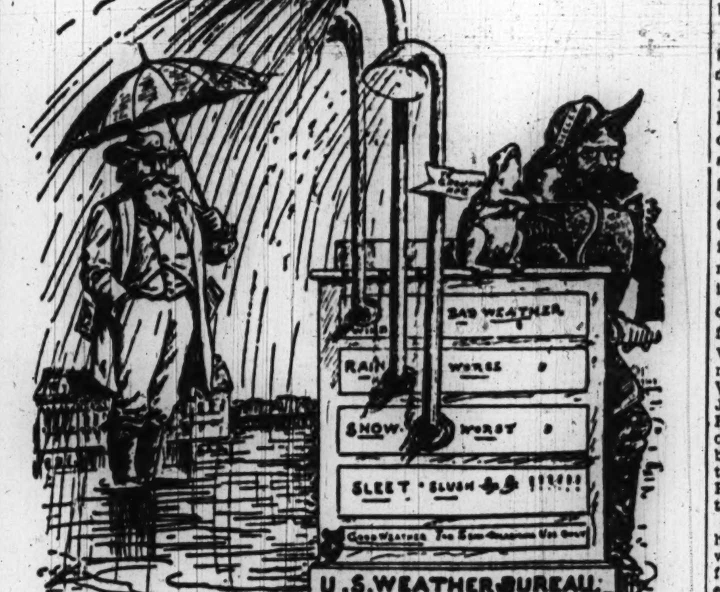
By C. F. MARVIN,
Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Recording weather conditions each day under Government supervision, and the tabulation of these from all parts of the country for use in preparing daily forecasts, began in the latter part of 1870. The 50 years from 1877 to 1927 embrace the greater part of the official record of weather for Washington, D. C.

This period, moreover, is sufficient to cover nearly all possible phases of the weather, and a survey of these with averages and extremes is shown in the following brief summary.

Washington's average yearly temperature for the period was 55.0 degrees. Winter average 35.0 degrees, spring 53.6 degrees; summer, 74.6 degrees, and autumn, 56.8 degrees. The warmest year was 1921, with 58.0 degrees, the coolest 1904 with 52.2 degrees, a range of nearly 6 degrees in the 50 years. During the same period the warmest summer was that of 1900, with an average of 76.8 degrees, and the coolest 1907, with an average of 71.4 degrees. The warmest winter during the same period was that of 1889-90, with an average of 44.3 degrees, 9.1 degrees above normal, while the coldest was that of 1904-5 with an average of 29.0 degrees, 6.2 degrees below the normal; however the winters of 1903-4 and 1917-18 were only fractions of a degree less cold.

The warmest month of the period was July 1887, with an average temperature of 80.5 degrees. The highest temperature observed, for a single day, the hottest day, 106 degrees, occurred on August 6, 1918, and on the following day it was only 2 degrees cooler. This was one of the warmest periods ever known at many other points in the East, and was the cause of much suffering in Washington on account of the congested housing conditions due to the war. The coldest day was February 11, 1899, with a temperature of 15 degrees below zero.



UNCLE JERRY RUSK TO MESSRS. GREELY, GROUND HOG & CO. "See here! If you fellows can't run that old machine better than you have been doing lately, you had better turn it over to me at once."

(From Coffin's cartoon in The Post, April 5, 1891.)

Greatest Rainfall 61 Inches.

The annual precipitation in Washington averages about 42.0 inches. The greatest yearly fall in the period was slightly more than 61 inches, and the least not quite 31 inches; the extreme monthly falls range from 14.36 inches in August, 1906, to 0.14 inch in September, 1884. The greatest single rain, 5.80 inches, occurred July 29-30, 1878.

Snowfall is rarely heavy, averaging about 23 inches per year, but wide variations have occurred, ranging from 54 inches in the winter of 1898-99, to only 3 inches in that of 1918-19.

Only two unusually heavy falls of snow have been recorded in the 50-year period, that of February 11-13, 1899, with 20.5 inches, and that of January 27-29, 1922, when 28 inches fell, practically all in one storm.

Snow Totaled 34 Inches.

The fall of February 11-13, 1899, however, was on a cover of nearly 15 inches already on the ground, making a total of about 34 inches. This was the greatest depth of snow cover at any time in the period. High northwest winds drifted the snow to great depths in places, and with the severe cold existing, marked this storm as the Great Blizzard. Its severity and the period of its continuance marked this as the worst weather ever experienced in Washington.

The earliest occurrence of killing frost in autumn is October 2; the latest in spring, May 11; with an average frost free period of 195 days.

Few destructive winds occurred in Washington during the period; the highest velocity recorded, [illegible] miles from the northeast, occurred July 30, 1913.

Vermont Avenue Church Has Done Much Traveling

Perhaps no church in Washington has had a more unusual history than that of the quaint little frame chapel where President Garfield worshiped, the original Vermont Avenue Christian Church. It came to as tragic an end, indeed, as did its distinguished member.

It was a peregrinatory church, to begin with, and in its time did an extraordinary amount of traveling for a church. It had been originally the home of the Mount Vernon Church and was located on M street between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, and when this congregation moved to its more commodious home, the congregation of the Christian Church, which was then holding its meetings at the residence of various members, bought the small building in 1868, and being unable to acquire the lot, also because of lack of funds, moved the building to a lot on Vermont avenue just above N street northwest. It was consecrated as the Vermont Avenue Christian Church on June 27, 1869, and a little later the Rev. O. A. Bartholomew, a great friend of James A. Garfield, who was an elder, became its pastor, while later on, at the time of Garfield's election to the Presidency, the Rev. F. D. Power was the pastor.

The election of Gen. Garfield enhanced the prestige of the church, which boasted among its membership four members of the cabinet and several members of the Supreme Court. The congregation grew, and it was decided to build a new edifice, but Garfield did not live to see this project, in which he was a prime mover, carried to completion. However, on January 20, 1884, the new church was dedicated, President Arthur and the cabinet being present.

When the new church was begun the old frame building was moved to a lot on Fourteenth street near Rhode Island avenue, and here the congregation worshiped until it was able to take possession of its new home, and the historic old frame building was put up at public auction, and, to the distress of all, was knocked down for $129 to John O'Brien, a saloon keeper. When this was discovered it was too late to do anything. O'Brien put the church on rollers again and moved it to the corner of Champlain and Florida avenues northwest, where he turned it into a saloon, and for many years what had once been a place of worship, and the church of a President of the United States, was dedicated to Bacchus.

"To what base uses may we lend ourselves, Horatio!"

GUITEAU, CONVICTED IN JANUARY, HANGED HERE JUNE 30, 1882

Considerable Confusion Followed as to What Was Done With Body.

GARFIELD PAID TRIBUTE BY FAIR IN CAPITOL

Booths, Raffles and Gambling Devices Installed in Statuary Hall.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8.

the man who had tried to shoot him, severely punished.

W. J. Edelin, the police officer who accompanied Guiteau to and from the jail each day while the trial was in progress, did not identify Jones as the man who had fired the shot.

Feeling was running very high and public sympathy was with the "avenger," for whose defense a fund of $300 was raised the first day.

The taking of testimony in the Guiteau trial began on November 17, and on the following day The Post gave all but one column on the editorial page to the story. Judge Walter S. Cox presided, and the prosecution was in charge of Col. George B. Corkhill, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, assisted by Walter W. Davidge and an array of special counsel for the Government. Guiteau was represented by George M. Scoville, the assassin's brother-in-law.

Guiteau was convicted January 25, 1882 and hanged at the District jail, June 30, of the same year, and then rose considerable confusion as to what had become of his body. On September 1, 1882, The Post contained an article saying that Guiteau's skeleton was hanging in a closet in the Army Medical Museum. On February 4, 1883 the Rev. William W. Hicks, pastor of the Church of the Tabernacle, in South Washington, brought suit for $35,000 damages against certain newspapers for saying that he had sold "his interest in the right and title to" the skeleton to Surgeon Samuel Crane for $2,000. The good doctor indignantly denied the fantastic yarn.

On September 10, 1893, The Post published a story saying that the report that the bones of Guiteau had been turned over to the Army Medical Museum, and the skeleton articulated, was without foundation. Guiteau had been hanged June 30, 1882. Deputy Warden Russ was The Post's authority for the statement that the day after the execution the body was buried under the flooring of the laundry room of the jail, where it still was.

It was decided to pay a tribute to the memory of the martyred President, and, finally, on Saturday, November 25, 1882, after months of preparation, the "Garfield Monument Fair" was opened in the Capitol Building, probably the only time it has ever been used for such a purpose. Certainly it could not be so used today.

President Arthur delivered the opening address at 1:30 p. m., in the rotunda, where such a short time before the body of the dead Chief Magistrate had lain in state, in the presence of a dense throng of people. The Marine Band played the Garfield Exposition March, written especially for the occasion by John Philip Sousa.

In the rotunda was an exhibit of works of art, including some loaned by the President from the White House collection. Statuary Hall was filled with booths, where the various States were represented, and all sorts of merchandise was sold, and there were even booths down in the crypt. The fair was open daily from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., and there were raffles and other gambling devices, and voting contests, a circumstance which in itself throws a flood of illumination upon the manners of the time.

December 1 was "Military Day," when there was a parade to the Capitol, and the following day the fair closed, after a very good business, from which a considerable sum of money was realized.

Sergt. John A. Mason, who had fired into the jail at Guiteau, was put on trial before a court-martial at the Arsenal February 20, 1882. On March 10 he was convicted and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Army and to be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for eight years.

As with the "avenger," public sympathy was with Mason, who had a wife and infant child, and 120,000 persons signed a petition asking for his pardon, which was presented to President Arthur March 20, 1882. Moreover, a fund of $11,000 was raised by subscription all over the country for the wife and child—for "Betty and the Baby," as it was called.

Sergt. Mason was unexpectedly pardoned in November, 1883, and passed through Washington on his way from New York to join "Betty and the baby."

Thus ends the story of James A. Garfield in the pages of The Post, which omits from its complete and graphic record not one single detail.

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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

The Washington Post.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

F

WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927.

Sixth Section

BRILLIANT SOCIAL LIFE MARKS HALF CENTURY

PERIOD NOTABLE FOR DELIGHTFUL SOCIETY EVENTS

Post in Beginning Paid No Regular Attention to This Side of Capital, Though Occasionally Printing Columns of Such News.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BENEFIT BALL IN 1881 ONE OF FIRST TO BE REPORTED

Oscar Wilde's Visit in 1882 Brought Out Sharp Newspaper Shafts—Reception to W. W. Corcoran Recorded on First Page of Post.

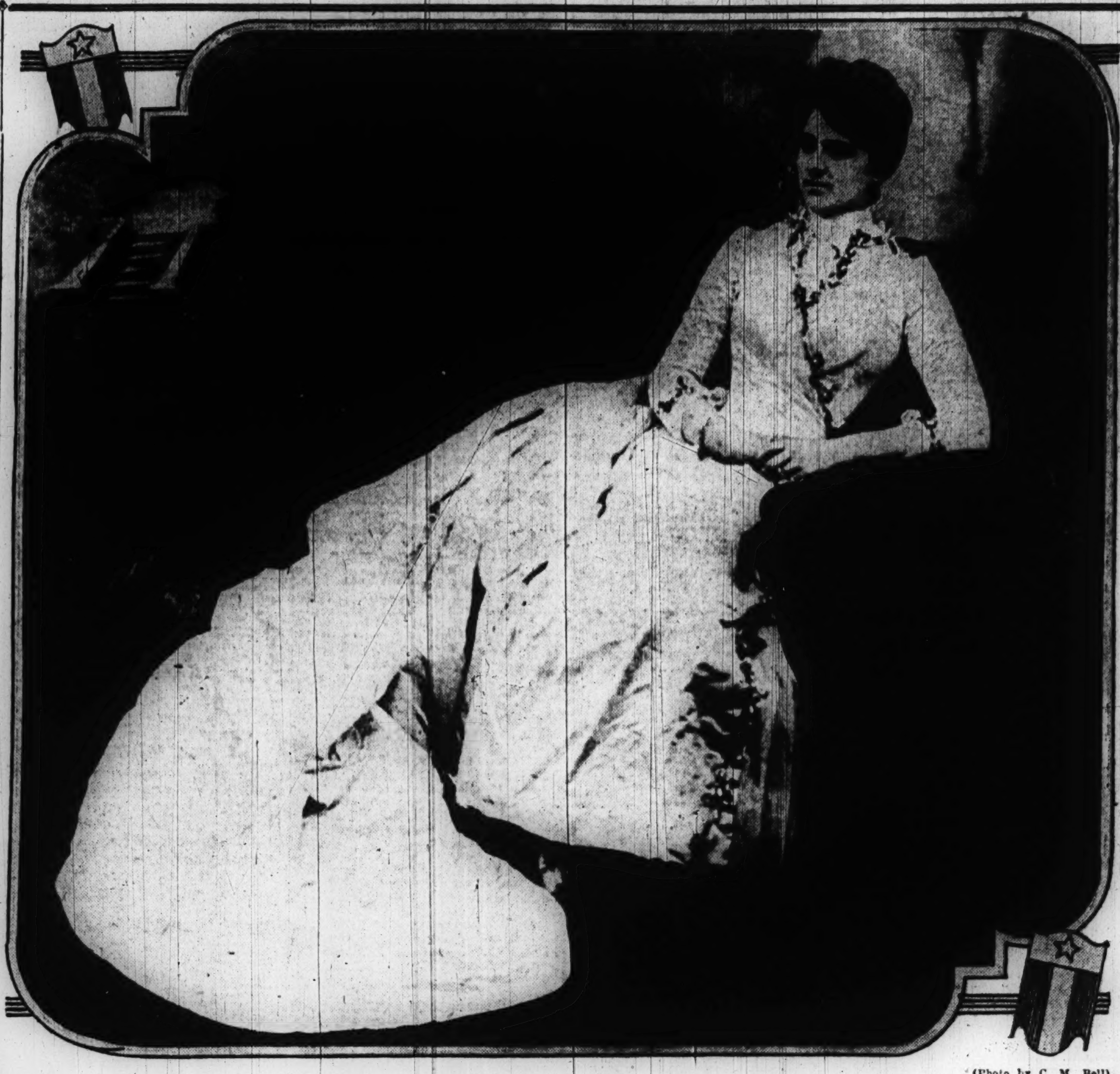
GAY RECEPTIONS AND BALLS HELD IN OLD MANSIONS

President Arthur Took Unusually Active Part in Social Affairs—Served 21 Courses at His First State Dinner.

INAUGURAL BALL OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN PENSION OFFICE CROWNING EVENT OF 1885

Private Theatricals Engaged Much of Capital's Attention and Betty Ordway, Talented Actress, Was One of Reigning Belles of City.

(Copyright, 1927, by The Washington Post Co.)



President Cleveland's beautiful bride, Miss Frances Folsom.

(Photo by C. M. Bell).

The social side of life in old-time Washington was most delightful, in spite of the fact that many of the things that make modern existence agreeable and comfortable have been the product and the invention of recent years.

The stately old mansions in which dwelt the aristocracy of the city at the time The Washington Post was born have now vanished, retreating before the builder of the modern skyscraper. Few of them remain, except in memory. They were the scene, in their day, of some of the most splendid social functions in the history of the Capital. The story of the gay balls and parties they have witnessed, where the beaux and belles of the generations now gone met in social intercourse, is a part of the history of the city which would be incomplete without some account of them.

The Post in the beginning paid no regular attention to "society" news, but occasionally an article of a column or so in length would chronicle some of the more important social events, and now and then there would be some breezy comment on what was going on in the grand world of fashion.

Children's Hospital Benefit.

One of the early affairs the paper reported was the ninth annual charity ball for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, held at the National Theater on Monday evening, April 18, 1881. The orchestra was floored over to provide a dancing pavilion and the interior of the building was beautifully decorated, while Prof. George Sheldon, who had charge of the floor at the Garfield inaugural, was in charge of the dancing. Flowers for the decorations were sent from the White House and supper was served at 10 o'clock in the dining room of the old Imperial Hotel, adjoining the theater, as the hostelry afterward known as the Lawrence was then called. This old hotel was then much patronized by the elite.

Perhaps the most important social event of this year was the banquet and reception given by Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine to Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen on the occasion of his retirement as Secretary of State. This was held at the Blaine residence on the night of December 19, 1881, the day Mr. Frelinghuysen had left the Cabinet, and was a brilliant diplomatic affair.

In 1882 the social lion of Washington was Oscar Wilde, apostle of aestheticism, who arrived for a visit on January 19. On the following evening he was a guest at a reception given by Dr. Loring, then superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau, and Mrs. Loring. He was, according to The Post's report of this momentous event—for Oscar Wilde was then the sensation of the whole world—"elaborately attired in a black frock coat, knee breeches, black silk stockings, oxford ties, elaborately embroidered white vest, ruffled shirt, on which sparkled a solitaire diamond of great magnitude—quality unknown."

Oscar Wilde Described.

The aesthete was the hero of the evening, and met the prominent officials and society people of the city, who gazed at the celebrity with awe. He was entertained Saturday evening, January 21, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, at her residence on Massachusetts avenue, and was arrayed on this occasion in "shabby small clothes and silk stockings and a coat too small for him," as The Post put it. While in Washington he generally appeared in public in a gorgeous pea-green coat and brown velvet knee breeches—"the upper half of his person resembled an English curate, his lower extremities an Italian brigand."

The Post printed a picture of him which brought forth loud complaints from W. F. Morse, business manager of R. D'Oly Carte, Wilde's manager. In reply to this the editor of The Post said: "We should as soon think of hiring a pile driver to flatten a jellyfish as to employ steel against such a mass of bonny clabber as Mr. Oscar Wilde. To have treated the ass-thete seriously would have been an enduring indictment against our judgment."

During this year Mrs. J. Warren Kiefer's receptions at the Ebbitt red parlor were social features of the day, her husband then being Speaker of the House: while the Tuesday germans at Marini's Hall and the Bachelors' germans were also pleasing features.

Corcoran Is Honored.

The Washington Art Club gave a big reception in honor of Mr. W. W. Corcoran at Masonic Temple on February 21, 1882, which was one of the most notable affairs of the kind in the history of the city—so important that it was regarded as a first-page story by The Post. The guests included President Arthur, James G. Blaine, Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, Justice and Mrs. Field, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln, and a great many more. All of Washington's distinguished citizens were there to pay homage to Washington's most distinguished citizen.

A few days later, on March 21, 1882, Gen. and Mrs. Grant were the guests of President Arthur at the White House, and on the following evening the President entertained at dinner in their honor in the state dining room, when covers were laid for 36.

President Arthur, one of the most genial and companionable of men, threw himself with wholehearted fervor into all the social activities of Washington, so that there was scarcely a wedding, or a ball, or the coming out of a debutante, or a party of any kind, the opening of a race track or the laying of a corner stone, that he did not attend in the gay years which succeeded the mourning period after the assassination of President Garfield.

President Went Everywhere.

Mr. Arthur went everywhere into the homes of the people of wealth and culture of Washington. He popularized the band concerts at the White House Grounds and made them fashionable for a time with the smart set. He took parties to the races at Ivy City, and his sideboard was a celebrated institution dedicated to conviviality.

Mrs. McElroy, President Arthur's sister, was frequently the hostess of the White House, the President being a widower, and her daughter, Miss May McElroy, also took part in many of the social activities which centered there. Miss Nellie Arthur was also fond of Washington society and spent a good deal of her time at the cottage at Soldiers' Home, of which she was very fond, and which was the "Summer White House" in those days.

The Blaines lived in the winter of 1888 on what was then called Lafayette square, now Jackson place, in the old Marcy house, next door to the old Decatur house, as it is now called, but which was then the home of Gen. Edward F. Beale. It was in this season that Miss Margaret Blaine was a debutante, and the family entertained a great deal. In the years to come misfortunes fell upon it heavily.

E. H. Allen Dies.

In the same year Mr. and Mrs. Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, the parents of Mrs. Gen. Hazen, who was then prominent in Washington social circles, obtained the residence which had lately been vacated by Gen. Anderson in Jackson place, and thus this house became the center of the social activities of a new hostess, who quickly won for herself an enduring place in the social history of Washington. It was a very brilliant year, although it had been ushered in by a tragic event.

E. H. Allen, the Hawaiian Minister, and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, headed the line at the New Year's reception at the White House, January 1, 1883. He shook hands with President Arthur, walked away, and a few moments later fell dead in the cloakroom. President Arthur stopped the reception at once, although long lines of people were waiting to get into the mansion, and a gala occasion was changed to one of sadness, for Mr. Allen was very popular in Washington.

On January 11 of the same year occurred a very brilliant wedding, when Miss Virginia Rollette Cameron, daughter of the immensely wealthy Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was married to Lieut. Alexander Rodgers at the Cameron house at Scott Circle. There was a gorgeous reception, attended by President Arthur, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Gen. Sherman and, in fact, all the distinguished and well-known people of the city.

On the same day was held the first assembly of the season of the Thursday Club, at Masonic Temple.

Butler Mansion Famous.

Early in the same year Senator and Mrs. Jones, of Nevada, entertained at a reception at the old Butler mansion, where they lived, at New Jersey avenue and B street southeast, and it was commented upon at the time that this was the first time that this historic old house had been opened for a social event for a number of years. It was in this house that President Arthur lived for some time after the death of Garfield.

Senor Don Francisco Barca, the Spanish Minister, was also a frequent and hospitable host in the Spanish Legation, which was then at 1925 F street northwest.

The Children's Hospital has always been a favorite object of charity for the smart set of Washington, and the annual charity ball of January 29, 1883, in Masonic Temple, was regarded as so important that all Washington society united in giving no entertainments on that day that might conflict with it.

Coppinger-Blaine Marriage.

On February 6, 1883, occurred the wedding of Miss Alice Stanwood Blaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, to Bvt. Col. John J. Coppinger, which took place at the new Blaine mansion which had only recently been erected for him, at Twentieth street and Massachusetts avenue. Rev. Dr. Chappelle, of St. Matthew's Church, officiated. Among the guests were President Arthur, and all official and social Washington. This wedding occurred at noon.

That evening another fashionable wedding took place, when Miss Mary Walker Brewster, daughter of Attorney General Benjamin H. Brewster, was married in Epiphany Church to Mr. Robert J. Wright Koons, of Philadelphia. President Arthur and Mrs. McElroy were among the guests, and later that night there was held the Army and Navy and Diplomatic reception at the White House, so it was a busy social day for the President.

On February 8 of the same year, on the sixty-third birthday of Gen. William T. Sherman, a banquet was given in his honor by Col. George B. Corkhill, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, at his apartments at the Portland. Some rare old Civil War reminiscences were sprung on that occasion.

Concert at Stewart Castle.

Among the "soirees" of this season must not be omitted mention of the celebrated Saturday evenings of Secretary and Mrs. Chandler.

On December 12, 1883, the Blue Anchor Society gave a brilliant concert at Stewart Castle, at Dupont Circle, through the courtesy of Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of the millionaire senator from Nevada. It was held in the famous Stewart ballroom, then the largest and most elegant in the city, for Stewart Castle, long since torn down, at that time was the most imposing private residence in Washington. President Arthur was present and occupied a special box.

In 1884 a custom grew up of assigning regular reception days to various sections of the city. Thus Monday was assigned to Capitol Hill, the Navy Yard and the Arsenal, as what is now the War College was then called. Tuesday was reserved by the ladies of Massachusetts avenue, K and DeSales streets, and the wives of Congressmen; Wednesday was Cabinet Day, and there were few other receptions on this day in the week. On Thursday the ladies of I street, then a very fashionable center, received; and Friday was given over to that quaint old section of F and G streets west of the War Department, while Connecticut avenue claimed Saturday. These streets represented nearly all there was to the social life of the city at that time, Sixteenth street then being by no means so important.

21-Course Dinner Served.

On January 30 the first state dinner of the season was given by President Arthur, when there were 21 courses. People in Washington dined well in those days and managed to partake of a repast of a character that has long since been discarded. People do not eat now as they did then—no one would think of serving a 21-course dinner. Moreover, President Arthur was noted for his hospitality and for the celebrated White House cellar of his day, and the account of his state dinner shows that chablis, claret, sherry, rhinewine, champagne, burgundy, brandy and liqueurs were served.

A wedding which was of very great interest at the time occurred on October 7, 1884, on which day Miss Emily Beale, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Edward F. Beale, was married at her father's residence to Mr. John R. McLean, the editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the son of Washington McLean. The McLeans and the Beales were at this time neighbors in what was then called "Lafayette Square." The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Leonard. It was a quiet family wedding.

On December 14, 1884, Mr. and Mrs. McLean returned to Washington for the winter and spent that season at Gen. Beale's residence, afterwards purchasing the famous Hamilton Fish house at 1500 I street, which for many years thereafter, down to the present time, was the scene of many of the most brilliant social events in the whole history of the city—a house whose previous history is also bound up in the social traditions of the Capital. Mrs. McLean was for years the undisputed leader of Washington society, to which she gave a distinction that has never been excelled.

10,000 Call at White House.

The Arthur administration was now drawing to a close, much to the regret of the people of Washington, for everybody was fond of him and enjoyed his company. The final reception given by President Arthur at the White House occurred on Saturday afternoon, February 28, 1885, when, according to The Post, Mrs. McElroy received nearly 10,000 callers, many of them being strangers in town for the Cleveland inauguration.

The crowd scaled the walls and some people were dragged inside through the windows by their friends, who had gotten in. They invaded even the private apartments of the President, swarming all over the house. The reception lasted from 3 o'clock until 7 and refreshments were served to all, for the President was a most hospitable and generous host.

The crowning social event of 1885 was the inaugural ball of President Cleveland, which was a much smarter institution in those days, when there was not so much going on in Washington, than it is at the present time.

Ball in Pension Office.

It was held in the unfinished Pension Office, over which a temporary roof had been hastily constructed, and the building was lavishly decorated with evergreen garlands, and long graceful festoons of plants and flowers, flags and bunting, and colored lights. The wealth, brains and beauty of the Capital graced the occasion. President Cleveland arriving at 10:30 o'clock, accompanied by Miss Rose Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, his sisters, and his brother, the Rev. W. A. Cleveland, and his wife and their two sons.

President Arthur, who never missed anything, even a ball in honor of his fortunate successor, was there, as were Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, Perry Belmont, Mrs. August Belmont, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Mr. Alan Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mrs. William T. Sherman, Mrs. Edward Manning, and many more, too numerous to mention.

W. W. Corcoran was chairman of the reception committee of the inaugural committee, but was unable to be present at the inaugural ball. On March 10 Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by R. T. Merrick, called upon Mr. Corcoran at his residence in H street, and there was always thereafter the closest friendship between these two families.

President Arthur did not hasten away from Washington after the inaugural of Mr. Cleveland, and on March 6 he was present at a formal reception given by Mrs. Pendleton, the wife of Senator Pendleton, in honor of Mrs. McElroy, who had made so many friends in Washington during her brother's administration.

Short Hair in 1885.

It must have been a matter of much gratification to Miss Rose Cleveland, as she succeeded Mrs. McElroy as the White House hostess, that her first reception on March 7 brought out a great throng of visitors. She made a favorable and lasting impression. An attractive blonde, in dark green velvet, she wore her hair short in quite the modern style, but without setting the fashion for the shingle bob. Mr. Cleveland received on this occasion in the library, but the new President showed little disposition to give his time to social pleasures.

On March 16 former President Arthur called on President Cleveland with former Secretary Frelinghuysen, whose guest he was. It was his first visit since the inauguration, and the meeting between the two men was most cordial.

President Cleveland's first formal reception of the Diplomatic Corps occurred on March 17, 1885, when there was an elaborate floral display at the White House. Mr. Arthur was present, accompanied by Mrs. John Davis. Mr. Cleveland received with Miss Bayard, the daughter of Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard.

On April 4, 1885, one month after the inaugural, President Cleveland entertained an interesting dinner party at the White House, the guests being James and Harry Garfield, sons of the late President, in whom Mr. Cleveland took a very great interest. Among the other guests were Miss Cleveland, Miss Van Vechten, of Albany, and Mrs. Folsom and Miss Frankie Folsom, of Buffalo.

A romance was budding in the White House, but Washington was as yet unaware of the state of the bachelor President's heart. Miss Folsom, the President's ward, was a house guest at the White House, a schoolgirl, very lovely and charming. She was to graduate from school in June and wedding bells were soon to ring.

President Cleveland was fond of driving around the city, through the Soldiers' Home, and to Arlington, and on April 22, 1885, a pair of handsome horses purchased for him at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., arrived in Washington. They were a beautifully matched, dark brown team, of the Hambletonian strain, and were driven to a new landau. Up to this time Mr. Cleveland had used the four horses of President Arthur, which he had left in the White House stables.

Mr. Arthur remained in Washington until March 28th, and with the exception of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft, both of whom became residents, not in recent years at least has any President continued to stay so long in the city after the expiration of his term.

Private Theatricals.

During the winter of 1885 the practice of throwing the whole White House open to guests at receptions was discontinued, and for the first time visitors were confined to the lower floor, a custom which has since been followed. Heretofore people had swarmed all over the house, invading the privacy of members of the family with the greatest audacity and impudence.

A good deal of attention was paid to private theatricals about this time, and The Post said that the presentation of "Paul and Virginia" at Albaugh's on January 31, 1885, brought out the "most brilliant audience ever assembled in Washington." But this was a common newspaper exaggeration, and, indeed, still is. However, President Arthur was there, with a very distinguished company.

On Saturday evening, April 25, 1885, the leading amateurs of the city presented "Patience" before another society audience at Albaugh's. The cast included S. W. Keene, Hubbard T. Smith, W. B. Hoff, E. Sgemelemy, H. G. Huntington, Miss Cora Noyes, Mrs. N. L. McCartee and Miss Betty Ordway, the beautiful and vivacious daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Albert Ordway, who appeared as Lady Angela.

Betty Ordway at this time was one of the reigning belles and beauties of Washington, whose health was drunk in champagne and sparkling burgundy at all the balls and soirees of that day. Who does not recall the story of the gallant beau, who, at a gay dinner party, drank the health of the charming lady in champagne from her own dainty ballroom slipper!

Miss Ordway Married.

Miss Ordway was a talented actress and a great favorite in Washington society. She was married on Wednesday, October 21, 1885, at St. John's Church, to Mr. Arthur Padelford, of Baltimore.

Miss Georgia Blacklock, her cousin, and Dr. Woodbury, the best man, were the only attendants, Mr. Padelford's mother at the time being ill. He had just bought a house on Dupont Circle from Mr. S. S. Cox, the new United States Minister to Turkey, and the couple sailed for a European honeymoon in Italy. This marriage was destined to end in a divorce, and Miss Ordway, who remarried, completed her career on the professional stage as Bettina Girard, also sometimes spelled Gerard, and Gerrard.

The day following Betty Ordway's marriage, on October 22,

Washington's First Ambassador

Washington moved up a peg in the world in March, 1893, when Great Britain suddenly increased the rank of her Minister at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, to Ambassador. Thus the popular Sir Julian, who was at once the most aristocratic and the most democratic of men, a leader in the fashionable world, who nevertheless did not scorn to patronize the bob-tail horse cars which then ran out Connecticut avenue, became the first Ambassador ever accredited to the United States. Incidentally, while flattering Uncle Sam, John Bull stole a march on his European friends.

Sir Julian's promotion ousted Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, from his proud eminence as dean of the Diplomatic Corps. But not for long. There was great excitement. On March 25 M. Patenotre, the French Minister, notified the State Department that he had been made an Ambassador, too. And he got his credentials first! Sir Julian hadn't received his yet. The suspense in society was terrible, and no less so in the Senate. A new law provided that when foreign governments should condescend to send ambassadors to us we would send ambassadors to them, and the Senate insisted that if ambassadors were created their appointments would not be merely promotions, but new nominations, to be passed upon. It looked as though there might be some new patronage plums. President Cleveland reciprocated Queen Victoria's favor, and Thomas F. Bayard became America's first Ambassador, at the Court of St. James. But the British and French Ministers at Washington were still up in the air. Sir Julian had been appointed Ambassador, but hadn't received his credentials. M. Patenotre had received his, but dallied along and neglected to show 'em to anybody.

Finally, on April 9, The Post couldn't stand the anxiety any longer. It demanded a show-down. It published an editorial about it, headed "Pauncefote or Patenotre," crying aloud for an official decision as to who was the dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and if this wasn't the first editorial ever written for The Post by that gifted satirist, Richard Weightman, it must have been one of his first, for it bears every mark of having been the work of his sarcastic pen. It was a scream! It stirred Sir Julian to his depths. Anyhow, on April 11 he put it all over M. Patenotre when he drove up to the White House in gorgeous state, and presented his credentials to President Cleveland. He wore a velvet coat trimmed with gold lace, and his suite were in full court dress. France had been outwitted again by England, and Sir Julian clinched his title as the first Ambassador accredited to Washington, and the dean of the Diplomatic Corps to boot. It was a triumph of diplomacy.

On April 20 Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote entertained 500 guests at a reception at the Embassy—which also was promoted from a mere Legation—in honor of the Queen.

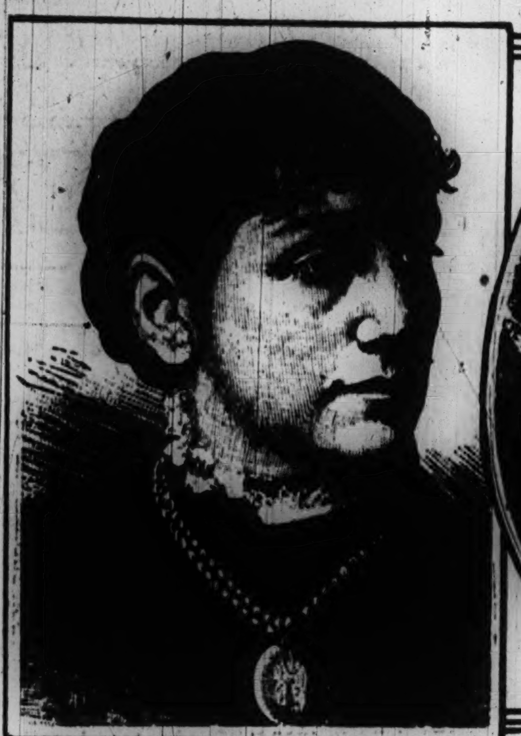
ELOPEMENTS AND THEATRICALS STIRRED SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTIES

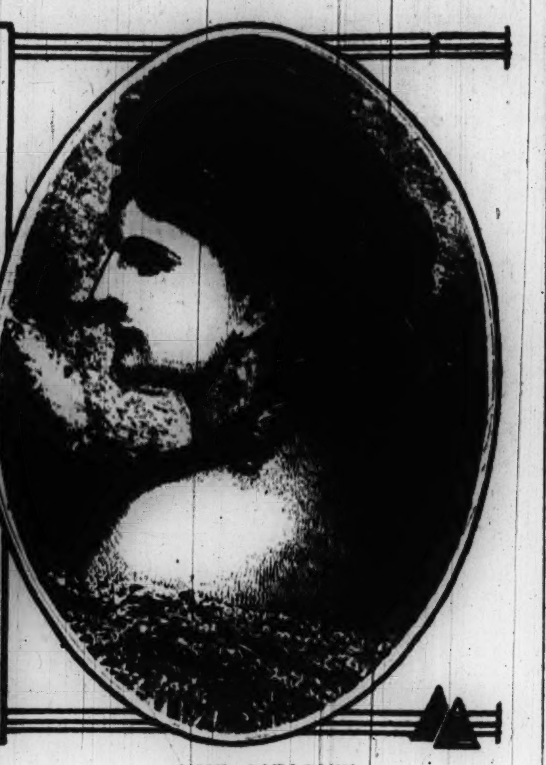
ENTIRE FIRST PAGE DEVOTED BY POST TO KERMIS IN 1886

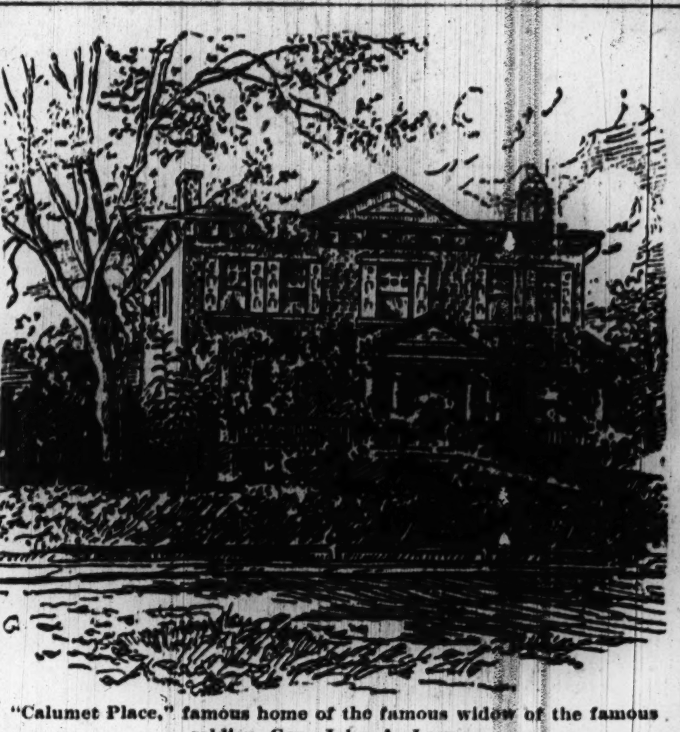
Elite of Washington Attended Colorful Spectacle Held in National Theater.

3 SURPRISE WEDDINGS IN 1887 MADE CITY GASP

Kate Chase Sprague Presided Over Salon Closely Approaching French Idea.


MME. MARTINEZ,
wife of the Chilean Minister.


MME. CATACAZY,
wife of the Russian Minister.


"Calumet Place," famous home of the famous widow of the famous soldier, Gen. John A. Logan.

1885, there occurred a beautiful double wedding in Washington, when, at Rock Creek Church, Miss Sue Shepherd married Mr. Walter M. Brodie, and Miss Mamie Shepherd married Mr. Edward Quintard, son of Bishop Quintard, who performed the ceremony. The girls were the charming daughters of Alexander R. Shepherd. Miss Bella Shepherd, Miss Grace Shepherd and Miss Quintard were the bridal attendants. Mrs. Shepherd, attended by her sons, Alexander, Grant and Cornes, gave away the brides. The honeymoon was spent in Mexico, where Gov. Shepherd was at his mine in Batopilas.

Another interesting wedding of this season was that on November 11, 1885, of Mr. Harry Rapley and Miss Lizzie Batchelor, at the bride's home in Montgomery County, Maryland, by Rev. Rush R. Shippen.

Social Life Curtailed.

Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks died suddenly at his home in Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. A Cabinet meeting was hastily called by President Cleveland at 8:30 p. m. and an official proclamation was issued. There was deep gloom in Washington. Mr. Hendricks had had quarters on the Fourteenth street side of the old Willard's Hotel, but had just taken new apartments at the Arlington, which he had not lived to occupy. This event had considerable effect upon Washington society in the winter of 1885 and 1886.

One of the saddest events in the social history of Washington occurred in this year, 1885. Miss Katherine Bayard, eldest daughter of the Secretary of State, was one of the most popular girls in Washington society. On Saturday, January 16, she was found dead in bed of heart disease at the Bayard residence, 1413 Massachusetts avenue. She was 29 years old.

Two Bayard Deaths.

On Friday evening the Secretary and Mrs. Bayard had given a gorgeous reception at their home, and Miss Bayard's death was doubtless hastened by a chill contracted as she stood not far from the street door to welcome the guests. There was to be a reception at the White House the following afternoon, at which Miss Bayard was to assist Miss Cleveland. When Miss Nannie Bayard went to call her sister, she was horrified to find her lifeless on her bed, the body still warm. She had died alone in her sleep.

Miss Cleveland and her guests, Mrs. Utley and Miss Love, were awaiting the arrival of Miss Bayard when word of the tragedy was brought to them. Orders were at once issued to clear the White House, the Marine Band, which was ready to play, was dismissed, and the sad intelligence traveled quickly through the city. President Cleveland canceled his theater engagement and withdrew invitations to a dinner he had intended giving on the eighteenth in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, of Albany. At the request of Secretary Bayard the dinner to the Diplomatic Corps was held on Thursday, although Mr. Cleveland wanted to recall these invitations also. All Washington society was in gloom and there was no dancing on Monday evening at the reception of Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, whose parties were among the social events of the season.

But Secretary Bayard had to bear a double affliction, for on January 31 his wife, Mrs Louisa Lee Bayard, died at her residence, two weeks after the death of her beloved daughter. Miss Cleveland called at once on the bereaved family, whose afflictions had a marked effect on society that winter, Mrs. Leiter immediately canceling a reception and german for February 1, and society following suit.

Marked His 87th Year.

On Sunday, December 27, 1885, Mr. W. W. Corcoran celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday at his famous old mansion, the Daniel Webster house on the present site of the United States Chamber of Commerce building. He was literally overwhelmed with floral tributes, Miss Cleveland sending a superb bouquet of orchids.

The new year of 1886 opened as soft and balmy as an April day, happy augury of President Cleveland's social career. There was a brilliant White House reception, when Miss Rose Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet received with him, a public reception concluding the event.

At this time the home of Admiral and Mrs. David D. Porter, 1710 H street, was one of the most hospitable and gayest and brightest in all the city, especially beloved by all the young people in society, with whom Miss Elena Porter, daughter and hostess, as Mrs. Porter was not in robust health, was a prime favorite. There was always open house on New Year's day, when everybody of any note in the city was received, and there was good cheer and good times. A gay ball had ushered in the New Year there at this famous old house, which has one of the most interesting social traditions of any in the city.

Fire Interrupts Party.

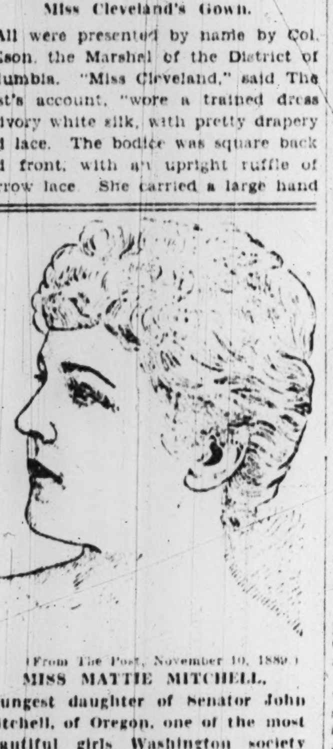
The mansion, now used as an annex of the Metropolitan Club, as early as the Fifties was occupied by Lord Napier as the British Legation, and it was in this house that the Prince of Wales, who afterwards became King Edward VII, was a guest. After Admiral Porter's death it was leased to the French Legation. At this time the German Legation was in the old building, still standing, at 734 Fourteenth street northwest, from which it afterward removed to the present location of the German Embassy, on Highland terrace, in the house built by Col. Ferguson and then leased to Senator George Hearst, of California, which in his time was the scene of innumerable functions characterized by the most lavish hospitality.

On the evening of January 12, 1886, the residence of the Hon. John W Foster, 1405 I street northwest, was filled with young society people discussing the approaching wedding of Miss Edith Foster, which was to take place the following evening. The party was interrupted by the clanging of a fire engine bell and the discovery was made that the house was in a blaze, whereupon the guests united in rescuing the furniture.

At the White House reception on the evening of January 29, 1886, President Cleveland and Miss Cleveland received 6,000 guests.

Miss Cleveland's Gown.

All were presented by name by Col. Wilson, the Marshal of the District of Columbia. "Miss Cleveland," said The Post's account, "wore a trained dress of ivory white silk, with pretty drapery and lace. The bodice was square back and front, with an upright ruffle of narrow lace. She carried a large hand bouquet of lilies of the valley, and had a spray of the small flower, with a blue ribbon knot in her hair."


(From The Post, November 10, 1889.)
MISS MATTIE MITCHELL,
youngest daughter of Senator John Mitchell, of Oregon, one of the most beautiful girls Washington society ever has known.

A few days later on February 9, Washington society was shocked by the death at Governor's Island, New York of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, the famous Civil War soldier. He had been in Washington only a few days before, being registered at Wormley's Hotel up until January 27, on the occasion of his last visit to the Capital. Washington was again in mourning, and flags at half mast all over the city.

One of the great belles of the Eighties was Miss Mary Hildreth, who was regarded by many as the handsomest girl in Washington. The family lived at Fourteenth and L streets. Her marriage, March 9, 1886, to Mr. Edson Cammack, of New York, by the Rev. Dr. Leonard of St. John's Church, was a notable social event. Mr. Cammack was 54, a millionaire several times over, while the bride was less than half his age.

Hearst Made Senator.

The appointment March 23, 1886, of George F. Hearst as senator from California to succeed Senator John F. Miller, brought a distinguished family into greater prominence. The Hearsts were already a considerable factor in Washington society, where they were already living, and where they were brilliant entertainers, their residence at 1435 Massachusetts avenue being a center of hospitality and gayety.

"The long-expected event has transpired," said The Post on Friday morning, May 14, 1886. "The herculean labors of the self-sacrificing ladies of the Capital are at an end. The terpsichorean efforts of the city's gilded youth have culminated in a grand success. The Kermis has come to pass." For weeks nobody had talked of anything but the Kermis. Its final realization on the 13th of May in this year that was so crowded with notable social events, was a success, a milestone, a triumph!

Whole Page for Kermis.

The Kermis was held in the National Theater, in which all the orchestra seats were floored over on a level with the stage, thus affording a spacious ballroom for the dances. The boxes were sold at $200 each and were taken by President Cleveland, Mr. W. W Corcoran, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Harris Mrs. Whitney, Representative Scott, and Mrs. Leiter. A "vast assemblage," representing the elite of Washington, witnessed the colorful dances of the nations presented by the most beautiful and talented girls of the smart set. Some idea of its importance at the time may be gained from the statement that The Post devoted the entire first page of the paper to an account of this colorful affair.

The President and Col. Lamont occupied the lower left box as the guests of Representative W. L. Scott, while among those in the upper boxes were the Countess Esterhazy, Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. Loring, Senator Gibson, Senator Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bishop Martin, of Jacksonville; Mrs. John R. McLean, Miss Warden, daughter of Admiral Warden; the Count and Countess D'Arschot, Senator Cameron and Miss Cameron, W. W. Corcoran, Miss Eustis and Miss Lulie Eustis, and Miss Sallie Loring.

Colorful Spectacle.

The audience in the balcony seats was no less distinguished. Many Washingtonians of today will go back in their memories to this notable event. The stage was given over to Oriental booths and flower stands and a grotto where lemonade was dispensed under the direction of the Countess Esterhazy and a bevy of beautiful and gorgeously dressed society buds.

To name the dancers would be to print virtually the whole social register of 1886. There were gypsy dances, and Tyrolean dances, and Indian dances, and Swedish and Japanese dances, with appropriate costumes made especially for the occasion, and upon which Washington society had been employed for weeks. The Kermis was given for the benefit of the National Homeopathic Hospital, and was repeated the following evening.

One of the most hospitable homes of old-time Washington that has passed away was Calumet Place, at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Clifton streets northwest, the residence in the Eighties of Gen. John A. Logan, then a senator from Illinois, who died December 26, 1886. It was a comfortable looking old mansion, the history of which is told elsewhere in this chronicle of the times. During Gen. Logan's lifetime there and for long afterwards while his widow occupied it, it was the scene of innumerable social entertainments.

Brilliant Garden Party.

During the summer of 1886 there was a brilliant garden party held on the lawn for the benefit of Garfield Memorial Hospital, and society in great numbers turned out to participate in the festivities. Dancing began at 9 o'clock, the german being led by Lieut. Reamy, of the Navy, and Miss Sherrell.

Another hospitable mansion of the period was the residence of Alexander Graham Bell, who at that time lived at 1500 Rhode Island avenue.

Still another center of hospitality was the Pendleton house, on Sixteenth street, just above Scott Circle, adjoining the Don Cameron mansion, and this also was the scene of many happy gatherings in the early Eighties. The tragic death in New York on May 20, 1886, of Mrs. George H. Pendleton, who had been as prominent socially abroad as at home, while her husband was the American Minister to Germany, still further saddened Washington society, in which she had for so long shone. She had only recently returned from Berlin.

The Pendleton house was occupied in 1886 by the Secretary of War, Mr. William C. Endicott, and was one of the favorite centers of social activities in the Cabinet set at that time.

Forbes-Meigs Wedding.

In this year occurred the marriage of Miss Lida Miller, daughter of Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, to Mr. A E. Touzalin, an Iowa millionaire.

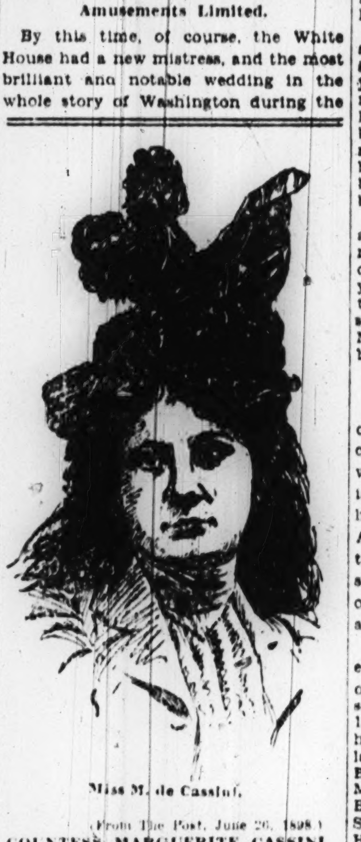
Another wedding of this year was that of Miss Louisa Meigs, the daughter of Gen. Meigs, to Mr. Archibald Forbes, the distinguished war correspondent, which occurred at St. John's Church.

The Kermis was repeated at the National Theater on January 24, 1887, and again on the following evening, when the dancers all repaired afterwards, with the whole of Washington society, to a wonderful ball given at Stewart Castle, then the Chinese Legation, when 1,500 guests participated in one of the most notable events of the kind ever held here.

The old "castle" was gorgeously furnished in a combination of the Eastern and European style, and the hospitality was representative of the best traditions of the Orient and the Occident.

Amusements Limited.

By this time, of course, the White House had a new mistress, and the most brilliant and notable wedding in the whole story of Washington during the last 50 years had passed into history, with the marriage on June 2, 1886, of the President and his charming ward.


Miss M. de Cassini.
(From The Post, June 26, 1898.)
COUNTESS MARGUERITE CASSINI,
a grandniece of Count A. de Cassini, Russian Ambassador to Washington, who presided over the Russian Embassy here.

In those days the people of Washington were not offered the variety of amusements that they have now. There were many hospitable homes, attractive salons and drawing rooms, but there were few ballrooms large enough to accommodate a big party in any of the houses, and people depended more upon halls like Marini's, or the new one that had been built by the National Rifles, than they do today, when the phonograph and the radio have put music into every home, even the humblest, so that the young people can dance wherever a group of them get together. There were no moving picture houses to occupy the time, and the purely formal routine of social intercourse was far more important then than it is now.

Early in the winter of 1887 the most notable of the society events since the marriage in the White House of President Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom occurred when on February 21 Representative John Milton Glover, of Missouri, and Miss Catharine Augusta Patten were married. Her bridesmaids were the Misses Mamie, Josephine, Edith and Nellie Patten, and the ceremony was followed by a reception attended by all the leaders of society.

Elsewhere will be found an account of the sensation created in Washington society by Mrs. James Brown Potter at a reception at Mrs. Whitney's.

Gowns of Mrs. Potter.

In 1887 Mrs. Potter made her professional debut at the Haymarket Theater in London, on the evening of March 29, before an audience which included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Dukes and Earls and Barons. The house was sold out and the new star received $60,000 for ten performances, but she did not make a success of her stage career at the beginning.

Afterwards from time to time she returned to Washington professionally, and resumed on those occasions the place she had formerly held in Washington society, where she was always popular and famed as one of the most beautiful women who have ever flitted across the stage of our city. A description of her as she appeared at a party in Washington in 1886 would not be out of place here.

"One night," said a writer in The Post, "she wears a cafe au lait tulle, made dancing length. It is a French dress; there seems to be no beginning or end; only the filmy fabric surrounds her.

"A dark-brown velvet bow is at the side, a sash of the velvet extends across the front diagonally and ends with another brown velvet bow. The waist, the same color, is made of undressed kid, literally fitting like a glove, while hanging in festoons around neck and sleeves, dropping over the arm half way to the elbow, row after row of bronze beads the size of a pea.

"I see her again in a creation of Worth's, brilliant yellow satin, with sweeping train, a profusion of white silk lace drapery and amber bead fringe, the corsage low, just showing the beautiful shoulders and curve of the neck. All Mrs. Potter's evening dresses are made with the waists pointed back and front at the waistline and are laced down the back.

"She is positively regal in a cardinal satin, brocaded with tea roses, plain skirt, no ornamentation, no overdress, just the plain widths of the rich material. The neck is finished with a crape lisse tucker drawn closely about the bust line. Nothing could be more modest or becoming—a pale blue satin brocaded with silver flowers, the low bodice drawn close about the shoulders by lace and ribbons.

"Then I think of her in black velvet and jet and one exquisite creation of moss green velvet, yellow wheat, conceals the bust, and on one shoulder a yellow velvet bow. In each she is beautiful, is correctly dressed and, while showing her exquisite neck, still modest. Mrs. Potter answers the dress question best by her own toilets."

Bancroft's Hospitality.

No mention of the hospitable homes of Washington of the Eighties would be complete without including that of the venerable George Bancroft, the historian, who lived for so many years at his residence, 1623 H street northwest. Although advanced in years, he continued to be a familiar figure on the streets of Washington, where he was often seen engaged in his favorite amusement, horseback riding.

His fireside always cordially welcomed a wide circle of friends, and some of his dinners have passed into the social history of the city. On May 5, 1887, he entertained at his home in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the other guests being Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Mme. Bonaparte, Judge and Mrs. Blatchford, Judge Davis, Gen. Sherman, Senator and Mrs Don Cameron, Mrs. Henry Adams, and Mrs. McPherson. It is interesting to recall in this connection that it was the custom in those days to refer to a woman by her husband's title, and thus, The Post would speak of "Mrs. Senator So-and-So," and "Mrs. Secretary So-and-So," and "Mrs. Attorney General"—and so it was.

Miss Suzanne Bancroft, granddaughter of Mr. Bancroft, had been engaged to a member of one of the foreign legations, so that society was considerably surprised when on November 15, 1887, she eloped with Mr. Charles Carroll, of Howard County, Md. a member of the famous Carroll family.

Granddaughter Elopes.

She slipped quietly away from the Bancroft house and the couple went to the parsonage of St. Matthews' Church, where they were married by the Rev. Father Chappell, after first going to Baltimore and getting a dispensation from Cardinal Gibbons. She was one of the most prominent and accomplished girls in Washington society, which was thrilled to the core by the romantic proceeding.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll went on a honeymoon, and on their return Mr. Bancroft gave a splendid reception in their honor on the evening of December 8, 1887, which was one of the long-to-be-remembered events in the social history of the city. It was also the occasion of the debut of another granddaughter, Miss Bliss, daughter of Col. Bliss, a son of Mrs. Bancroft. The old mansion was en fete, the venerable host being in a particularly genial mood.

When Mr. Bancroft died, at his residence, on January 17, 1891, Washington lost one of its most cultured and interesting celebrities.

As the year drew to a close Washington society had plenty to talk about. On December 16 there occurred at Baltimore the marriage of E. Berry Wall, of New York, "the King of Dudedom," and Miss Salome Melbourne, of Washington. After the ceremony they came to this city and stopped at the Ebbitt House, and there was a round of gayety in which they and their friends participated.

Bessie Hillyer Elopes.

The third elopement which had occurred in Washington in a month made society gasp, when on December 20 Grassie Bulkley and Miss Bessie Hillyer, a very beautiful girl of 18 years, slipped over to Baltimore and were married, notwithstanding the interesting fact that the lady was reported to be engaged at the time to another man, and that her wedding to him had been set for February. Both were socially prominent, Mr. Bulkley being the son of Dr. J. W. Bulkley, one of the leading physicians of the city, and a brother of Barry Bulkley. He was a clerk in the Bank of Washington.

Miss Hillyer was the only daughter of Judge Curtis J. Hillyer, the family then living at 2121 Massachusetts avenue northwest, and it is interesting to recall that the walls of this old mansion, now vanished, are partly incorporated within the stately home of Mrs. Richard Townsend, erected by her on this site in 1899.

On December 27 one week after her marriage, Mrs. Bulkley again astounded Washington society when she filed suit against her husband to annul her marriage, but on December 29 she again changed her mind, went back to him, and the suit for divorce was withdrawn. This was not, however, to be the end of the story, which in the end proved to be one of the most tragic in the history of Washington.

Bride Commits Suicide.

On April 12, 1888, the whole city was saddened by the pathetic suicide of the young bride in a fit of despondency, at her father's home, where at that time she was living, she having been separated from her husband for about two weeks. It is one of those tragedies which from time to time become interwoven in the warp and woof of the story of laughter and pleasure and music and dancing and calling and visiting and dining that makes up the history of the social activities of a city.

Following his usual custom, William W. Corcoran celebrated his birthday on December 27, 1887, it being his eighty-ninth. A gorgeous bouquet of roses was sent from the White House by Mrs. Cleveland. The venerable philanthropist sat in a rolling chair in his famous library, and although approaching the end of his long and useful life of service to the community, the hand which had shaken up to that time the hand of every President except Washington and Lincoln—for Mr. Corcoran had been a Southern sympathizer in Civil War time—was cordially grasped by the hands of a great throng of friends gathered to do him honor.

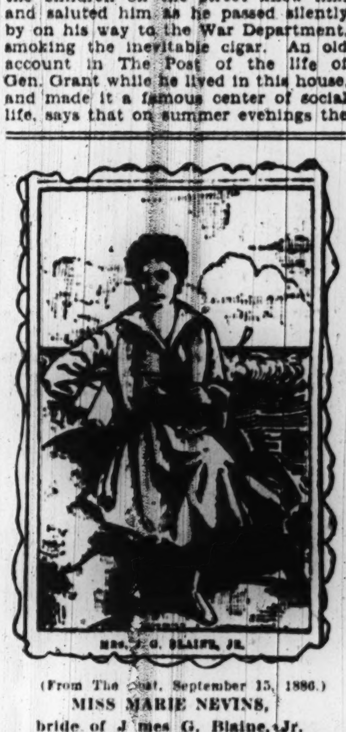
The opening social event of 1888 was a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Washington McLean in honor of their house guest, Mrs. U. S. Grant. Gen. Grant had had two residences in this city, one at 3238 R street, and one, which was presented to him after the war by a number of admirers, at 205 I street, a large double brick house.

Subsequently this house was sold to friends of Gen. Sherman, when Gen. Grant became President, and the hero of the March to the Sea occupied it until about 1875. It was in this house that his daughter, Miss Minnie Sherman, was married to Lieut. Fitch.

Famous Row of Houses.

From the possession of Gen. Sherman the old house passed to that of former Mayor Emery, who made two houses of it and sold one of them to Mr. Gustav Lansburgh, who lived there during the Eighties. It is interesting to recall that the houses in this row, which in the earlier days were the scene of many social functions, had belonged to the estate of Stephen A. Douglas. When the Civil War occurred they were converted into what was called Douglas Hospital and used by the sick and wounded of the Union Army.

Gen. Grant lived there for several years while he was Commander-in-chief of the Army. It was said that even the children on the street knew him and saluted him as he passed silently by on his way to the War Department, smoking the inevitable cigar. An old account in The Post of the life of Gen. Grant while he lived in this house, and made it a famous center of social life, says that on summer evenings the General used to sit out in the front yard after dinner and talk with a few friends and enjoy his smoke. On the lawn, which was always carefully kept, during the war there were parallel and horizontal bars for the use of convalescent patients of the hospital, and it was not an unusual sight to witness a score of soldiers playing leap frog and jumping over the ground where a few years later their old commanders were living and enjoying the blessings of peace.


MRS. J. G. BLAINE, JR.
(From The Post, September 15, 1886.)
MISS MARIE NEVINS,
bride of James G. Blaine, Jr.

The custom of sitting out in the front yard of evenings was followed by nearly every one in the old days, and sometimes the people would take their chairs out to the sidewalk under the trees, and neighbors would thus gather to pass the evening in conversation. The Post on December 16, 1888, throws an interesting sidelight upon the social life of the city of that time, which it described as being in no sense metropolitan.

Capital Life Described.

"There is no building in the city," said The Post, "in which a ball can be given with any degree of comfort or success, and there are no restaurants where large dinners can be satisfactorily given. The supper party after the theater invariably takes place at the home of one or the other of the hostesses, instead of at a local Delmonico's, as in other American cities. It is not considered good taste for a man to take a girl to the theater, save with a chaperon. This usually leads to box and theater parties and the consequent elimination of the poor young man as host.

"It is no unusual thing for a party of a dozen or more, tiring of the monotonous social treadmill, to flit to New York or Philadelphia for one of the big social events there. The great public balls of New York, the Charity, or the Old Guard, invariably have a contingent of Washington notables. The plan generally adopted is to take a special car, go over on the morning of the event and return the following day.

"Most of the entertaining in Washington is done by the fair sex, and the men, unless they have large incomes, have very few ways in which to return court favors. Many of the younger men in Washington belong to germans, and they are thus enabled to return a few of their obligations. The leading germans are the 'Bachelors' and the 'Army and Navy.' The 'Army and Navy' has been in existence for a number of years, and has been composed largely of the Navy and Army officers stationed at the Capital. As some officers are ordered away their successors in office take their places. Each club usually gives three dances a season at intervals of two weeks. This season the Army and Navy german will give but one entertainment, but this one will be made significant.

"'Bachelors' is the most exclusive of the dancing clubs and is composed of the Diplomatic Corps, the higher officers of the Army and Navy and the more noted members of the body politic.'"

Fashionable Promenade.

It was in this period, 1888, that Connecticut avenue from H street to Stewart Castle became the fashionable promenade of the city, and in this year also the paper chases of the Cross Country Club became all the rage with the fashionable set. Dr. Yow, of the Chinese Legation, was one of the most enthusiastic horsemen in the city, and his riding suit, consisting of black silk trousers, securely tied at the ankles, and a mustard-colored jacket lined with blue silk, was a striking contribution to the sartorial decorations of the town.

Mme. De Struve, wife of the Russian Minister, in the early Eighties, was an expert horsewoman, and a familiar sight on the streets of Washington as she drove around the city in a handsome, heavy Russian carriage.

Mr. Alexander Greger, of the Russian Legation, did much at this time to promote cross-country riding, his invitations sometimes bringing out 200 society riders. At one of these events Mrs. Cleveland distributed the prizes. Some of the well-known riders at this time were Senator Spooner and Mrs. Spooner, Senator Wade Hampton, Senator Joe Blackburn and Senator Beck, of Kentucky; Senator Edmunds, the venerable George Bancroft and Mr. A. R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress. Miss Nannie Bayard, Miss Ethel Chase Sprague, Miss May McCulloch, daughter of Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Miss Alice Maury, Miss Mildred Carlisle and Miss Lulie Eustis were among the well-known horsewomen.

Mrs. Sprague's Salon.

On April 27, 1888, there was a fox hunt at Brightwood, and Miss Sprague had a narrow escape from death when her horse fell into a deep hole. She was the daughter of Kate Chase, and later went on the professional stage and became an actress. She married secretly at San Francisco June 20, 1896, Frank Donaldson, at which time Mrs. Chase, as she preferred to call herself, after the final separation and divorce, was still living at Edgewood. Her daughter appeared many times at Washington theaters.

There have been few more charming or celebrated hostesses in Washington than Kate Chase Sprague—few more hospitable homes than Edgewood, where the beautiful daughter of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase long presided as one of the queens of Washington society. Beautiful, talented, gifted and ambitious, she made her salon approach more nearly the French conception of the salon than probably any other that had been in Washington up to that time.

The whole city was thrilled when on January 27, 1881, her husband, former Senator and former Gov. William Sprague of Rhode Island, filed suit at Providence for a divorce from his beautiful and talented wife.

This was the culmination of a sensational episode which had occurred earlier at Narragansett, the summer home of the Spragues, when the governor, from motives of jealousy, had driven Senator Conklin, of New York, off the place. It was the kind of an incident to make tongues wag, and they did wag as the romance of the beautiful Kate Chase went on the matrimonial rocks.

"Paul Kanvar" Presented.

Mrs. Sprague returned to Washington and lived for many years at Edgewood, where she maintained much of the former traditions of her family, although in greatly reduced circumstances. St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum now stands on the site of Edgewood.

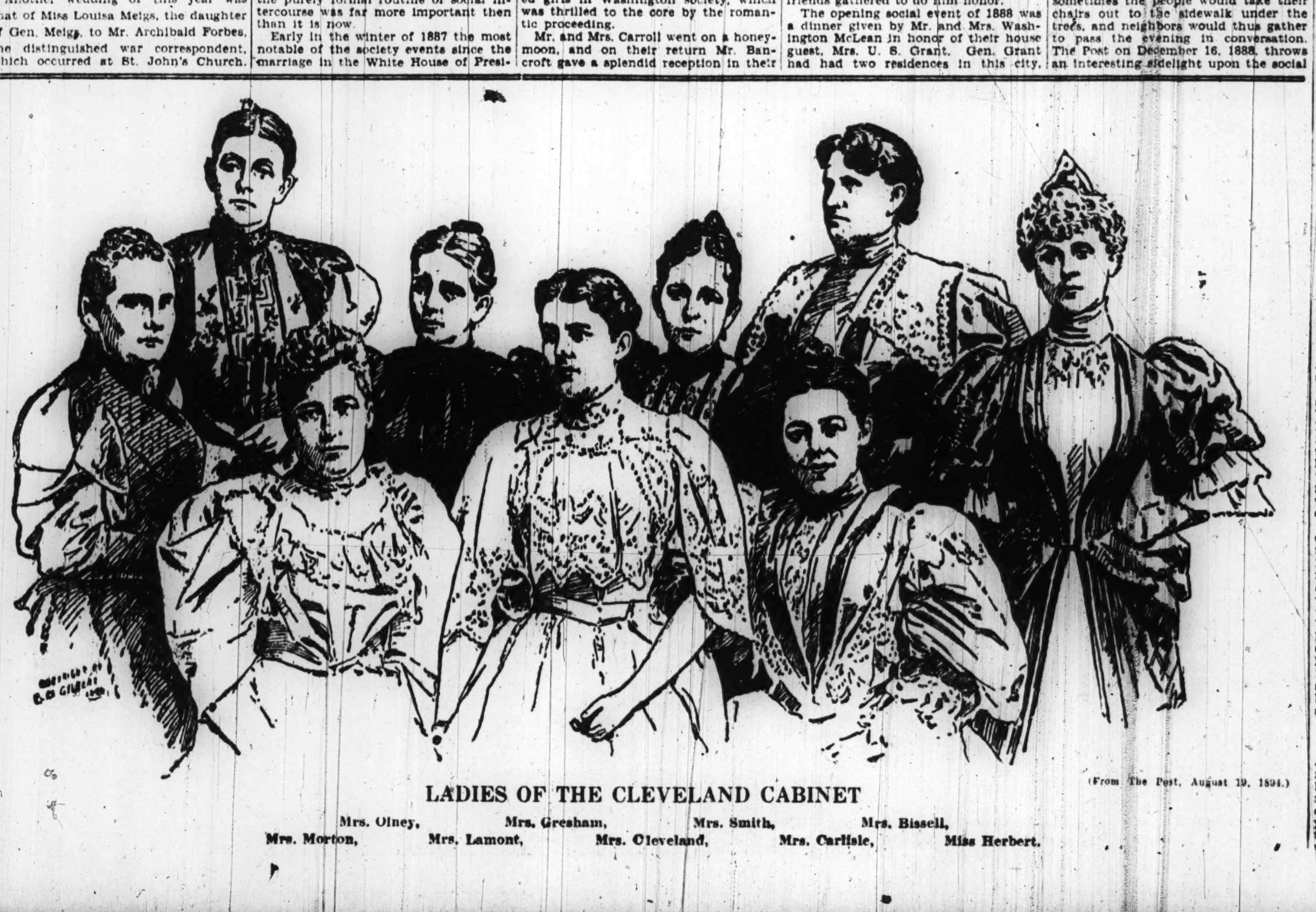
On Saturday evening, May 5, 1888, "Paul Kanvar" was presented at the National Theater, before an audience which included President and Mrs. Cleveland, the Cabinet and most of the society people of the city. There was a cast of remarkable strength, including Mr. Joseph Harworth in the title role, Wilton Lackaye, Frederick de Belleville and Miss Carrie Turner. It was for the benefit of the Washington statue to be presented to France and about $2,000 was raised for this purpose.

The Benjamin Harrisons, so soon to move into a more elegant mansion, resided, when he first came to the Senate, at 1013 MacPherson square, and they afterwards lived at the Woodmont Flats, on Iowa circle. Mrs. Harrison was very popular in Washington society, even before the election of her distinguished husband as President of the United States. It was while they were living at the Woodmont that their son, Russell Harrison, was married to Miss Saunders, a daughter of former Senator Saunders.

There was a very interesting outcome of the previous visit to Washington of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain when later he returned on a romantic rather than a diplomatic mission. One of the brilliant weddings of this period was that of Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. William C. Endicott, and Mr. Chamberlain, which occurred at St. John's Church on November 15, 1888. The Endicotts then lived in the house at 1313 Sixteenth street. The President and Mrs. Cleveland attended this notable function, which was one of the smartest weddings of the time.

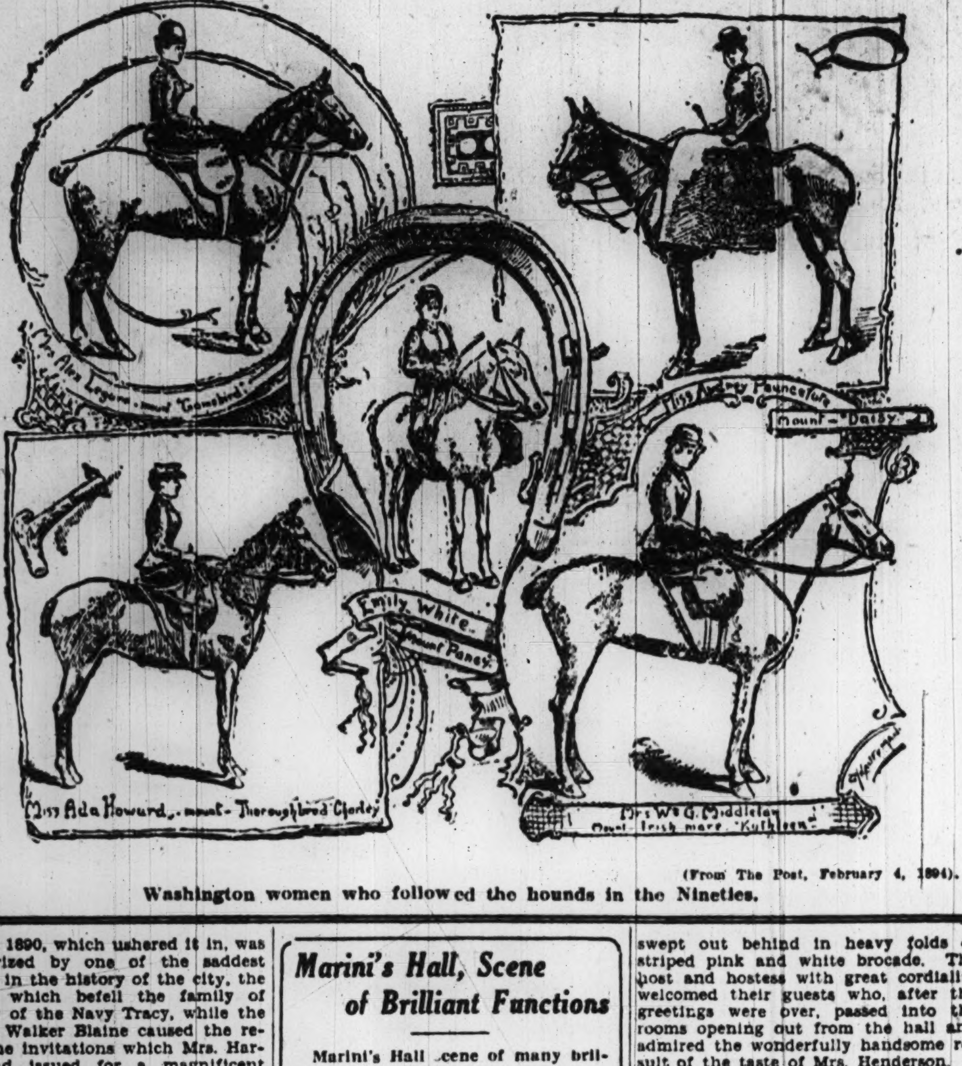
Children's Balls Continue.

On January 3, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean gave a children's fancy ball and a gorgeous party for the little people at their new home, the famous Fish mansion, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and I streets. Every year thereafter the Christmas party for the youngsters of the fashionable world was held on Christmas Day, and the


(From The Post, August 19, 1894.)

LADIES OF THE CLEVELAND CABINET
Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bissell,
Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Carlisle, Miss Herbert.

ELABORATE DINNERS AND LAVISH ENTERTAINMENT ENLIVEN ERA


Mrs Ada Howard—mount—Thoroughbred Charley
Mrs W G Middleton Mount—Irish mare "Kathleen"
Miss Audrey Pauncefote mount—"Daisy"
Emily White

(From The Post, February 4, 1894.)

Washington women who followed the hounds in the Nineties.

HENDERSON CASTLE'S OPENING RECEPTION NOTABLE OCCASION

Wanamakers Often Had as Many as 1,500 Guests at Functions.

CHEVY CHASE CLUB WAS ORGANIZED IN 1892

Andrew Carnegie's Dinner in 1890 One of Most Brilliant in Capital.

custom has since been continued by Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, so that for many years now it has been a feature of the social life of the city.

Of the hospitality of Gen. and Mrs. Beale, which they dispensed at their home, the old Decatur house, where their Monday afternoon receptions, their dinners and breakfasts were almost institutions, it was said by a contemporary, writing in 1889: "One is sure to meet there all the political, literary and social leaders who come to Washington."

Among the leaders of society at this period also were Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, and the two homes they occupied on Dupont Circle are rich with traditions of the past. They lived first in the house at Twentieth street and Massachusetts avenue, which had been built for his home by James G. Blaine. Afterward Mr. Leiter built the house where the family now lives, on the opposite side of the circle.

Classic Part of City.

Timothy O. Howe, long a senator from Wisconsin, and Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Arthur, whose daughter married Enoch Totten, presided over another hospitable family at this time. The Tottens lived on I street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets—the classic part of Washington. Only a few doors from them lived the family of Jeremiah M. Wilson. At the southeast corner of Seventeenth and H streets was the residence of Mr. Walter Davidge, a widower, whose eldest daughter, Miss Maude Davidge, was a great social favorite in Washington at this time.

At Seventeenth and I streets was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pollock, scene of some of the most brilliant social affairs in the history of old Washington.

On March 11, 1889, Admiral and Mrs. Porter celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and President and Mrs. Harrison, the Cabinet, Army and Navy officers and 1,200 personal friends were present. This interesting family, whose lives have entered so completely into the social fabric of Washington, included Miss Elena Porter, Mr. Richard Porter, Maj. Essex Porter, Lieut. Theodoric Porter and Carlisle Porter. These young men were among the social leaders of the city of that day. Some of the others, many of them still living, who took part in all the social activities and festivities of the Eighties were: Jesse Brown, who drove beautiful horses and was an enthusiastic sportsman; Woodbury and Montgomery Blair, Blair Lee, James Morrill, a son of Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Peter Parker, Truxton Beale, William Eustis, the eldest grandson of W. W. Corcoran; Aristide Preston, Walter V. R. Berry, Richard Wallach, Jewett Todd, George Hellen, Beverly Robertson, Harry Willard and W. B. Hopkins.

Morrill's Mansion.

A justly celebrated old mansion that has passed away was that of the venerable Senator Justin S. Morrill, which stood at Thomas Circle on the site of the present Le Paradis restaurant. No home in Washington enjoyed a greater literary atmosphere. As the years went by the gatherings at this home of the great host of friends to celebrate the stateman's birthday became an institution. For 15 years these birthday parties, on April 13th, were celebrated, each a greater success than the one before, until his death, December 28, 1898.

In October, 1889, the family of Senator Mitchell took the house of Mrs. David Smith, at 1714 Connecticut avenue, where Miss Mattie Mitchell, one of the celebrated belles of the time, presided with charming grace over the household, owing to the delicate state of her mother's health, and thus she became one of the most celebrated hostesses in Washington.

Another of the celebrated houses was the Bayard mansion, at 1617 H street. On November 7, 1889, Miss Mary Clymer, daughter of Surgeon George Clymer, U. S. N., was married to former Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard. This was one of the important social events of the late Eighties, for the bride's family had been prominent socially in Washington for a century, and the Bayards had long been among the most distinguished people in the city.

Miss Wanamaker Presented.

It was in 1889 also that Miss Minnie Wanamaker, eldest daughter of the Postmaster General and Mrs. John Wanamaker was formally presented to Washington society. The Blaines left the Normandie, where they were residing and took possession of their new home, the old Seward house, at 17 Lafayette square, then a venerable red brick relic of a bygone age, which Mr. Blaine once more improved into a lovely home. This building was afterwards torn down and the Belasco Theater now stands there.

Miss Margaret and Miss Harriet Blaine were hostesses at many delightful parties and entertainments in the winter of 1889, when F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, and nephew of Julia Ward Howe, was a guest in Washington. In this year also Miss Rachel Cameron, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Cameron, youngest of five, was presented to society; and Alexander T. Britton's new home at 1325 Sixteenth street was the scene of many social activities.

By this time Sir Julian Pauncefote and Lady Pauncefote had long since established themselves as social favorites in Washington and the meetings of the "Dancing Club" at the British Embassy were always popular.

British Revive Fencing.

The British Embassy was the scene of innumerable balls, receptions and dinners. In the winter of 1889 the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury and the Countess Selkirk, then guests at the Arlington Hotel, were entertained by Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote.

Sir Julian was a devotee of fencing and he started the fencing craze in Washington, and all society went in for masks and foils and took lessons from an Austrian who opened a fashionable school in the Washington Light Infantry Armory. Thereafter for many years fencing was quite a fad in the smart set and a number of society women became highly proficient and there were many bouts at an informal club in Nineteenth street not far from the British Embassy.

Now came the gay Nineties, the most colorful period in the recent history of Washington, the new renaissance, although 1890, which ushered it in, was characterized by one of the saddest tragedies in the history of the city, the calamity which befell the family of Secretary of the Navy Tracy, while the death of Walker Blaine caused the recall of the invitations which Mrs. Harrison had issued for a magnificent luncheon at the White House in honor of Mrs. U. S. Grant.

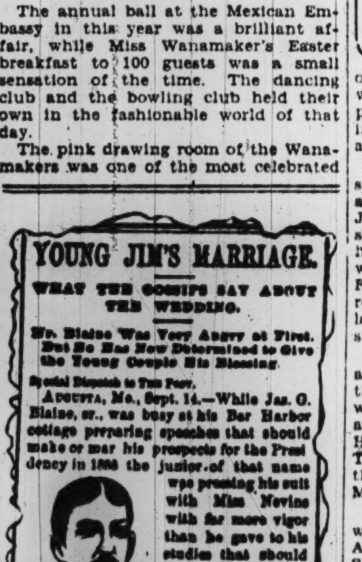
The Tracy tragedy was one of the most terrible and pathetic in the history of Washington. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy, had a charming family, and their residence at 1634 I street was the scene of much hospitable entertaining.

At the break of dawn, on February 3, 1890, Mrs. Tracy and her daughter, Miss Mary Tracy, and one servant were burned to death in a fire which all but gutted the building, and Secretary Tracy was badly injured and hovered between life and death for several hours, but finally recovered. President Harrison was moved to tears by the frightful calamity which had befallen his friend, and all Washington society was deeply grieved.

1,500 Guests Received.

The annual ball at the Mexican Embassy in this year was a brilliant affair, while Miss Wanamaker's Easter breakfast to 100 guests was a small sensation of the time. The dancing club and the bowling club held their own in the fashionable world of that day.

The pink drawing room of the Wanamakers was one of the most celebrated in the city at that time, and it was nothing for the wife of the Postmaster General to have 1,500 guests at her receptions and musicales.


YOUNG JIM'S MARRIAGE.

WHAT THE GOSSIPS SAY ABOUT THE WEDDING.

Mr. Blaine Was Very Angry at First, But He Has Now Determined to Give the Young Couple His Blessing.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—While Jas. G. Blaine, sr., was busy at his Bar Harbor cottage preparing speeches that should make or mar his prospects for the Presidency in 1888 the junior of that name was pressing his suit with Miss Nevins with far more vigor than he gave to his studies that should admit him to Harvard, and though the Plumed Knight has won a victory in his own State that makes him a formidable competitor for the first place in the land, it is the younger man who is the topic of general conversation here to-day.

JAS. G. BLAINE, JR.

(From The Post, September 15, 1886.)

A celebrated wedding was the marriage early in June of Miss Lena Caldwell to Baron Zedwitz, the German Minister to Mexico. In this year also occurred the wedding which united Miss Louise Condit-Smith to a young Army doctor who was to rise to fame, the late Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

On January 3 occurred the debut of Miss Mildred Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, who was a tall and stately girl, whereas her sister, Miss Grace Fuller, was of the opposite type, being a petite blonde. On the same afternoon had been held the coming out party of Miss Laura Harlan, daughter of Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, who had been one of the receiving party at the reception at the Fuller home.

Harrison Dinner Elaborate.

The President and Mrs. Harrison gave their state dinner on January 7 and it proved to be one of the most distinguished functions of the kind in the history of recent years. The decorations in the East Room had never before been so magnificent.

Of the reception given Mrs. Morton on January 8, The Post recalled that it was "the first time in sixteen years that people had had an opportunity of calling on the wife of the Vice President at an afternoon reception."

Marini's Hall, Scene of Brilliant Functions

Marini's Hall, scene of many brilliant social functions in the Eighties, was the old "Temperance Hall" of an earlier day, completed in 1847. It was located at 918 E street northwest, in what is now a rapidly growing business center. Its proprietor, Prof. L. G. Marini, was at one time the leading dancing master in the city. The hall at one time was used as a theater.

It was also used as the Census Office, and it may claim another distinction, for it was the birthplace of Pythianism, the Knights of Pythias having been organized there in 1864.

The building was badly damaged by a fire on March 22, 1896, by which time social Washington was patronizing places of entertainment in Connecticut avenue.

An interesting social event at the same time was the professional debut at a matinee at the National Theater on January 9 of Miss Letitia Aldrich. The senatorial set turned out in force in honor of her first appearance, which was under the direction of Mr. Gustave Frohman. She appeared in the title role in "Maid Marian." A lovely girl to look at, she had a voice rich and musical, and a very pleasing personality.

On the evening of January 30, 1890, a brilliant charity ball was held at the National Rifles Armory, Mr. Edward McCauley being chairman. It was attended by the President and Mrs. Harrison and all society appeared there. The ball followed an earlier party at the house of Vice President and Mrs. Morton.

On February 2 Washington society was saddened by the death of Mrs. Alice Blaine Coppinger, daughter of Secretary Blaine, and this in turn was followed by the Tracy tragedy.

Probably the most famous social event of this time was the house-warming given at "Henderson Castle" by former Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, who had just completed the brownstone mansion which still stands sentinel there, looking down over the city from "Boundary Hill," as it was then called. The reception occured on February 10, the Pan-American delegations being the guests of honor. The Post said of this reception on February 11:

"The ladies went up to the dainty dressing rooms on the second floor, where they admired the perfect furnishings, pink in one and gold in the other, while they were unmuffling and preparing to trail their superb gowns down the wide staircase to the drawing rooms.

"The men found themselves cared for on the third floor, where the magnificent decorations in the red room attracted the attention of even the usually unobservant.

"Mr. and Mrs. Henderson stood in the exquisite Louis XV drawing room to receive their guests, and the delicate gold and white furnishing made a delightful background for the handsome evening gowns of the ladies.

Gown of Hostess.

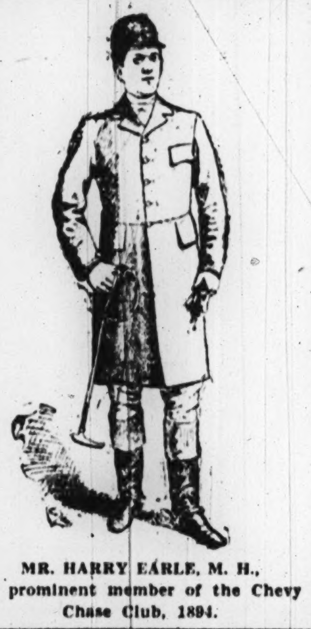
"Mrs. Henderson looked very charming in her superb Felix costume, which gave evidence of its French creation in every fold and gather. The body and sides were composed of old rose velvet, with the edges embroidered in gold and Oriental colors, and falling over the front of white crepe lisse delicately embroidered in gold figures. The sutona jacket, gold-edged, came over a full vest of the crepe lisse. The court-train swept out behind in heavy folds of striped pink and white brocade. The host and hostess with great cordiality welcomed their guests who, after the greetings were over, passed into the rooms opening out from the hall and admired the wonderfully handsome result of the taste of Mrs. Henderson.

"There was dancing in the big picture gallery for those who cared for that form of amusement. The plush covered walls with their pink glow contrasted beautifully with the pure white flowers, hyacinths, lilacs and narcissus, which were the only decorations.

"It was in the ballroom that Mr. John B. Henderson, jr., made a second charming host, and with the assistance of his friend, Mr. Thomas Brown, of New York, the dancers found themselves attentively cared for. Both young men came on from Harvard to be present at the house-warming.

"At an appropriate hour the guests found an elaborate supper in the oak-furnished and tapestried dining room. There were decorations here in green and gold, which were beautifully toned by the walls covered with tapestry in oak leaf patterns and colors. There was every thing good to feast upon in the way of edibles and drinkables. The reception room with its art treasures and dim corners made a pleasant resting place for the weary dancers or those who inclinations led to brief tete-a-tetes.

"The prominent people in social and official life were there to meet the delegates, who, of course, were all present, and some of them accompanied by their wives and daughters."


MR. HARRY EARLE, M. H., a prominent member of the Chevy Chase Club, 1894.

How many brilliant social functions comprise now the social history of this house, how many have followed this initial one, it would be impossible to chronicle.

Her first party was followed by a formal reception given by Mrs. Henderson on February 13.

By 1890 Connecticut avenue had become to Washington much what Fifth avenue was to New York, although naturally on a much smaller scale. Society had by now completely deserted Pennsylvania avenue and on Sunday afternoons one might see the smart set out for a stroll on the up-town boulevard, which had come into its own.

What was perhaps the most brilliant dinner that had ever been given in Washington up to that time was given by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie at the Arlington Hotel on the evening of February 25, 1890, when they entertained the delegates and officers of the International Conference. President Harrison and the members of the Cabinet were among the distinguished guests.

Another interesting social event of this year was the opening of the new home of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kauffmann, at 1419 Massachusetts avenue.

Hutchins-Keeling Marriage.

On June 12 there occurred at Baltimore the marriage of Miss Rose Blake Keeling and Mr. Stilson Hutchins, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Keeling, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., father of the bride, performing the ceremony at her home, the Albany.

By this time Stilson Hutchins had long since become a prominent figure in the city of his adoption, and his residence, at 1605 Massachusetts avenue, was in the late Eighties the scene of many notable social events.

On December 8, 1890, death removed one of the most prominent men in the city, when Mr. Washington McLean passed away at his residence, 14 Jackson place, the old Colfax house.

Mr. McLean was a great friend of Gen. Grant, whom he frequently entertained, both in Washington and Cincinnati. His funeral was attended by President Harrison members of the Cabinet, many senators and representatives, officers of the Army and Navy, and a number of governors who came to Washington for the funeral.

On Monday, November 3, at the National Theater with Conried's Opera Company presenting "The King's Fool," Betty Ordway, or Mrs. Padelford, as she was before her divorce, and generally known on the stage as Bettina Girard, appeared in the cast in the play in which she had made her professional stage debut in Chicago. She was well received by Washington society.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, to Mr. Hugh Campbell Wallace, took place at St. John's Church on January 5, 1891, and a few days later, on January 14, another brilliant society wedding was solemnized at St. Matthew's Church, when Count Forest Divonne, of France, took for his bride Miss Florence Audenreid.

The Washington Assembly gave the first ball of the season this year on the evening of January 15 at the Arlington, when the new rooms of the hotel were used as a ballroom for the first time.

Operetta Is Notable.

One of the most notable events characterizing the early social season of this year was the presentation of the operetta, "L'Africaine," at Lincoln Hall on the evening of January 19 by prominent amateur actors, a splendid orchestra, and a chorus of society girls. It was given for the benefit of the Home for Incurables under the supervision of the Misses Hunt, daughters of the distinguished artist, William Morris Hunt. Boxes were $50 and society turned out in force.

In the cast were Mrs. Charles Whelan, of Philadelphia; Miss Margaret Elliott, of New York; Robert Lee Keeling, Pierre Stevens, Baron Beck Friis, Count de Chambrun, Mr. Rowan Stevens, Mr. George Hellen, Mr. Jack Biddle, Mr. Ward Thoron, Mr. James G. Blaine, jr., and many other prominent people of the younger society of the city.

On January 29 of the same year Secretary of the Treasury William Windom fell dead as he concluded an address at Delmonico's. The news was conveyed by telephone to President Harrison, who at once went to Postmaster General Wanamaker's house, where a brilliant reception was in progress, and which Miss Windom was attending. The President himself was obliged to convey the sad news, which turned a gay party into a scene of sadness. Secretary Windom lived at this time at 1422 Massachusetts avenue.

On Monday evening, February 2, the Dumblane Hunt Club gave a "pink coat ball" at Wormley's, which The Post referred to the following morning as marking "a new era in the social world of Washington, as this is the first entertainment of the kind ever given here."

The Dumblane Club was Washington's first country club and its history is a part of the story of social Washington, and it would be impossible to tell that story without frequent references to it. It was the parent club of the Chevy Chase Club, which sprang itself from the Metropolitan Club, every word of whose history is a part of the social story of Washington.

The first Metropolitan Club known by that name was organized October 12, 1863, Charles Knapp being the president. The clubhouse at this time was the old Ripley mansion at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets northwest. This club expired about 1867.

Metropolitan Club Forms.

The present and only incorporated Metropolitan Club had its inception at a meeting December 2, 1872, at the residence of the late George W. Riggs, the banker, among others present being W. W. Corcoran, Gen. William T. Sherman, Admiral David D. Porter, Admiral C. R. P. Rogers, Richard D. Cutts, Gen. John G. Parke, William H. Philip, James C. Kennedy, and Henry R. Rathbone. The club was incorporated December 23, 1872, with W. W. Corcoran president; W. T. Sherman and D. D. Porter vice presidents; George W. Riggs treasurer, and H. R. Rathbone secretary.

The first clubhouse was the old Griswold mansion, which stood on the southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets, the site of the present Woodward Building. In November, 1878 the club moved to the Morris mansion, at the corner of Vermont avenue and H.

By 1883, when the Metropolitan Club took possession of its new house at the southwest corner of Seventeenth and H streets, it had become the leading social institution of the kind in the city, with a distinction not exceeded by another club in America. The building was badly damaged by fire on April 20, 1888, when it sustained a loss of about $15,000. Its members were the guests of the Jefferson and United Service Clubs until the building was repaired.

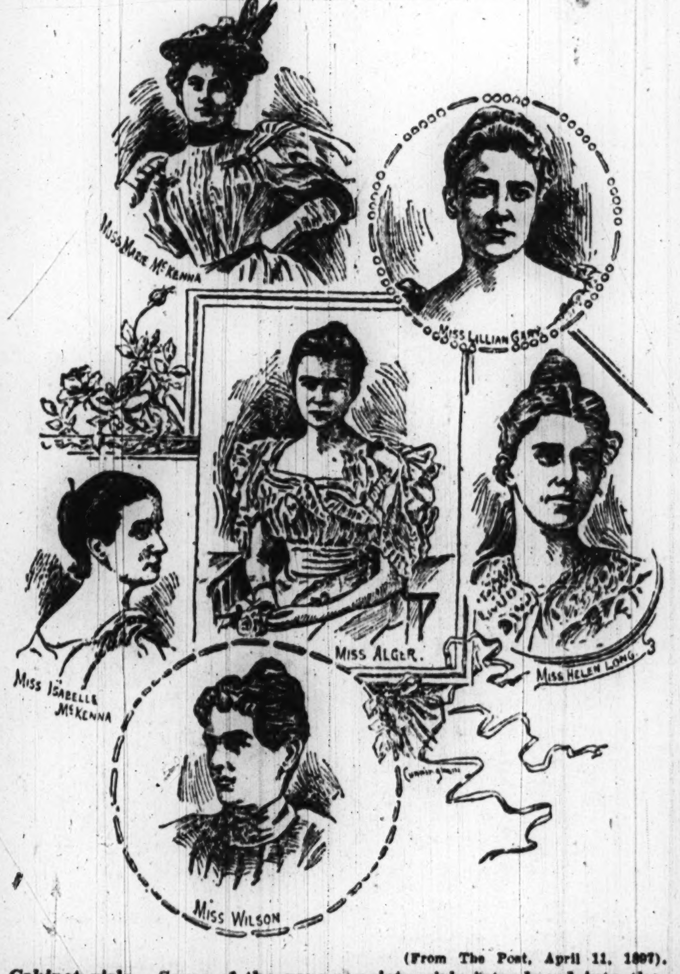
On December 21, 1904, the Metropolitan Club was destroyed by fire and the present new clubhouse, on the same site, was built and occupied March 5, 1908. In the interim the clubhouse was located in one of the annexes of the old Arlington Hotel, at the northwest corner of Vermont avenue and H street.

Jefferson Club Organized.

The Jefferson Club had been organized in 1887, giving a house-warming on February 22 of that year at its clubrooms, 1412 H street, the building which for years was occupied by the Court of Alabama Claims. Stilson Hutchins was president and the board of governors at the beginning consisted of M. F. Morris, Enoch Totten, W. C. McIntire, Hallet Kilbourn, A. C. Wilson, A. T. Britton, F. A. Richardson, George B. Williams, Lewis Gardner, Eppa Hunton, E. B. Youmans and John G. Moore.

The Jefferson Club passed out in November, 1889, Gen. George B. Williams then being its president. The building became an annex of the Elsmere Hotel, which adjoined it.

The Dumblane Club was organized in the early Eighties by members of the Metropolitan Club, Washington society at this time just then going in for outdoor sports. The old Dumblane clubhouse, still standing, near what is now Forty-second and Yuma streets, was a part of the celebrated Grasslands property.



(From The Post, April 11, 1897.)

Cabinet girls. Some of the young society girls introduced into the Washington set with the advent of the McKinley administration.

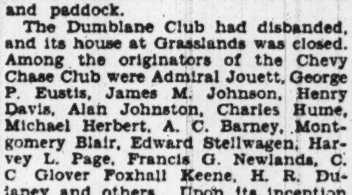
(Copyright, 1904, by C. M. Bell.)

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

In 1892 the Chevy Chase Club was informally organized by members of the Metropolitan Club, who were also members of the Dumblane Club, but up to December of that year it had not been incorporated. Through the courtesy of Senator Francis G. Newlands it was occupying at this time quarters in the old Goldsborough place, near the junction of Goldsborough and Tennallytown roads, about 40 acres, and an old-fashioned house with stables and paddock.

The Dumblane Club had disbanded, and its house at Grasslands was closed. Among the originators of the Chevy Chase Club were Admiral Jouett, George P. Eustis, James M. Johnson, Henry Davis, Alan Johnston, Charles Hume, Michael Herbert, A. C. Barney, Montgomery Blair, Edward Stellwagen, Harvey L. Page, Francis G. Newlands, C. C. Glover, Foxhall Keene, H. R. Dulaney and others. Upon its inception it was thrown open to members of the old Dumblane Club. Later about 30 acres were donated to the club at Chevy Chase Circle by Mr. Newlands.

About 1892 Harry Earle took up hunting as a pastime and was joined by others, and these became the originators of the Chevy Chase Club, which was finally incorporated March 24, 1893. The old Counselman house was its first home, and in 1894 the Monmouth Hunt Club, of New York, leased this place and frequently there were joint hunts. Mr. Newlands was president of the club and Harry Earle, secretary.


The Chevy Chase Club in 1894.

In 1894 the club was occupying the old Rogers house, the original homestead of the Chevy Chase estate from which the club obtained its name, and at one time the home of Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court, from whom Bradley lane derives its name. At the annual meeting of the club on February 13 it was decided to lease the Bradley place for three years and to broaden the scope of the club to include golf, tennis, polo and other sports. For many years thereafter, down to the present time, the Metropolitan and the Chevy Chase clubs have been the leading social institutions of the kind in Washington. They have been the scene of many of the most brilliant parties and dinners that Washington has ever known.

Dr. Ruth Social Arbiter.

The Metropolitan Club promptly rebuilt after its first fire, and on May 20, 1894, gave a reception and ball to celebrate the opening of the new extension of its clubhouse.

By the early Nineties Washington was becoming far more cosmopolitan than it had ever been before. Dr. M. F. Ruth, of the Navy, a bachelor, was the arbiter of Washington society and darling of the debutantes. It was said of him that "for the last 20 years no woman has ever attained belleship in the Capital without this omniscient officer's backing." It is also recalled of him that he officiated more than 50 times as best man at fashionable weddings.

An attempt was made in 1891 to organize the ultra-fashionable set into a Washington Three Hundred, but it failed, the influence of some of the most prominent society women being thrown against it. In this year a very interesting and notable party occurred at the White House, when on March 16 was celebrated the fourth birthday of Benjamin Harrison McKee—"Baby McKee"—one of the famous White House children and grandson of the President. Fourteen guests in high chairs were ranged about the table spread with dainties for their enjoyment.

On the evening of January 5, 1892, there was a grand ball at the Arlington Hotel, given by Col. and Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, described by The Post at the time as "one of the most elegant affairs ever given at the National Capital, where magnificent entertainments are the rule rather than the exception." There was a cotillion of 75 couples, led by Mr. Walter Van Rensselaer Berry, and there were many guests from New York, including Miss McAllister, the daughter of Ward McAllister. The favors were from abroad. The guests were received in the tapestry room of the famous old hotel, which opened off from the Louis XIV and the gold rooms. The glories and grandeurs of this old hostelry, which stood for so many years on the site of the present Veterans' Bureau Building, are part of the imperishable social traditions of Washington.

Blaine—Nevins Marriage.

Reference has been made to the marriage of young Jimmie Blaine. Washington society was thrilled on September 15, 1886, when a dispatch published in The Post announced the fact that Miss Marie Nevins had become the bride of the young son of James G. Blaine. Therefore for quite a long while the affairs of this couple continued to be a newspaper interest.

On February 28, 1892, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, issued to the press a remarkable statement of more than two columns, reviewing this unhappy marriage, which ended in a divorce. Young Blaine was born October 12, 1868, and was not yet 18 at the time of his marriage, his wife then being 21. Both Mrs. Blaine, jr., and her mother replied at length.

A prominent and cultured hostess of Washington of this period was Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, whose attractive home in Massachusetts avenue was the scene of many social entertainments. She was the center of the literary circle of the day.

On April 22, 1893, there occurred the death of another man whose family history is bound up in the story of social Washington. Gen. Edward F. Beale, a native of Washington, died at his residence, 28 Lafayette Square, now Jackson Place, aged 71. And thus passed away the head of a family that had been prominent in Washington society since the earliest times.

On April 30, 1895, a fashionable wedding occurred, when Miss Harriet Blaine, youngest daughter of the late James G. Blaine, who had meanwhile died, became the bride of the Hon. Truxton Beale, former United States Minister to Persia and only son of the late Gen. Edward F. Beale. It took place at the historic home on Lafayette Square, which was then the Beale residence.

W. W. Corcoran had passed away, but the old Daniel Webster house where he had for so many years lived up to its traditions of splendor and hospitality. In the middle Nineties it was occupied by Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, and here for a considerable period of years they entertained in the most lavish way and their house was noted at home and abroad for the magnificent entertainments given by the wealthy Senator. Here on February 18, 1895, there was a typical party, of the kind they so often gave, when Mme. Melba and Edouard de Reszke and other noted singers sang for the 200 guests who had been invited to hear them.

Later this celebrated shrine of hospitality became the home of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, and as Time turned the corner, and the Twentieth Century dawned, it was the scene of many brilliant affairs which fully sustained the traditions of the house.

Frequent dinner dances were given there, when the guests would include Lord and Lady Pauncefote, the Wallachs, the Henry Mays, the Misses Pauncefote, the Misses Hay and Root, the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Sheridan, the Misses Tyle, Miss Texas Bates, Miss Hildegarde McKenna, Miss Foraker, Miss Newlands, and Miss Carlisle, the dashing Countess Marguerite de Cassini, niece of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and many more.

Curzon-Leiter Wedding.

Against the historic background of the social life of Washington perhaps no event stands out more vividly than the marriage at noon on Monday, April 22, 1895, at St. John's Church, of Miss Mary Victoria Leiter, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, and Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, M. P., of England, son and heir of Lord Scarsdale, who was to rise to high eminence in the British Empire, and in the end become Viceroy of India.

The betrothal ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mackaye Smith, while the marriage vows were administered by Bishop Talbot. The best man was Lord Lamington, while the bridesmaids were the two sisters of the bride, Miss Nannie and Miss Daisy Leiter. The ushers were Mr. Frank Curzon, Mr. Joseph Leiter, Mr. Franklin Remington, Mr. Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, of the British Embassy, and Mr. Walter Van Rensselaer Berry. Among the guests was Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the wife of the President, and the dearest friend of the bride; the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, and many leaders of society. The bride and bridegroom sailed shortly after for their future home in London.

On April 18, at St. John's Church occurred the marriage of Miss Henrietta Louise Brewer, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Brewer, to Mr. James L. Karrick, of Boston.

Driving in White Lot.

It was in 1894 that society took up the custom of going driving every afternoon at 4 o'clock in the White Lot, after the fashion of London society in Rotten Row, and in those days there was generally a great turnout of the fashionable world every afternoon, but that custom, like so many others, has passed out.

There were in the Nineties a number of fashionable weddings, of which that of Miss Margaret Isabella Blaine to Mr. Walter Damrosch, on May 17, 1890, was one of the most notable. They had met while members of a coaching party through England and Scotland given by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. The wedding took place at the Lafayette square home of Mrs. James G. Blaine and was attended by the President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Gen. Sherman and many other prominent people.

The debut at the British Embassy of Miss Lillian Pauncefote, which was followed by a small dance, occurred on January 1, 1894. The cotillion was led by the Hon. Alan Johnstone and the debutante.

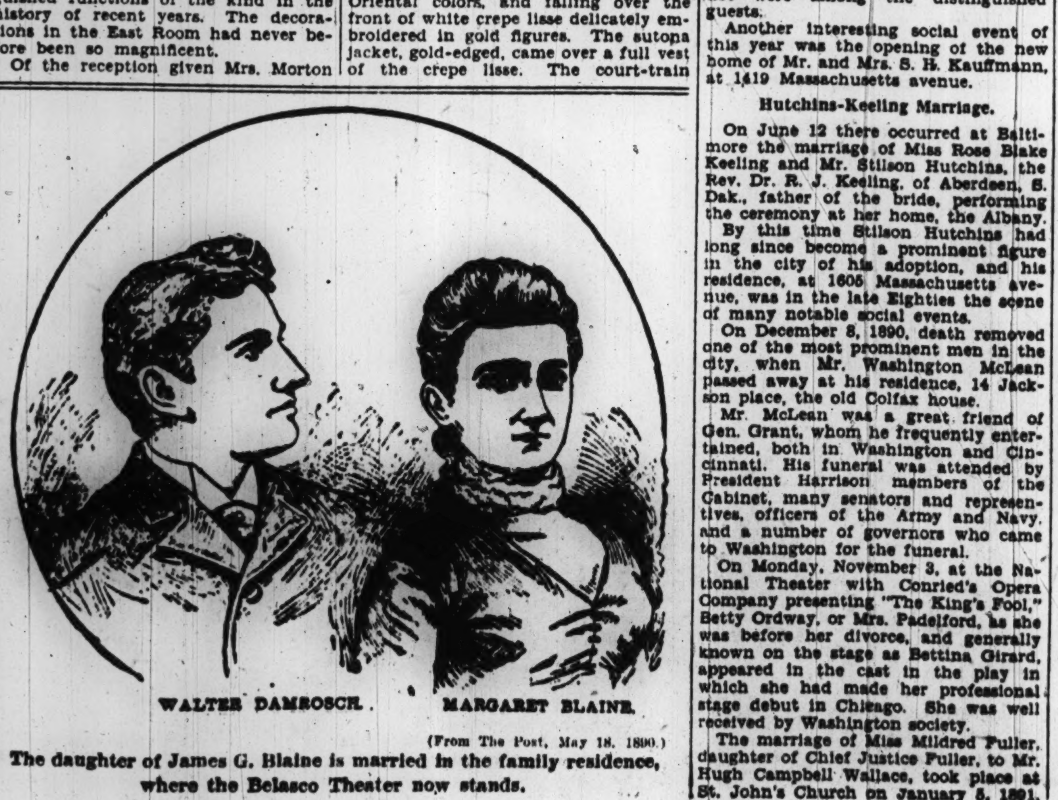
In speaking of the historic and hospitable homes of Washington, one naturally thinks of the Blair mansion at 1651 Pennsylvania avenue, built about 1820 by Surgeon General Joseph Lovell, who died there October 17, 1836. Soon after his death the property was bought by Francis Preston Blair, sr., and here the distinguished editor and statesman lived during the period he was editor of the Globe in Jackson's administration. Mr. Blair died at his country seat, Silver Spring, Md., October 18, 1876. George Bancroft lived in this house during the time he was Secretary of the Navy, 1845-1846, and it was also occupied by John Y. Mason when he was Secretary of the Navy. It was in this house that Gen. William T. Sherman was married to Miss Ellen Boyle, May 1, 1850.

Another well-known house famous for its hospitality in the Nineties was The Oaks, in Georgetown, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Blount, the scene during the winter of 1900 of especially interesting entertainments.

Cotillion Is Disbanded.

Following the Pauncefotes, Sir Michael and Lady Herbert made the British Embassy the center of fashionable life and hospitable entertainment. Other prominent hostesses in the later period of Washington society include Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mrs. William F. Draper, who entertained extensively at the Shepard House, which the family occupied after the return of Gen. Draper from Italy, where he was American Ambassador; Mrs. Montgomery Blair, Mrs. Marshal Field, Mrs. Richard Townsend, and many others who have splendidly upheld the best traditions of the older Washington society.

The Bachelors Cotillion, the smartest and probably the most distinguished dancing club that Washington society has ever known, was disbanded about fifteen years ago, and since that time the Dancing Class, started in the Playhouse by a group of young society people, and which meets three times a year at Mrs. Leiter's, has become its successor in the fashionable world.


WALTER DAMROSCH. MARGARET BLAINE.

(From The Post, May 18, 1890.)

The daughter of James G. Blaine is married in the family residence, where the Belasco Theater now stands.

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WASHINGTON HAS WELCOMED MANY WORLD NOTABLES IN 50 YEARS

KINGS AND QUEENS, FAMOUS MISSIONS, WARMLY RECEIVED

Visits of the Prince of Wales and Belgian Sovereigns Are Outstanding.

GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER LAVISHLY ENTERTAINED

Earl Li Hung Chang Was Most Colorful Visitor Here in Half Century.

(Copyright, 1927, by The Washington Post Co.)

Washington has opened wide her gates in hospitable welcome to a host of distinguished guests during the last half century.

Kings and queens and famous potentates, as well as prominent men and women in all the various walks of life, have passed through the streets of the city and received the cheers and applause of multitudes of people.

In more recent years the visit of the present Prince of Wales and of the King and Queen of Belgium stand out particularly vividly against an historic background of a great many other events scarcely less notable, all of which were overshadowed by the reception accorded to Charles A. Lindbergh, June 11, 1927.

Of the numerous heads of states who have been the guests of the National Capital one of the first to arrive in the period since the foundation of The Washington Post in 1877, was Sr. Don Jose Rufino Barrios, President of Guatemala, who arrived in the city on July 19, 1882, accompanied by Sr. Don Fernando Cruz, minister of state, and his staff.

First Corean Embassy.

The visitors were met by Minister Montufar, and were escorted to the old Arlington Hotel, a hostelry richer than any other in the history of Washington, in the traditions of distinguished guests who in the times gone by made their homes there while in this city.

The following year the first Corean embassy ever sent to America came to Washington, arriving on September 15, 1883. The embassy included Min Yon Ik, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Hong Yong S K., vice minister; So Koang Tom Sec, Yu Kil Chun, Ko Yung Chol, Pyon Su, Chen Kyong, Sok Hyou, Hugg Thek, Woo Li Tang and Tsunejiro Miyaoka, of China. Minister Min was 23 years old and a cousin of the King of Corea.

Washington was thrilled on January 25, 1883, by the arrival from Charleston, S. C., of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, and governor general of Canada. He was one of the party who had accompanied the Princess Louise on her American trip.

Ball for Marquis.

The Marquis was met at the Baltimore & Potomac depot by the British Minister, Hon. L. Sackville West, and went to the British Legation. The next day he called on President Arthur, and the following day the President returned the call. That evening the Marquis was entertained at dinner at the British Legation, the guests invited to meet him being Gen. Sherman, Gen. Edward F. Beale, James G. Blaine, and Miss West, the Minister's accomplished daughter, and in this period, the hostess of the Legation.

On the evening of January 26, there was a magnificent ball at the Legation when 500 guests were invited, and on the following evening the Marquis was the guest of honor at a dinner at the White House.

One Name a Plenty.

On March 6, 1883, there arrived in the city a diplomatic delegation from Madagascar, headed by Foreign Minister Ravoninahitriniarivo, a short, fat gentleman with a very bronze face. His mission was to negotiate a treaty with the United States. He had only one name, but one was a plenty. Others in the delegation, also, fortunately for the reporters, possessing but one name, were Ranairaka, Andrianisa, Rabibisoa and Mr. A. Tacchi. They were presented to President Arthur at the White House on March 7, and the master of ceremonies who introduced them earned his pay that day.

Two distinguished men were then visitors in Washington, Herr Johann Most, the great German Socialist, and Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," who was at the Arlington. From time to time he settled down in a little cabin on Meridian Hill, and became an occasional resident of Washington.

Bartholdi Is Visitor.

The most prominent visitor in 1885 was M. Bartholdi, the eminent sculptor, who came to Washington on November 9 to confer with the Secretary of War about his proposed statue of Lafayette. He was a short, stout, dark man, with rather long black hair and a full black beard, a slow, gloomy fellow with a clumsy figure. As the designer of the famous Statue of Liberty which stands in New York harbor, which had not long before been received in this country, he was the social lion of the day. He was a guest of Anthony Pollock, at 1700 I street.

The arrival in Washington on March 20, 1886, of Sir Roger Tichborne, a very distinguished looking and handsome man, was something of a sensation. He was the celebrated claimant of the vast Tichborne estates in Hampshire, England, the title to which was the subject of one of the most remarkable trials in the recent history of England.

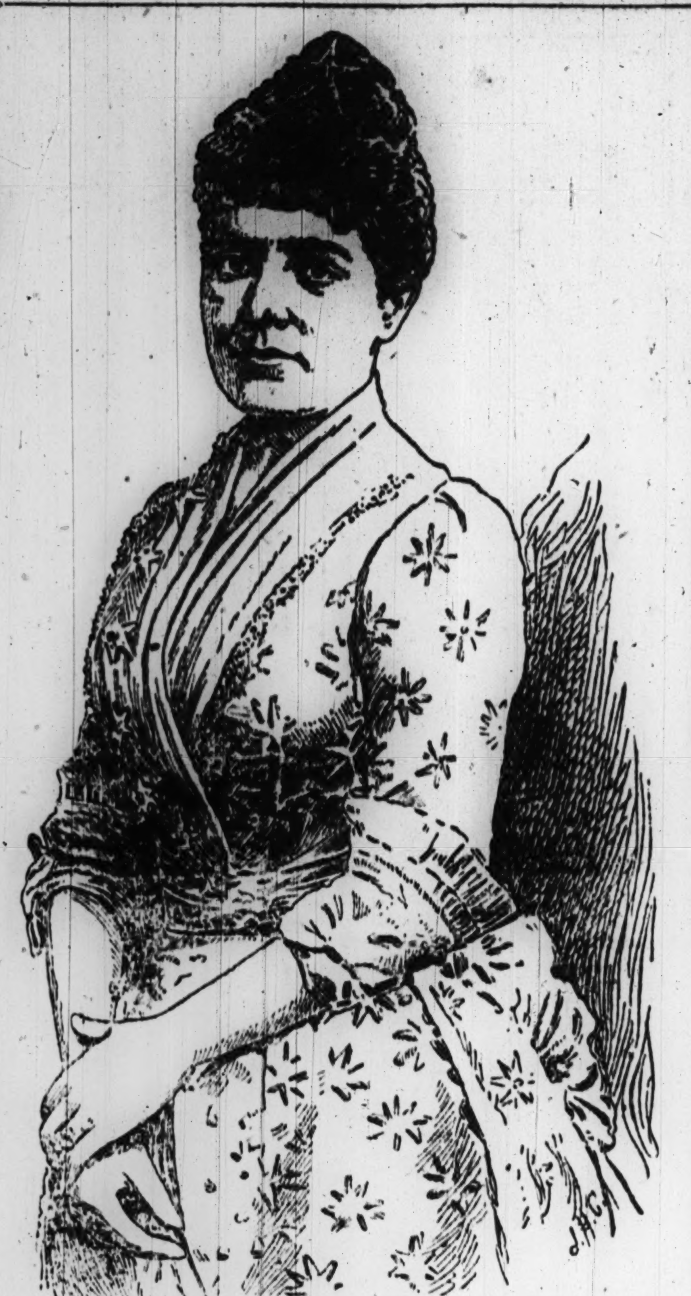
Prince Climbs to Dome.

Shortly thereafter, on April 22, Chang Yen Woon, the new Chinese Minister who succeeded Cheng Tsao Tu, reached the city and established himself at the Chinese Legation, which had recently been removed from the Shepherd house, at Connecticut avenue and K street, to "Stewart Castle." Mr. Woon was a Mandarin of the Red Button.

His Imperial Highness Sadanaru Fushimi, one of the four hereditary princes of Japan, came to Washington with an imposing suite of seven on July 27, 1886, and became one of a long line of distinguished guests of the old Arlington. Unlike most men of his race, he was a huge and imposing personage, being six feet in height and stout. For all his imperial dignity he insisted on climbing on foot to the top of the dome of the Capitol.

Still another prince dropped into town in that year, when, on October 31, 1886, Prince Louis Napoleon arrived and went to Jim Wormley's Hotel at Fifteenth and H streets. He was not received by the French Legation, but he visited President Cleveland and the Bonapartes of Baltimore.

M. Bartholdi, whose Statue of Liberty in New York harbor had been formally accepted on October 28, returned to Washington on November 4, 1886, accompanied by the celebrated Count de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal. On the following day Washington entertained Prince Komatsu, uncle of the Mikado of Japan, and Princess Komatsu, who were touring the United States with a suite which included Yoshitane Sannomiya, grand chamberlain of the court.


(From The Post, May 20, 1893.)

Her Royal Highness, the Infanta Eulalia of Spain.

Charles Egbert Craddock, or Miss Murfee, spent several weeks in Washington in 1886 as the guest of the family of Representative Richardson, of Tennessee. She was a widely read authoress of the day. Who reads her now?

Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii was one of the celebrated visitors in the following year. She arrived on the evening of May 3, 1887, having been met at Baltimore by Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, and Mr. Sevellon Brown, chief clerk of the State Department, and Lieut. Rogers, of the Navy. Large crowds saluted her as she passed along the Avenue in her carriage to the Arlington, accompanied by the Princess Liliuokalani, afterward herself a royal visitor as the celebrated "Queen Lil."

Hawaiian Queen's Gown.

Queen Kapiolani was very dark and very stout, and was then a woman about 50 years of age. The party was accompanied by Liliuokalani's husband, Gen. J. O. Dominis.

The Queen called upon the President and Mrs. Cleveland the following day, and Mr. Cleveland returned the call. The Queen wore at her White House reception a trained robe of black satin elaborately trimmed across the front with gold braid, and the long train was decorated in the same way. She wore a dark bonnet, and carried a small black fan of seagulls down, with a yellow center. The princess was also in black, as the party were in mourning.

On May 6 the Queen reviewed the Third Artillery at the Arsenal, and received the national salute of 21 guns. This was followed by a reception to the Diplomatic Corps at the Hawaiian Legation, and in the evening the queen and Princess Liliuokalani went to the circus, and sat on a hard bench like ordinary mortals and ate peanuts and had a grand time.

First at White House.

Among the events given in honor of the Queen was a state dinner at the White House, a notable affair, indeed, for it was said at the time that this was the first time a Queen had ever been entertained there.

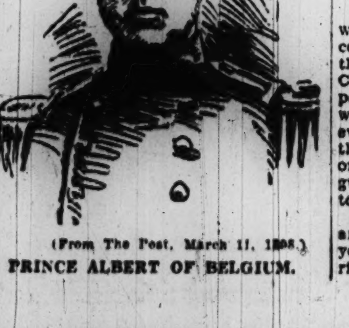
The Queen wore on this occasion a full-train white satin dress, the front of which was richly embroidered with gold, and across her corsage was a wide red sash, one of the orders of royalty. Princess Lil was in black velvet and black lace and wore pearls and diamonds.

The royal party left for Boston and from there went to London to attend a notable event, for 1887 was "Jubilee Year," and on June 21 Queen Victoria was acclaimed with much pomp and ceremony in Westminster Abbey. Kapiolani was there among the regular queens.

The jubilee was celebrated at the British Legation in Washington by a dinner given by Minister West, to which the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps were invited.

Siamese Prince Here.

More royalty was to make, by its presence, the year 1887 an important one in Washington's history. Prince Kron Luang Devawougal Varoprakaw, half-brother of the King of Siam, and his cousins, the Princes Kiliya Robi, Pranit and Clura, arrived for a visit on August 4, accompanied by the new Siamese Minister, Count Phra Dasun Rokas, and they, also, were guests at the Arlington, and were presented to Mr. Cleveland.


(From The Post, March 11, 1898.)

PRINCE ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

The Thakore Sahib of Limbdi, K. C., S. I. E., arrived on August 28, stopping at Wormley's. He was a prominent native East Indian prince, and was returning home from the Queen's Jubilee in London.

The following day he called to pay his respects to the President, and wore, as The Post reports, a tight-fitting lisle shirt. From his waist there hung a rich golden robe which almost touched the ground. He also wore light yellow trousers with gold stripes, and a white turban. In this garb, later in the day, he took a stroll down Pennsylvania avenue, where he created something of a sensation.

The British Commission appointed to settle the Canadian fisheries dispute arrived in Washington on October 17. It was headed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper. They were guests at the Arlington.

Men of Letters in City.

A large number of distinguished authors came to Washington on March 17, 1888, on which evening they filled the platform of the Congregational Church, and some of them vied with one another in giving readings from their books. They included Edward Eggleston and George Bancroft, the historians; H. H. Boyesen, William Dean Howells, Richard Watson Gilder, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Dr. James C. Welling, Col. Thomas W. Knox, James Whitcomb Riley, Mark Twain, Frank R. Stockton, Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Malcom Johnston, H. C. Bunner, and Charles Dudley Warner.

Frank R. Stockton, whose "Lady or the Tiger" was the literary sensation of the day, spent the winter of 1888 in Washington as the guest of Prof. Simon Newcomb. In the summer of the same year Antonia Flores, the newly-elected President of Ecuador, was in Washington, the guest of Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister.

The visit to Washington of Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, Compte de Paris, occurred in 1890, and the same year Admiral Balthazer de Silviera, the official envoy of the new Republic of Brazil was a notable visitor.

Russian Grand Duke Here.

On November 28 he presented to President Harrison the "Palladium Medal," sent by Brazil to the United States as a mark of gratitude for the recognition of the Brazilian Republic. There was a series of interesting social entertainments.

The celebrated visit to Washington of the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia occurred in 1893. He arrived on May 17, and was a guest of the Russian Legation.

The magnificent entertainments in his honor are among the most notable social events in the recent history of Washington. They included a splendid dinner given on May 18 by Senator and Mrs. Calvin Brice, at Corcoran House. The Brices were royal entertainers and were one of the few families in Washington who boasted a solid gold service.

Infanta Eulalia Cheered.

In the same year Washington entertained another blue-blooded personage, Her Royal Highness the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, and His Royal Highness, Prince Antonio de Bourbon-Orleans, the Duke of Damones, the Marchioness of Arco-Hermoso and others. This was the time of the World's Fair, and Spanish royalty was on its way to Chicago in honor of the great Italian, Columbus. Vast crowds lined the Avenue and cheered the royal guests as the military escorted them to the Arlington Hotel.

On May 20 royalty called at the White House to pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and Mrs. Cleveland, but not the President, returned the call. The visit was characterized by a brilliant ball given at the British Embassy by Lord Pauncefote on May 24 in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria.

The Duke of Veragua, grandee of Spain and a descendant of Columbus, accompanied by his duchess, had arrived in Washington a few days earlier.

Chinese Stirs Capital.

Perhaps the most colorful visitor to whom Washington has extended her cordial greetings and hospitality during the last 50 years was Earl Li Hung Chang, special Ambassador of the Emperor of China to the United States, whose arrival in Washington on the evening of September 3, 1896, thrilled the thousands of spectators assembled on the Avenue to see the celebrated guest, who was on his equally celebrated tour of the world.

Long had Washington awaited him, and at last he came, with his famous yellow jacket, the coffin which he carried with him on his travels, his six cooks, his son and daughter-in-law and his 40 secretaries and valets—like Caesar, he came, we saw him and were conquered.

The great Viceroy of China traveled in state, and it took a special train of seven cars to accommodate him, his suite and his baggage. His train pulled in on schedule at 8:30 o'clock, and he was met at the old Sixth street depot by Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, Attaces of the Legation and four Chinese servants.

Then, in a gorgeous chair, upholstered in red plush, borne by four railroad employes in uniform, J. S. Newshaw, L. E. Robey, E. M. Adams and E. M. Hull, Li was carried 300 feet through the station over a carpet and under a brilliant canopy decorated with Chinese lanterns, to the B street entrance, where the carriage awaited. Chinatown on this occasion raised the price of a clean shirt from 8 to 10 cents.

Wore Yellow Jacket.

Four troops of cavalry were drawn up outside, and with this imposing military display the Viceroy was escorted to the Arlington Hotel, while thousands of people packed around the depot and lining the Avenue, gave him a cordial welcome to Washington.

The Earl wore his famous yellow jacket and three-eyed peacock feather. Li was tired, and for all his six cooks, and an elegant repast which had been prepared for him at the hotel, he went immediately to bed without any dinner, to the great disappointment of the chefs.

Among those in Li Hung Chang's party were Lord Li Ching Fong, the earl's adopted son; Lo Fing Luh, confidential secretary; Ling Sau, second son of the viceroy; Lin Ho Shu, Yu-Shis Mei and several other secretaries, all Mandarins of the first rank.

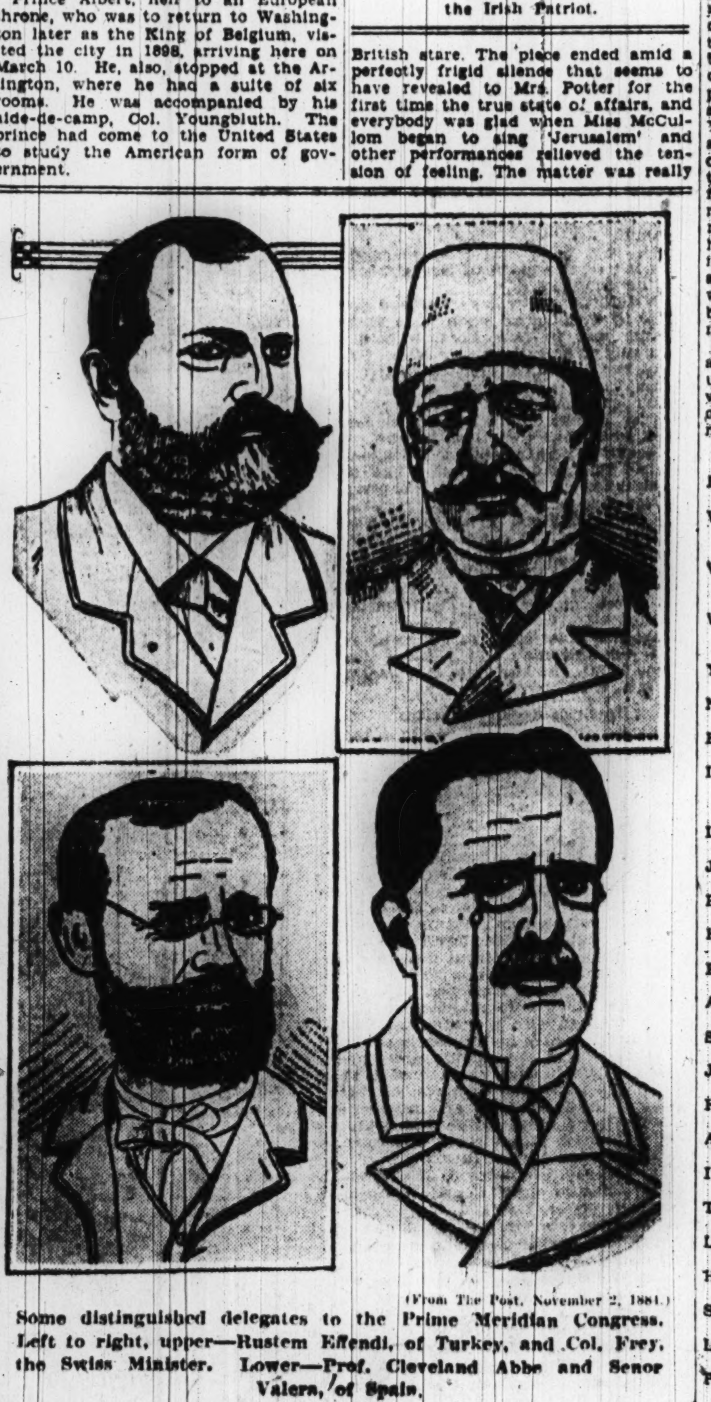
Delighted With City.

The Viceroy had arrived at New York from Southampton on August 28, and had been welcomed there formally by President Cleveland at the residence of William C. Whitney, and by Former Secretary John W. Foster, whom he had known in China.

On September 4 Li went sightseeing and in the evening was entertained at dinner at the Arlington by Mr. Foster, when, in addition to the Chinese visitors and members of the legation, the guests were Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister; Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Lamont, Secretary David R. Francis, Justice Harlan, Gov. Lowndes, of Maryland; Gen. Nelson A Miles, Gen. Ruger, who had accompanied the viceroy from New York; Assistant Secretary Rockhill, E. B. Drew, commissioner of Chinese customs; Gen. J. H. Wilson and Dr. W. W. Johnson.

Li expressed himself as being delighted with Washington, and was sorry his visit was a short one. He left for Niagara Falls September 5.

Prince Albert, heir to an European throne, who was to return to Washington later as the King of Belgium, visited the city in 1898, arriving here on March 10. He, also, stopped at the Arlington, where he had a suite of six rooms. He was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Col. Youngbluth. The prince had come to the United States to study the American form of government.


(From The Post, November 2, 1884.)

Some distinguished delegates to the Prime Meridian Congress. Left to right, upper—Rustem Effendi, of Turkey, and Col. Frey, the Swiss Minister. Lower—Prof. Cleveland Abbe and Senor Valera, of Spain.

Recitation of "Ostler Joe" Stirs Society in Eighties

Mrs. James Brown Potter Creates Sensation in Capital by Reading Poem at Entertainment Given by Wife of Secretary of the Navy.

An entertainment which has won a permanent place in the social history of Washington was given on Friday evening, February 19, 1886, in the ballroom of the residence of Mrs. William C. Whitney, the wife of the Secretary of the Navy, 1731 I street northwest.

The occasion was a musicale in aid of the training school for servants; the sensation was the recitation of a poem by the beautiful Cora Urquhart—Mrs. James Brown Potter and the mother of Fifi Potter (Mrs. James S. Stillman)—which rocked Washington society to its neolithic foundations.

It was predicted of this event in advance that it was to be the most successful drawing-room entertainment ever given in Washington, but nobody dreamed of the far-reaching repercussions. The patronesses included Mrs. Whitney, Viscountess Nogueiras, Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Edmunds, Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Aldis, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Berry, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Farnum, Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Aulick Palmer, Mrs. Frank Riggs, Mrs. Robeson and Mrs. Frank Tuckerman.

The beautiful Mrs. Potter, a star in the firmament of New York society, was the house guest of Mrs. Whitney. On the afternoon of the great day she was one of the guests at an elaborate luncheon given at the White House by Miss Cleveland, when she was gorgeous in "arsenic green silk and tight-fitting jacket of red cloth with red-crowned hat." Nobody was prepared for what was to follow.

The musicale at Mrs. Whitney's was a huge success. As Mrs. Grundy would say—and, as it turned out, the estimable old frump, was present—"everybody was there." At the close Mrs. Potter arose and with great elocutionary effect recited George R. Sims' "Phryne's Husband," one of his "Ballads of Babylon," better known as "Ostler Joe." Apparently she slightly expurgated it, but even so if she had dropped a lighted match into a keg of gunpowder she couldn't have produced a more startling effect. What a commentary upon the taste and modesty of the Eighties! "Ostler Joe" could be read now by a 14-year-old flapper at a high school commencement without creating any comment, but then it was dreadful. Nothing else was talked of—in whispers—in Washington society the next day. Such a shaking of heads and wagging of tongues as went on in secrecy in the exclusive boudoirs and drawing rooms of the belles and dowagers. It took ten days for the incident to get into the newspapers.

Here is a contemporary description of the incident:

"A certain general of the Civil War, now living here in elegant leisure, was asked after the amateur matinee Tuesday whether he had heard Mrs. Potter recite on the previous Friday evening. 'Yes,' he replied, 'and I am blushing yet.'

"The scene in the apartment when the recitation, which was of unsparing length and increasing high flavor, was going forward was about as dramatic as during the famous tirade in 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' with due differences. The listeners did not preserve 'a front that never blushed;' on the contrary, the unfortunate men present got very red, studied out the details of the cornice or the floor, and wished themselves anywhere else; the young girls retired more and more behind their fans and shuddered visibly as the situation grew more embarrassing; while the matrons and dowagers, in serried rows, seemed to grow in height as they drew themselves up and sought to gorgonize the rash amateur with a stony past a joke. Many of those present were gravely scandalized that such an indiscretion should have occurred, while Mrs. Potter was affected almost

(From The Post, November 21, 1897.)

MAUDE GONNE, the Irish Patriot.

British stare. The piece ended amid a perfectly frigid silence that seems to have revealed to Mrs. Potter for the first time the true state of affairs, and everybody was glad when Miss McCullom began to sing 'Jerusalem' and other performances relieved the tension of feeling. The matter was really

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER.

to tears when she found how her action was regarded by the censorious. For a time, it is said, it was doubtful whether she would not refuse to appear in "The Russian Honeymoon" Tuesday before those whom she thought had treated her so harshly.

One rumor places most of the responsibility on those who arranged the program for Friday, Mrs. Potter having submitted a varied repertoire, from which they made the unfortunate selection that gave so much offense. Another report is that Mrs Potter had recited the same verses more than once in New York with great applause and without a hint of their impropriety. If this be so, it seems to reveal a great gulf still fixed between rapid and plutocratic New York and more staid and fastidious Washington, in spite of the frequent flings at our society by the venal scribblers of the New York and other provincial sheets. It is safe to say that Mrs. Potter will not repeat such a mistake here, and when other New York elocutionists are invited to recite among us their selections will probably be scrutinized beforehand, lest they may be tempted to include romantic extracts from Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis" or Byron's "Don Juan" under the specious plea that to the pure all things are pure.

Mrs. Potter's recitation was somewhat on the order of the above-named poems—tolerated for private reading, but decidedly unfit to be declaimed in public "virginibus puerisque." There need be no hesitation in producing it merely in cold type; in fact, it is more just to all parties to do so, as very exaggerated reports have, as usual in such cases, been whispered about concerning the text. It is by George R. Sims, author of "The World" and other melodramas, and written for the London press under the pen-name of "Dagonet" and otherwise. It appeared in Edmund Yates' London World some years ago, and made some talk at the time; and one might have thought that a production deemed rather rank even for the free-and-easy columns of such a clubroom journal would have been recognized as inappropriate for ears polite, however dramatic in its form. In reading it over one hardly gets its full force as it came from the lips of a pretty woman in a crowded parlor, with every bad word ringing with terrible distinctness.

Here is the original poem verbatim, and the appreciative will recognize its undeniable pathos and power, which will more than plead Mrs. Potter's excuse for seeking to make its merits more widely known;

Phryne's Husband.

I stood at eve, when the sun went down, by a grave where a woman lies,
Who lured men's souls to the shores of sin with the light of her wanton eyes,
Who sang the song that the Siren sang on the treacherous Lurley height,
Whose face was as fair as a summer day, and whose heart was as black as night.
Yet a blossom I fain would pluck today from the garden above her dust;
Not the languorous lily of soulless sin nor the blood-red rose of lust;
But a sweet white blossom of holy love that grew in the one green spot
In the arid desert of Phryne's life, where all was parched and hot.

• • • •

In the summer, when the meadows were aglow with blue and red,
Joe, the Ostler of the Magpie, and fair Annie Smith were wed.
Plump was Annie, plump and pretty, with a cheek as fair as snow;
He was anything but handsome, was the Magpie's Ostler, Joe.
But he won the winsome lassie. They'd a cottage and a cow.
And her matronhood sat lightly on the village beauty's brow.
Sped the months and came a baby—such a blue-eyed baby boy!
Joe was working in the stables when they told him of his joy.
He was rubbing down the horses, and he gave them then and there
All a special feed of clover, just in honor of the heir;
It had been his great ambition, and he told the horses so,
That the fates would send a baby who might bear the name of Joe.
Little Joe, the child, was christened, and, like babies, grew apace;
He'd his mother's eyes of azure and his father's honest face.
Swift the happy years went over, years of blue and cloudless sky;
Love was lord of that small cottage, and the tempests passed them by.
Passed them by for years, then swiftly burst in fury o'er their home.
Down the lane by Annie's cottage chanced a gentleman to roam;
Thrice he came and saw her sitting by the window with her child.
And he nodded to the baby, and the baby laughed and smiled.
So at last it grew to know him—little Joe was nearly four;
He would call the pretty "gemplum" as he passed the open door,
And one day he ran and caught him and in child's play pulled him in,
And the baby Joe had prayed for brought about the mother's sin.
'Twas the same old wretched story that for ages bards have sung;
'Twas a woman weak and wanton and a villain's tempting tongue;
'Twas a picture deftly painted for a silly creature's eyes
Of the Babylonian wonders and the joy that in them lies,
Annie listened and was tempted, she was tempted and she fell,
As the angels fell from heaven to the blackest depths of hell.
She was promised wealth and splendor and a life of guilty sloth,
Yellow gold for child and husband—and the woman left them both.
Home one eve came Joe the Ostler with a cheery cry of "Wife!"
Finding that which blurred forever all the story of his life.
She had left a silly letter—through the cruel scrawl he spelt:
Then he sought the lonely bedroom, joined his horny hands and knelt.
"Now, O Lord! O God! Forgive her, for she ain't to blame!" he cried;
"For I owt t'a seen her trouble, and a gone away and died.
Why, a wench like her—God bless her—'twasn't likely as she'd rest
With that bonny head for ever on a Ostler's ragged vest.
It was kind o' her to bear me all this long and happy time,
So for my sake please to bless her, though You count her deed a crime;
If so be I don't pray proper, Lord, forgive me, for You see
I can talk alright to 'osses, but I'm nervous like with Thee."
Ne'er a line came to the cottage from the woman who had flown;
Joe, the baby, died that winter, and the man was left alone.
Ne'er a bitter word he uttered, but in silence kissed the rod,
Saving what he told his horses, saving what he told his God.

• • • • • • •

Far away in mighty London rose the wanton into fame,
For her beauty won men's homage, and she prospered in her shame.
Quick from lord to lord she flitted, higher still each prize she won,
And her rivals paled beside her as the stars beside the sun.
Next she trod the stage half naked, and she dragged a temple down
To the level of a market for the woman of the town,
And the kisses she had given to poor Ostler Joe for naught
With their gold and priceless jewels rich and titled roues bought
Went the years with flying footsteps while her star was at its height;
Then the darkness came on swiftly, and the gloaming turned to night.
Shattered strength and faded beauty tore the laurels from her brow.
Of the thousands who had worshiped never one came near her now.
Broken down in health and fortune, men forgot her very name,
Till the news that she was dying woke the echoes of her fame;
And the papers in their gossip mentioned how an "actress" lay
Sick to death in humble lodgings, growing weaker every day.
One there was who read the story in a far-off country place,
And that night the dying woman woke and looked upon his face.
Once again the strong arms clasped her that had clasped her long ago,
And the weary head lay pillowed on the breast of Ostler Joe.
All the past had he forgiven, all the sorrows and the shame.
He had found her sick and lonely, and his wife he now could claim,
Since the grand folks who had known her one and all had slunk away,
He could clasp his long-lost darling, and no man would tell him nay.
In his arms death found her lying, in his arms her spirit fled;
And his tears came down in torrents as he knelt beside her dead.
Never once his love had faltered through her base unhallowed life;
And the stone above her ashes bears the honored name of wife.

• • • • • • •

That's the blossom I fain would pluck today from the garden above her dust;
Not the languorous lily of soulless sin nor the blood-red rose of lust;
But a sweet white blossom of holy love that grew in the one green spot
In the arid desert Phryne's life, where all was parched and hot.

—GEORGE R. SIMS.

(Photo by Sarony.)

OSCAR WILDE, the apostle of aestheticism.

It is said that the furore over this recitation, the narrowness of society, definitely brought Mrs. Potter to that break with her family traditions which led her from the amateur to the professional stage. It was the beginning of her real career.

On Monday evening, January 30, 1888, Mrs. Potter, who had definitely adopted the stage as a profession, made her Washington debut, appearing at the National Theater as Ines in "Loyal Love," supported by Mr. Kyrle Bellew. The Post's critic was not much impressed by her acting, but devoted more than three-fourths of a column to a discussion of her beauty and her wonderful clothes.

OLD WORLD POMP ATTENDED ARRIVAL OF PRUSSIAN PRINCE

Throng Greeted Emperor Wilhelm's Brother Here in February, 1902.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GAVE DINNER FOR HIM

Senator Tillman Left Off Invitation List Because of Bout on Floor.

Washington was treated to a touch of the pomp of an Old World empire when, February 24, 1902, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, visited the city.

The prince's party arrived at the old Baltimore & Potomac depot, on the southwest corner of Sixth and B streets northwest, and was greeted by a throng of Washingtonians, which, The Post of the following day chronicles, extended in Sixth street for a couple of blocks north and south of the depot.

Following the reception at the station by American officials and members of the embassy staff, the party proceeded in nine carriages along Pennsylvania avenue between two lines of massed spectators. President Roosevelt received the royal visitor in the Blue Room at the White House and later entertained him at dinner in the East Room.

In connection with the dinner it is interesting to recall a little domestic episode. Two days previous Senator Benjamin R. Tillman and his colleague, John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, engaged in a battle of fists on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Tillman charged that Mr. McLaurin had sold his vote for official patronage. Mr. McLaurin replied by calling the statement a lie—and the battle was on.

Both men were punished by being adjudged in contempt of the Senate and were omitted from the roll call when votes were being taken and were not recognized by the presiding officer. Later this inhibition was removed, but in the meanwhile The Post published a story letting the public know that Mr. Tillman's name had been erased from the list of guests invited by President Roosevelt to meet Prince Henry at the White House dinner.

Mr. Tillman's name had been placed on the list because he was the ranking Democrat on the naval appropriations committee, and, as the prince was an admiral in the imperial navy, was one of those whose official position made his presence appropriate. But, as The Post reported, he was not expected to be at the dinner because "he is not wanted."

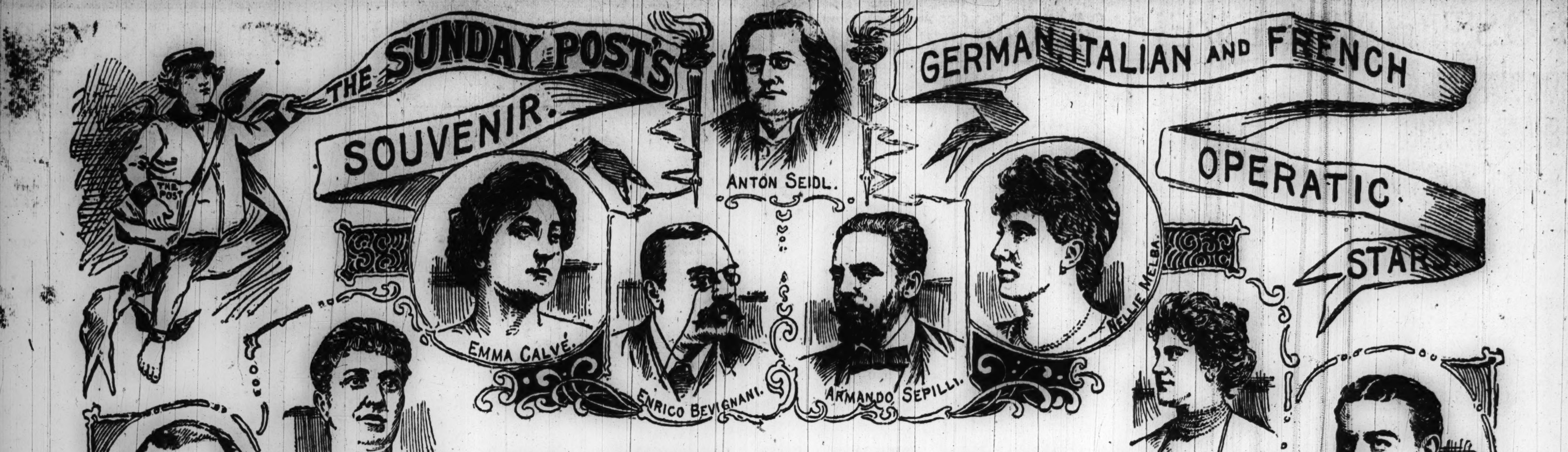
Prince Henry left at midnight of the day he arrived, returning to New York to witness the launching of the yacht Meteor, which had been built for his brother, the emperor, at Shooters Island. Miss Alice Roosevelt christened the ship in the presence of the prince, President Roosevelt and German Ambassador von Holleben.

"SADIE WALKER" RECALLED

Boat of Harbor Police Was Fastest of Any on River.

The office of "harbor master" was created in 1883, but the harbor police force was not organized until 1888, John R. Sutton being the first harbor master. He held the job for many years.

There had been built in New York, in 1884, at a cost of only $6,500, a small steamboat known as the "Edwin C.", the name of which was afterward changed to the "Sadie Walker." The District of Columbia bought her in 1892 for $1,900, and her name was again changed to the "Joe Blackburn" in honor of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky. Thereafter, for many years, she was the famous harbor boat, used for police service on the Potomac. For a long time she was the fastest boat on the river.



THE STORY OF THE STAGE

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

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The theater in Washington is an institution older than the Capital itself. The strolling player of the Eighteenth century, before the Federal Government established itself upon the shores of the Potomac, raised the curtain of drama upon the first scene of what has proved to be for more than a century and a quarter a brilliant panorama of the Thespian art.

If the last half of the city's story of the stage is the more important, it is because it is the tale of wondrous advancement in the production of works of dramatic and musical excellence which has witnessed such craftsmanship as the earlier period had never known, and of the coming of the cinema and radio to supplement the spoken drama and revolutionize the amusement world.

Fifty years ago the stage in Washington, if not in decline, was poorly nourished. The city was without adequate theaters, for the celebrated playhouses so rich in the traditions of Jefferson, Booth and Forrest were so run down at the heel, as it were, as to be no longer able to appease the thirst of the people for entertainment and inspiration.

Always a patron of the artist and an advocate of progress, The Post played no inconspicuous part in that development of the stage which has given us today so many splendid new theaters which within comparatively recent years have supplanted the old National Theater and the old Ford's Opera House, which were the best that the city could afford far back in 1877.

Washington Supported Stage.

Taking the places of these ancient shrines of a bygone age have sprung up, as it were by magic, the splendid new edifices of today whose every brick is fragrant with glorious memories of our own age, but four of them are doomed to become before so very long a part of the traditions of the past.

Washington always has been one of the best amusement cities in the country, for its people are cultured and appreciative. From the beginning they have supported the stage, pouring out to the supreme artists who have appeared before them an abundance of adulation and affectionate regard, taking them to their hearts, heaping upon them honors and recognition, so that long ago the city was recognized as one possessing a fine, discriminating taste, coupled with sympathetic understanding. Thus it became the scene of innumerable premieres, and this in an early era, long before Washington is generally supposed to have taken rank as a "first night" city par excellence.

There is little wonder that such an atmosphere should have been highly quickening to the talent of our own citizens. Naturally it was. With the development of an acute critical sense came the stimulation of the creative faculties, and so it has come about that Washington has given to dramatic art many of its gifted sons and daughters who have taken high rank among those talented ladies and gentlemen who comprise what we refer to vaguely, for want of a better term, as "the stage."

Drama First in Georgetown.

However, it is to Georgetown, and not to Washington, that one must give recognition as the cradle of the local stage. On December 3, 1793, Samuel Hanson established in Georgetown a new weekly newspaper, called the Columbian Chronicle, two copies of which, the issues of February 25 and March 25, 1794, are preserved in the Congressional Library. In the earlier of these two numbers appears one of the first, if not the first, theatrical advertisement ever published in what is now the District of Columbia.

This announced the appearance at the "Theater—Georgetown" of Mr. and Mrs. M'Grath in a benefit performance of Richard III. Preceding the play Mr. M'Grath was to deliver a Masonic address, and between the play and the afterpiece was to be an interlude of dancing, which included "a hornpipe by Mr. Kelly." The afterpiece was a two-act comedy, "The Prisoner at Large; or, The Irish Wedding." It was announced that tickets might be had at the various taverns, at the price of three-quarters of a dollar each.

From this small beginning have grown the dozen or so first-class theaters which Washington boasts today, dedicated to the spoken and the silent drama, and serving the amusement needs of upward of 100,000 people every day.

Theater Opened in Hotel.

Of the first theater in Washington City proper there remains today but a trace, but it is amply sufficient to reveal to us of this generation from what a tiny root our modern stage has grown. It was in the year 1800. President John Adams had just arrived in the city, November 1, and had taken up his residence "in the house appropriated to him by the commissioners."

On Friday, October 31, 1800, the initial number of the Intelligencer had appeared in Washington, and in the number for Wednesday, November 26, it presented "An occasional prologue," which had been spoken some little time before—August 22, 1800—by Mr. Wignell, "on opening the theater at the City of Washington, in the Great Hotel." This was the United States Theater. The prologue was from the pen of Thomas Law:

"This grand hotel, for epicures designed,
Now makes provision only for the mind."

This reference to epicures is to the fact that the Great Hotel had been intended as a caravansary. It had just been built by Samuel Blodgett, one of the early promoters of Washington realty as prize in a lottery, and was located on the north side of E street northwest, between Seventh and Eighth streets, where the old Postoffice Department Building now stands. Thus began the theater in Washington, although as early as August, 1799, Darby and Barnard had played for one night in the "Six Buildings."

Actors From Philadelphia.

As the Federal Government had removed from Philadelphia, and as Samuel Harrison Smith had brought his Intelligencer from that former capital, it was only natural that the first players—from the New Theater—should have come from the same city. Philadelphia has long since lost its preeminence in this respect to New York, now the greatest theatrical center not only in America, but in the world. However, as will be seen, Washington owes more to the theatrical influence of Baltimore than to that of any other city.

Although the purpose here is to trace the history of the stage in Washington during the last half century, a background is essential to the story. The first building erected in the city as a theater was at the northeast corner of Eleventh and C streets northwest. It was built by subscription and opened November 16, 1804, as the Washington Theater. It was destroyed by fire in 1820, and the following year a new Washington theater was erected on the south side of Louisiana avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.

Parents of Joseph Jefferson.

Wood and Warren, the celebrated actors, started the theater project, and a joint stock company of citizens was organized, and it was built in 1821. It was then called "The American Theater." Fanny Kemble made her American debut there. The theater was under the management of the elder Joseph Jefferson and MacKenzie between 1825 and 1835. John Jefferson, son of the elder Jefferson, married Mrs. Burke and resided in Washington. They were the mother and father of the Joseph Jefferson of Rip Van Winkle fame that this generation and the last knew so well, and although his biographies state that he, the younger Joseph Jefferson, was born in Philadelphia in 1829, it is certain that his parents lived in this old theater building, and there is a tradition that he really was born there.

About 1837 the theater became the "Washington Assembly Rooms," and the inaugural ball of William Henry Harrison was held there in 1841. It was then under the management of Col. Charles Lee Jones, who remodeled it.

In 1861 Leonard Grover took over the Assembly Rooms and changed the name to the "Canterbury." He made such a success that he was able to rent another theater on a site long identified with the history of the stage in Washington.

Old Wall Still Standing.

The Canterbury Hall—as it was called in the newspaper reports at the time—was burned to the ground shortly before 7 o'clock on Friday morning, July 23, 1869. The "Lichau House," next door on the west, and the two-story residence of Mrs. Lombardy, adjoining on the east, which was owned by Mrs. E. Swann, were saved. A general alarm brought out the old Franklin Engine No. 2, the hook and ladder company and Columbia No. 3, and the Henry Addison Co. of Georgetown. The theater property was owned by John M. Young.

The Canterbury stood on the site of the old jail, a two-story brick building, abandoned in 1803.

The lot upon which it stood has never been built upon from that day to this, and what is more remarkable, a large piece of the original west wall of the theater is still standing, one of the most interesting relics of the past in Washington.

Up to the time of the fire the names of two theaters in Washington appeared in the newspaper advertisements, the National and the Canterbury. On Thursday, December 2, 1869, Wall's Opera House was opened for the first time by Messrs. William L. Wall and Thomas Berry, Wall's father-in-law. The offering on the opening night was George L. Fox's and G. R. Fox's pantomime company, presenting two pantomimes, "Humpty Dumpty" and "Hickory Diccory Dock." The celebrated dancer Kiralf also appeared. The opera house was built over Wall's carriage shop, and thus the auditorium was reached by a flight of steps. This was at Ninth and C streets northwest, the building afterward known as Ford's, and still later as the Bijou.

For a time Wall's was known as the Canterbury, as shown by the picture published in this edition of The Post. As a matter of fact, "Canterbury" was rather a designation showing the character of a playhouse than a name.

Leonard Grover continued to make a success with the theater further up town which he had taken over when he left the original Canterbury.

Theater Twice Burned.

This was the National Theater, then so named, on the site of an old place of amusement known in the Thirties as the Rotunda, where the National Theater of today stands. The original theater here, farther uptown than any had yet been located, was opened December 7, 1835, under the management of Maywood F. Rowbotham, the play presented being "The Man of the World." The theater was destroyed by fire on the night of March 5, 1845, and its ruins remained unbuilt until 1850, when a temporary concert hall was erected under the management of Willard & Reeside, and there, in that year, Jenny Lind sang, notable event, indeed, in the theatrical annals of Washington.

In 1852 E. A. Marshall took over the management of the theater, and then John Ford leased it, and again in 1857 it was destroyed by fire, and again rebuilt in 1862. Leonard Grover took it over from William E. Spalding and W W Rapley.

Once again, in the era preceding The Post, was the National Theater the victim of flames. It was burned on January 28, 1873, only the rear portion, however, then being destroyed. The theater at that time was under the management of John G. Saville. At the time of this fire Mrs. James A. Oates, better known as Alice Oates, was playing there, and the company finished the engagement at Willard's Hall. William H. Crane was a member of the company.

The building was rebuilt in 1873 by Spalding & Rapley at a cost of $90,000. Subsequently Mr. Rapley purchased the interest of Mr. Spalding and leased the theater to John W. Albaugh, of Baltimore.

Meanwhile the influence of Thaddeus J. Barton, one of the most famous showmen of his time, had been felt in Washington. Born in Baltimore December 20, 1823, he had a remarkable career, beginning in the box office of the Halliday Street Theater in that city. Later he traveled with the great Macready, the rival of Forrest. Together with Nixon & Torrey, of New York, he brought over Cook's Royal Circus from England, and when the Civil War broke out Nixon & Barton brought the Cremorne Circus from New York to Washington.

Post Urged New House.

With the consent of Mayor Wallach they erected a building near the southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, opposite the Center Market, where the circus continued for six months. They went South during the war and played all over the Confederacy and then moved on to Havana. The circus was lost in a wreck returning from Cuba to New York, and Nixon & Barton leased Niblo's Garden and played Forrest for eight or nine months. Then came Dan Rice—and the famous white trick horse, "Excelsior." From Niblo's, Barton returned to Washington and took over for a short time Wall's Opera House.

Here under the management of Barton appeared such stars as Alice Oates and Janauschek. Barton gave up this venture to become the manager of Laura Keene, and later he opened a dime museum on D street, near the corner of Eleventh—Barton & Logan's—about which more will be said in the story of the Mall triangle. Wall's was leased by John T. Ford, also of Baltimore, and opened for the first time under his management as "Wall's Opera House" on February 22, 1873, with "Rip Van Winkle" and Joseph Jefferson. It afterwards became Ford's Opera House.

Thus, when The Post was established in 1877 Washington had but two "first-class" theaters, although in point of fact neither was actually first class, the National and Ford's. The Post quickly saw the need and urged the erection of a new theater. There were no such amusements then as intrigue the interest and occupy the time of the people today. Stuart Robson and William H. Crane were playing at the National, and Rose and Harry Watkins were at the "Opera House" in "Trodden Down," when The Post was born, and its first dramatic criticisms were of the offerings of these stars.

Sarah Bernhardt Appeared.

How brilliant has been the subsequent theatrical history of Washington these following pages will in part reveal. Throughout the Eighties and the Nineties the stage scintillated. Came to us from all lands the greatest actors and actresses the capitals of the Old World had known, and then became a part of the history of our time. No greater thrill has been given to our generation, perhaps, than by the first arrival in New York, October 26, 1880, of that incomparable genius, Sarah Bernhardt.

After a veritable triumph in New York the "Divine Sarah" made her Washington debut at the National, in "Frou-Frou," April 8, 1881, on the eve of her return to France. The Post's criticism of so memorable a performance is worthy of preservation as a part of the annals of the time. It follows:

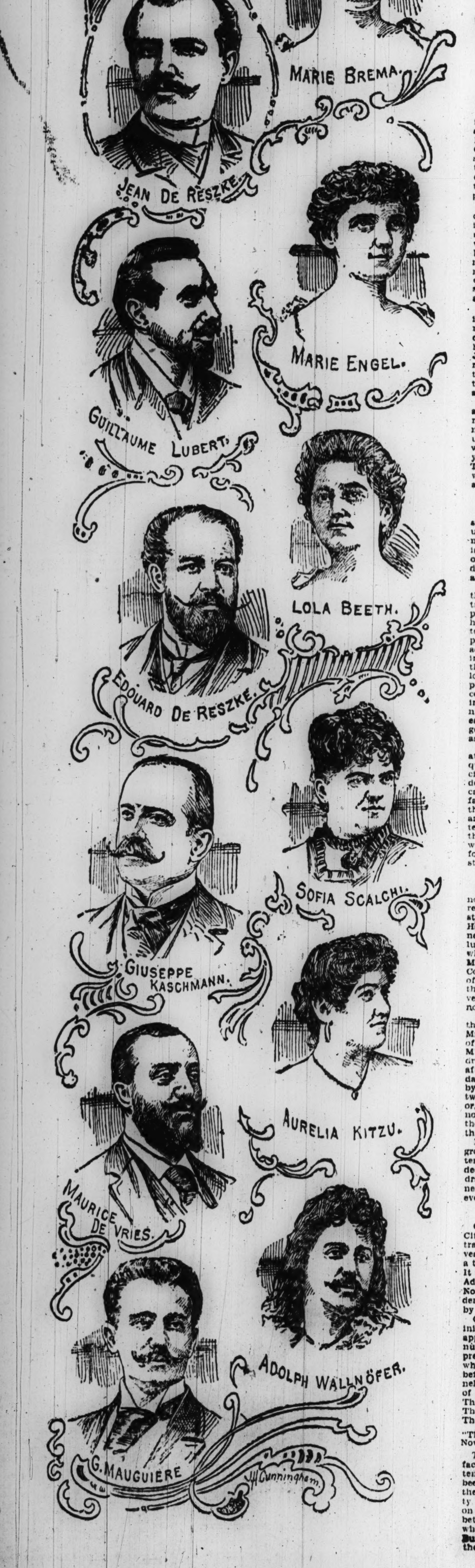
AMUSEMENTS.

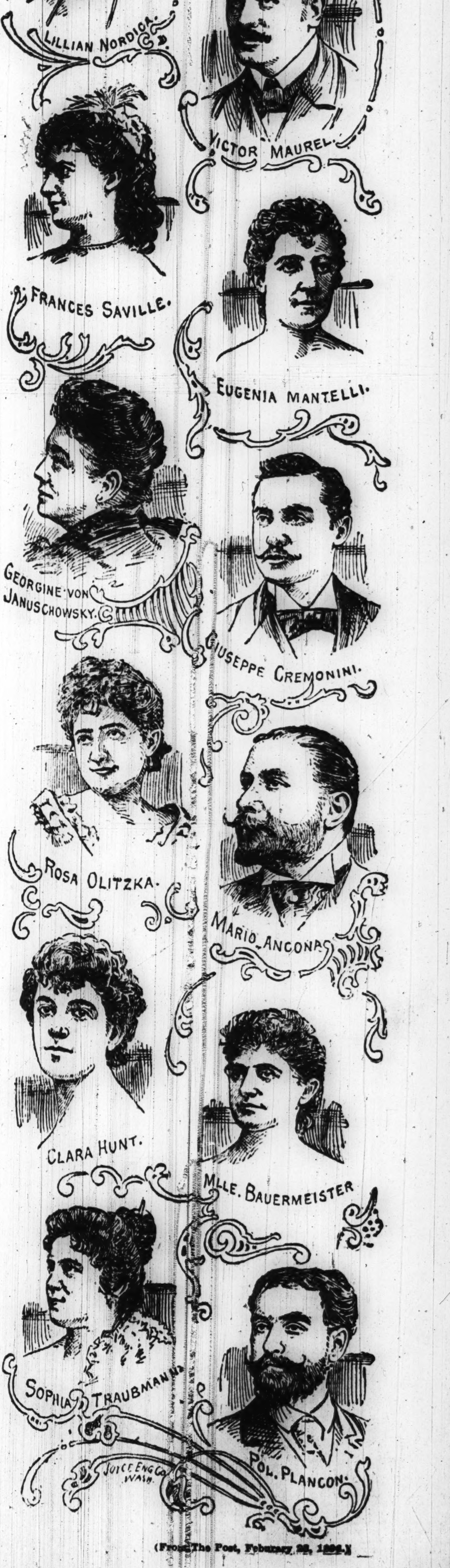
Bernhardt's Washington Debut—"Frou-Frou."

Mlle. Bernhardt made her Washington debut at the National Theater last evening before a brilliant audience, and in a character which suits her artistic powers, though the play taken altogether can not be called a fine one. It illustrates a moral after the manner of the modern French drama, with an antiseventh commandment, romance opening with a scene in high life wherein a young woman is booked for her marriage and the suggestion of the rivalry of husband and lover is artistically imparted just at the close of the first act. The principal situation of the second act is the arrival in Frou-Frou's Paris home of her sister, Louise, who was in love with Sartorys, Frou-Frou's husband, before their marriage. In the third act, the husband has discovered that his wife is still too childish and frivolous to manage her household; and Louise is installed as the real head of the house. Jealousy causes Frou-Frou to desert her husband for her lover, De Valreas, and the fourth act shows the guilty couple together in Venice, where the avenging husband pursues them for the purpose of killing his betrayer in a duel, which he does, and then implores his wife's forgiveness in the fifth act, when she is dying from a broken heart.

All the coordinates and accessories to this story are ingeniously and effectively constructed and the characters and action, beautifully managed to develop the scenes and bring the drama up to a fine climax in the third act and another in the fourth. The secondary characters are all conventional, though effective, but the part of the gay, mad-cap girl, caught in the toils of sin by the impulsiveness of her nature, and representing in her fate the tragic contrast to her seeming promise, is very fine, and Miss Bernhardt makes it pathetic and powerful. The crime has nothing of the temptation of passion in it, and the remorse excites the keenest pity.

Bernhardt's acting is the art studied from nature and the result of that sympathetic temperament that can bring mind and heart and soul into per-


MARIE BREMA.
JEAN DE RESZKE.
MARIE ENGEL.
GUILLAUME LUBERT.
LOLA BEETH.
EDOUARD DE RESZKE.
SOFIA SCALCHI.
GIUSEPPE KASCHMANN.
AURELIA KITZU.
MAURICE DE VRIES.
ADOLPH WALLNÖFER.
G. MAUGUIERE.
H Cunningham


LILLIAN NORDICA.
VICTOR MAUREL.
FRANCES SAVILLE.
EUGENIA MANTELLI.
GEORGINE VON JANUSCHOWSKY.
GIUSEPPE CREMONINI.
ROSA OLITZKA.
MARIO ANCONA.
CLARA HUNT.
MLLE. BAUERMEISTER.
SOPHIA TRAUBMANN.
POL. PLANCON.
JUICE ENG CO WASH.

(From The Post, Feburary 28, 1892.)

POST HAS NEVER SLIGHTED TALENT NOR SPARED MEDIOCRITY

NEWSPAPER CRITICS SEVERE AT TIMES, BUT ALWAYS FAIR

Mrs. Langtry's Appearance With Hair Shingled Started Fad for Girls.

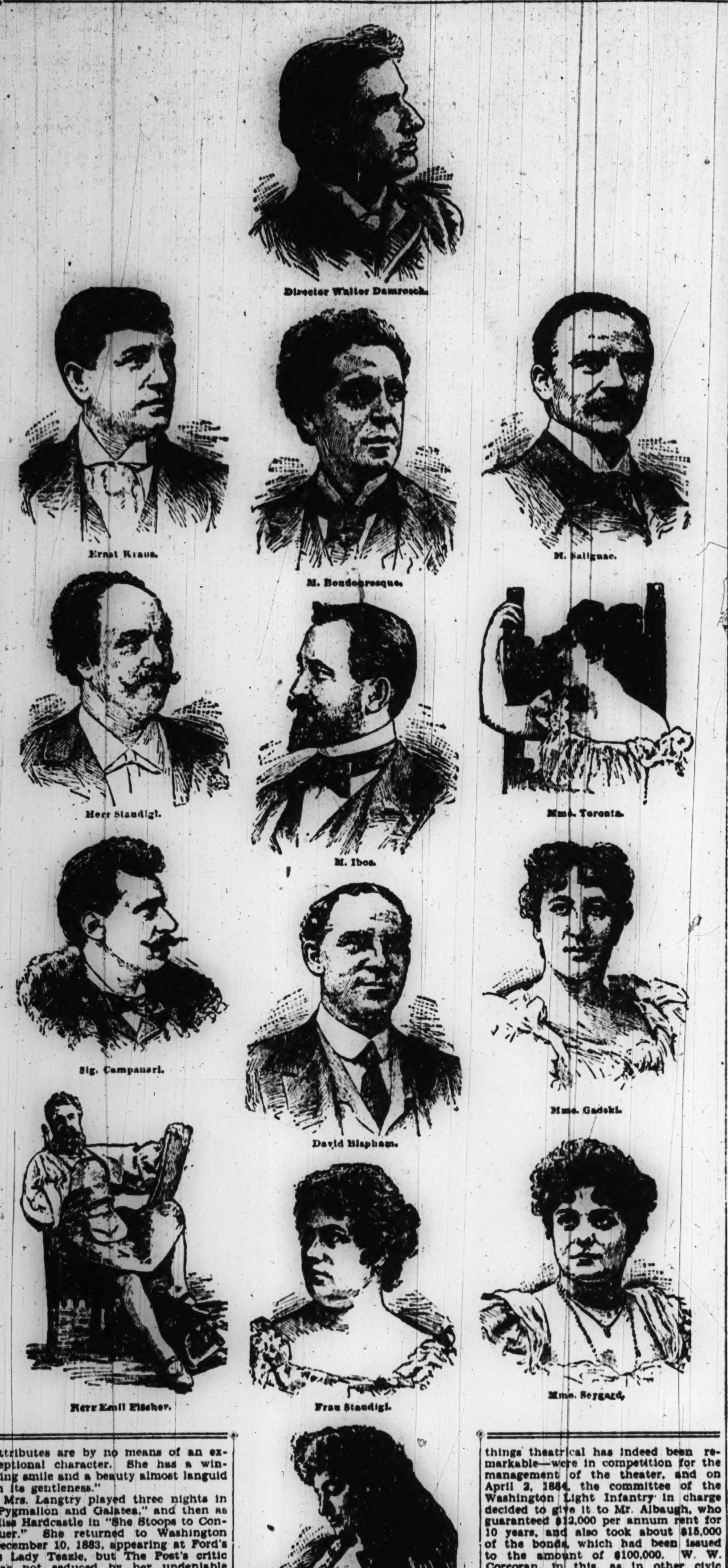
JOHN L. SULLIVAN'S FIGHT HERE STOPPED

Mrs. Fiske, as Minnie Maddern, Made First Bow to Capital in 1883.

fectly harmonious action on any thought illustrated by the text and situation of a fine play. Her voice is less remarkable for sweetness than for variety of tone and extreme sensitiveness From the high falsetto, so familiar on the French stage, to the deep, reedy tones that are peculiarly her own, there is a wonderful scope and compass of different sounds each one of which has been trained to its particular use. She is the reverse of mechanical and parrot acting and fills the lines and words with impulse and nature. Like most fine artists, she believes in acting very quietly until a fine opportunity occurs and then gives her whole soul to the scene. There are no powerful passages in the first two acts, but in the third there is a beautiful scene with her father, Brigard, and another with her husband which Miss Bernhardt acted with exquisite expression. The humorous scene of the rehearsal was equally good and the outburst of jealous rage in the scene with Louise, and the final exit and parting elicited a double recall at the fall of the curtain. In the next act, when she discovers that her husband still loves her, and that her sin was the result of a mistake, there is a wild and plaintive burst of grief that is grand, and the parting with her husband when he goes to fight her lover is equally fine. The passionate lament, that closes the act, was beautifully given, and when the curtain descended on the agony of the climax the audience again recalled the star twice.

The death scene that closes the drama is like many another in similar plays, but Bernhardt raises it from its conventional character by a most solemn and pathetic piece of acting that counterfeits reality with a startling semblance of nature. M. Angelo filled the part of Sartorys well in all respects; M. Chamonnin, as Brigard, was excellent, and the Baronne de Cambri, by Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt, was good. Mlle. Sidney played very well in the part of Louise, and the rest of the cast was fair enough.

At the matinee this afternoon, which will commence promptly at 2 o'clock, Mlle. Bernhardt will appear in "Camille."


Director Walter Damrosch.
Ernst Kraus.
M. Bondesresque.
M. Salignac.
Herr Staudigl.
M. Ibos.
Mme. Toronta.
Sig. Campanari.
David Bispham.
Mme. Gadski.
Herr Emil Fischer.
Frau Staudigl.
Mme. Seygard.
Mme. Melba.

(From The Post, December 12, 1897.)
The Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company, which played four nights of opera at the Lafayette Square Theater.

President Saw Rhea.

A short time after Bernhardt's departure Signor Tomaso Salvini made his Washington debut, at Ford's Opera House, May 3, 1881, in Saumet's five-act tragedy, "The Gladiator," supported by H. A. Weaver, A. D. Billings, Henry Crisp, Miss Julia Stuart and Miss Marie Prescott. The following week, at the same theater, occurred the first appearance in Washington of the Boston Ideal Opera Company, in Planquelle's "Chimes of Normandy," with Tom Karl and Adelaide Phillips.

At a benefit for Mr. Ford on June 10, 1881, Janauschek appeared, with Robert Downing and L. R. Sherwell. The Post gave them a rather savage criticism, and from that time to this its critics have neither slighted talent nor spared mediocrity upon the stage.

The following year witnessed the initial appearance in Washington of Mlle. Rhea, the Belgian star, in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," when she made her debut at Ford's Opera House before a brilliant audience, March 27, 1882. On April 1 President Arthur witnessed her performance, attending the theater for the first time after the assassination of President James A. Garfield. The President was unattended, and during the intermission he went behind the scenes and chatted with Mlle. Rhea, who had received much social attention in Washington. At the same time Washington audiences were being initiated into the delights of that box-office marvel of a past era—"Ten Nights in a Barroom"—

"A drunkard now no longer—that is o'er!
Free, disenthralled, I stand a man once more!"

Sullivan Fight Stopped.

While the aristocracy was applauding genius at the National and Ford's, talent was by no means neglected at the old Theater Comique, which had been erected on the site of the original Washington Theater, Eleventh and C streets, where for so many years, from 1822, when it was built, stood Lewis Carusi's Washington Assembly Rooms, meeting place for their social functions of the elite of the city. It was first opened as the "Washington Theater Comique" on September 2, 1872, as a variety house, Messrs. L. R. Walker & Co., managers. In 1878 Jake Budd was manager.

In the Eighties Col. Snellbaker was the manager of the Comique, afterwards Kernan's Lyceum, and now the President, and on November 13, 1882, appeared there the most popular American of his time, John L. Sullivan There was boxing by Robert Farrell and Peter McCoy. Finally John L., idol of the proletariat, walked down to the footlights:

"And right here," he said, raising a fist like a ham, "I am willin' to bet that I kin lick the best man yer have in th' District iv Columbia." Nobody took him up. Finally, on the evening of November 17, Alf McDonald arose in the audience and announced that Mr. Jordan Rensler, who had never had on a pair of gloves in his life, would take John L. on

The veracious Post reporter who covered the momentous event, is authority for the statement that Mr. Sullivan then proceeded to knock Mr. Rensler down eleven times in one minute and 33 seconds with blows to the face, while the audience howled its delight. Finally the police, headed by Lieut. Arnold, interfered. It seems that Mr. Rensler was a glutton for punishment for he went to work as usual the next morning, enriched by $50.

In 1891 Eugene Kernan, the proprietor, bought the stove store of W. D. Wyvill, which he remodeled and thus gave his theater an entrance on the Avenue.

Reception of Mrs. Langtry.

The year 1883 was rather a notable one in the stage annals of Washington, one of the most important events being the local debut of Mrs. Langtry. The "Jersey Lily," then heralded as the most beautiful woman in the world, with no second, had made her initial American appearance at Wallach's Theater, New York, November 6, 1882, and on Monday evening, April 16, the following year, she made her first bow to a Washington audience at Ford's Opera House as Hester Grazebrook in "An Unequal Match," before a large and notable assemblage. The Post's review was not very flattering.

"Her action," it said the following morning, "was at no time calculated to beget an enthusiastic outburst of approbation, and while she is unquestionably a beautiful woman, her physical attributes are by no means of an exceptional character. She has a winning smile and a beauty almost languid in its gentleness."

Mrs. Langtry played three nights in "Pygmalion and Galatea," and then as Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." She returned to Washington December 10, 1883, appearing at Ford's as Lady Teazle, but The Post's critic was not seduced by her undeniable beauty and charm into admitting that she was an actress. Langtry wore her hair banged, and started a fad among American girls as epidemic as the bobbed-hair craze today. The "Langtry shingle," it was called. At the time she was at Ford's, Mr. Lawrence Barrett was playing at the National in "Richelieu."

Post Critic Severe.

Other stars of considerable magnitude appeared in Washington in 1883, among them Mr. Charles Wyndham and his company, who closed a successful week at Ford's February 3. He had been entertained at the White House by President Arthur, and on the evening of the closing night of his engagement the distinguished English actor was the guest of honor at a dinner at Chamberlin's given by Mr. Stilson Hutchins, the publisher of The Post, who had a large company to meet him.

Mr. Wyndham was followed at Ford's by a young slip of a girl whose fame was to outlive his own. On Monday, February 5, Minnie Maddern made her premiere bow to a Washington audience as a star, as Chip in Charles Callahan's romance of the Dakota hills, "Fogg's Ferry." The Post found the play crude and stagey, a "tissue of weak improbabilities," but the youthful actress was received with favor, in fact, made "the most pronounced hit of the season." And thus did Mrs. Fiske, as a star, become introduced to those many audiences of Washington people who through the years have loved and admired her so well.

The theatrical season of the year 1883-'84 opened at the National on Monday evening, September 24, 1883, with Miss Kate Claxton as Louise de Lascours—her first appearance after an absence of four years. She was supported by Charles A. Stevenson, R. J. Dustan, and a company of accomplished artists. It was as Louise in "The Two Orphans" that she was and still is best known.

Armory Playhouse Built.

Other notables who graced the boards in Washington during 1883 were John T. Raymond, who was at the National November 29 in Pinero's farce-comedy, "The Rocket;" the Carncross Minstrels, headed by John L. Carncross, the most famous minstrel man of his day, and Matt Wheeler, James Blamphin and Lew Dockstader, at Ford's, and J. H. Haverly's "United American Spectacular Consolidated European Mastodon Minstrels," also at Ford's, in November. On November 19 there also appeared at Ford's C. W. Couldock as Dunstan Kirke, the part he had played 1,700 times in the great dramatic success of the period, "Hazel Kirk." He was supported by Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Miss Georgia Cayvan, De Wolf Hopper and a strong cast.

Memorable, indeed, was the following year, 1884, in the history of the stage in Washington, for now came to fruition a dream that had long been cherished. The city, so sadly lacking adequate places of amusement, was to have a new theater.

Famous Actors Played In Old Dramatic Club

The Lawrence Barrett Dramatic Society was organized in the fall of 1880, and some of its members graduated from the amateur to the professional stage. Among these were Charles Hanford, Wilton Lackaye, Tim Murphy, Tim Frowley, Miss Julia Wheeler, and her sister, Miss Rose Wheeler.

Clarence B. Rheem, who might have become a famous actor if he had not preferred real estate, played Brutus to Mr. Hanford's Cassius, and his Bassanio in "The Merchant of Venice" demonstrated his talent. Frank Noyes was considered by many the best Launcelot Gobbo on the stage.

Perhaps the most popular institution in the Capital at this time was the Washington Light Infantry Corps, a military organization with strong social attributes. It was as badly in need of an armory as the city was of a modern theater, and happily these two necessities were satisfied by a project which resulted in providing both. It was decided that the military command could finance a building that would provide space for its own needs, and be supported by the rentals from a theater.

At a meeting on January 2, 1884, the Washington Light Infantry voted to build its armory on a site at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and E streets northwest if the property could be acquired at a reasonable price. This was done, and the contract for the construction of the combined armory and playhouse was awarded to D. J. Macarty for $94,000.

John W. Albaugh and John T. Ford—the Baltimore influence in Washington things theatrical has indeed been remarkable—were in competition for the management of the theater, and on April 2, 1884, the committee of the Washington Light Infantry in charge decided to give it to Mr. Albaugh, who guaranteed $12,000 per annum rent for 10 years, and also took about $15,000 of the bonds, which had been issued to the amount of $100,000. W. W. Corcoran, in this, as in other civic affairs, Washington's most helpful citizen, took $5,000.

The corner stone of the new armory and theater—so soon now to be pulled down to make room for one of the proposed Government buildings in the Mall—was laid with Masonic ceremonies May 22, 1884. There was, of course, the inevitable parade of the militia, without which a tiddle-de-winks tournament could not have been opened in those days, which was reviewed by President Arthur, the most human and genial of all our Chief Magistrates during the last half century, who attended everything from a christening to the opening of a new cask of Burgundy by the Elks. This was not the only combination of those twin sisters of the Eighties, the militia and the stage, for on May 26 the Boston Ideal Opera Company gave a series of performances at the National Theater for the benefit of the National Rifles.

The new theater was called at the beginning simply the Grand Opera House, to which later was added the name of the manager, so that for many years it was known in the nomenclature of the town as Albaugh's Grand Opera House, and as such it continued until the advent many years later of P. B. Chase, of whom more anon in its place.

Found Opening Brilliant.

When all the circumstances are taken into consideration it will be conceded, no doubt, that the most brilliant theatrical event in the history of Washington, either before or since, occurred on Monday evening, November 10, 1884, when a long-cherished dream became a reality with the formal opening of what was then, and until the coming of the Fox Theater in 1927, Washington's largest playhouse.

For the first time in all its history the National Capital had an amusement place commensurate with the needs of its cultured and wealthy citizenship. For the first time one of its most famous military organizations—perhaps its most famous, without any qualifications—was adequately housed, and this without any assistance from Congress, which was as neglectful of the militia then as it is now, when its failure to provide armories for the troops of the District of Columbia is a national reproach. The militia organizations of the Eighties did not look to the Federal Government for assistance, but provided for their own necessities, aided by the public spirit and generosity of the people of Washington.

No more distinguished theater audience has ever assembled in this city than that which participated in a celebration which was truly the inspiration of civic pride and jubilation, the opening of the new opera house. President Arthur was there, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. McElroy, who so often did the honors of the White House in his administration, and by Mrs. John Davis, First Assistant Postmaster General Crosby and Secretary Phillips.

"Semiramide" Presented.

They occupied the lower right-hand proscenium box. In the adjoining box were Senator and Mrs. Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania. The box facing the President's party was occupied by Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and his family, including Miss Lida Miller, who had with her Miss Corkhill, daughter of the United States district attorney, Col. George B. Corkhill. Senators and Representatives, members of the diplomatic corps in full dress and leaders of the smartest society completed the ensemble. The entire Washington Light Infantry Corps, in their showy uniforms, occupied a block of seats in the orchestra.

The opera given was Rossini's masterpiece, "Semiramide." The star was Emma Abbott, one of the most famous of light opera singers, whose memory still remains a shining light whose luster 43 years have not served to dim. Prior to the performance Miss Abbott stepped to the footlights, her superb figure outlined against a magnificent pair of curtains of rich blue plush, with a heavy Persian border, and a velvet fringe 6 feet long. The orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," Miss Abbott sustaining the solo part, the chorus being rendered with splendid effect by the chorus of her company.

There was in Washington at this time, and happily for many years after, a distinguished citizen gifted with inexhaustible energy, boundless civic pride, and a fog-horn voice of singular melody and penetration. Thus Mr. Edwin B. Hay was justly chosen as master of ceremonies. "Famous" is an overworked word, but Ed Hay was in his day the most famous master of ceremonies the city ever has known, a natural-born master of ceremonies, a man shaped and designed by Nature to be a master of ceremonies, endowed with a speaking voice of such quality that its sonorous tones still linger in the echoes of memory. When Miss Abbott had concluded he read the dedicatory address, which had been written by Mr. John V. Hooe, of Baltimore, formerly of the Liverpool (England) Mercury.

Dedication in Verse.

This was in the form of a poem, of which the best that may be said is that it has not become enshrined in the archives of imperishable literature. But since this is history, let us here rescue it from oblivion:

What shall I say to all this list'ning throng
Who come tonight to cheer their hearts with song;
To listen to the notes that rise and fall
Throughout this spacious and majestic hall,
And for the moment banish from their breast
All thoughts save those that give the spirit rest?
Rude in my speech am I; the actor's gift
I have not, nor the wondrous power to lift
The soul from cloudy earth, and move the heart
To noble thoughts by his delightful art;
Yet here, surrounded by so many friends,
The welcome that their presence now extends
So glows with warmth, of what avail his power?
His speech would fail in such a happy hour.

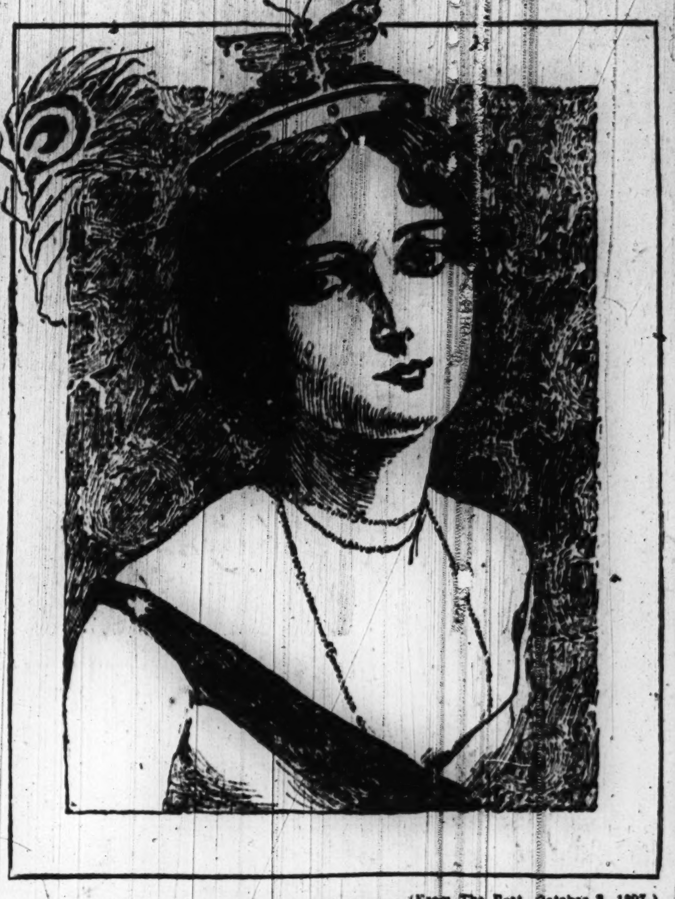
Long time ago, when Greece was young and fair,
His art, so beautiful, so rich and rare,
Was gently reared, and men from all the State
Poured eagerly through Athens' sculptured gate,
And in some lofty building felt the thrall
Of gorgeous Tragedy in sceptered pall.
The halo of her splendor hung around,
Each heart a lesson in her teachings found;
The theater a temple thus became,
It brought the actor and the poet fame;
It soothed the sharp asperities of life;
It whispered peace; it banished care and strife;
Art, politics and commerce felt its balm;
'Twas both a benediction and a psalm;
The gods came down to walk and talk with men,
And Eden blossomed on the earth again!
And has the drama changed, is it not given
To raise us still a little nearer Heaven?
To walk with Rosalind through fair Arden wood,
Sit beside Hamlet in his dreamy mood,
Wander with Lear throughout the stormy night,
Join mischief-loving Puck in aerial flight,
Weep with Ophelia, mourn o'er Juliet's fate,
Study all depths of passion and of hate,
And see the workings of each heart, laid bare,
Catch glimpses of the beautiful, the fair,
And at a wizard's touch behold unfurled
The glories of a new, an ideal world.

Ah! yes, you say, that time has past and gone,
The light that once upon the drama shone
Has faded; business, commerce, trade,
Have put such dreamy notions in the shade,
The times are not now as they used to be,
Small room is there for human sympathy,
The worker, not the poet or the sage,
Holds sway in this materialistic age.

Not so, dear friends, the busiest 'mongst us knows
There is a time for leisure and repose,
To tread a measure and to pass a jest,
To lift the shadows from some weary breast,
To let the world wag and hie us where
We for the nonce forget our toil and care.

'Neath yonder dome that towers in stately pride
A nation's laws are framed, and far and wide
The story of our greatness and our fame
Is proudly told, and stirs the world's acclaim.
Our prairies tremble 'neath the stately tread
Of millions toiling for their daily bread,
Art's temples now are seen on every hand,
Progress, Invention rule the happy land,
Our sails of Commerce whiten every sea,
Within our soil blooms liberty's fair tree,
And we our mission have to teach to men
Some things that come within the meanest ken;
Lessons of virtue, of the right and wrong,
Truths that will help the creeping world along;
Sermons in plays, sweet music that will raise
The soul from earth, and cheer the darkest days,
And help with all that's good to bring the hour
When love shall blossom in the perfect flower.

Such is our dream and such will be our task;
Your help, your presence here, is all we ask;
Cheered by this hope, our labors will be light,
And so to each and all a warm good night.


(From The Post, October 3, 1897.)
CLEO DE MERODE.

Builder Is Honored.

At the close of the second act there were cries for Mr. Albaugh, who appeared before the curtain and received an ovation. Col. Corkhill, the United States district attorney, then presented Mr W. Bruce Gray, of the firm of Gray & Page, the architects of the building. It was a gala occasion and a happy night for those members of the Washington Light Infantry who had carried to a successful conclusion so great an undertaking. The committee in charge included Col. William Moore, Thomas Somerville, Lieut. E. H. Neumeyer, Capt. J. T. Dyer, Capt. John S. Miller, Lieut. John G. Cowie and George F. Timms, of the board of incorporators, and William S. Roose, Thomas J. Fisher, Frank Hume and others.

The occasion was Miss Abbott's first appearance in Washington in "Semiramide," and the first time the opera had been sung here in English, hence the star labored under the disadvantage of an inevitable comparison with the incomparable Patti. However, she scored an artistic triumph.

On Wednesday evening, November 12, 1884, the Master Builders Association of Washington gave a complimentary dinner at the Riggs House to Mr. D. J. Macarty, the builder of the new opera house. It is difficult for this generation, satiated with amusements, to realize what this new playhouse meant to the half-starved Washington or more than 40 years ago, which had no automobiles, no safety bicycles, no phonographs, no "movies"—to say nothing of the radio—to lighten the dull, drab hours of existence. It had only the ice cream parlor, the oyster house, the barroom and the gaming table, in addition to those recreations afforded by the drill of the militia company, the occasional dance held in the armory, the fair, the carriage ride and the theater.

But if this was an era of simplicity in amusements, let it not be imagined that it was unsophisticated. The Washington of that day enjoyed the best that the brains of the world afforded.

Where are the actors and actresses of today who can be compared with those worshiped, and justly, in the Eighties? Is there such superlative talent on the stage today as there was then? The answer must be in the negative. For instance, in October, 1883, John Henry Broadrib arrived in New York from the scene of his historic triumphs in England.

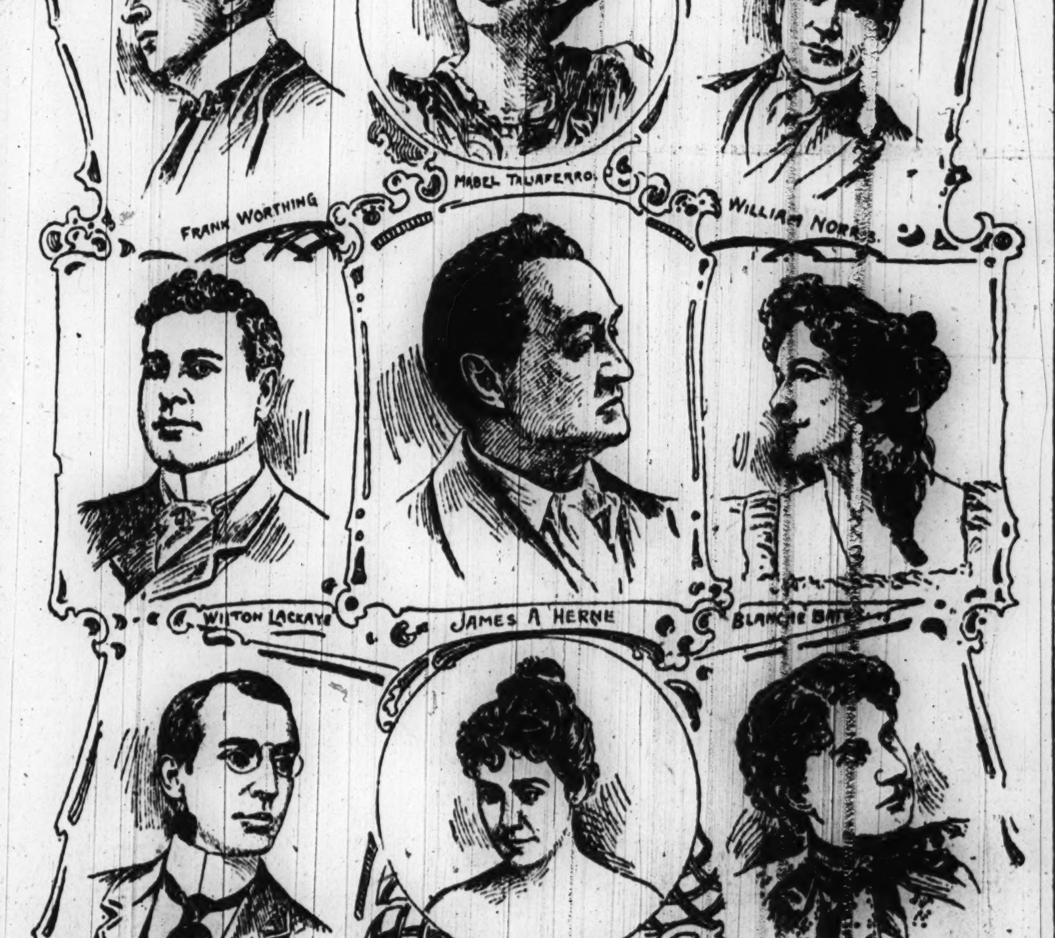
On Monday, March 3, 1884, he made his appearance at the National Theater in Washington, before a "cultivated and fashionable but only moderately large audience," as The Post phrased it, and thus were we made acquainted with Henry Irving, in "Louis XI," supported by that matchless artist, Ellen Terry. No; the sophisticated Washington of today, suffering from intellectual indigestion, caused by a diet of Hollywood's glycerine emotionalists, owes nothing to that Washington of close to half a century ago, which saw in the flesh such genius as the silver screen has all but annihilated and has not as yet reproduced, although it may yet do so. In this we are neither cynic nor prophet. However, waste no pity on your sires of the Eighties: They sat down to such feasts and banquets of art as you wot not of.

When Lawrence Barrett appeared in the first American production of Robert Browning's drama "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon," at Albaugh's Grand Opera House, on the evening of Friday, December 19, 1884, Mr. William Winter, the distinguished dramatic critic of the New York Tribune, came to Washington to witness so important an event, an example often followed since, and The Post published its criticism of the play as first-page news. As indeed, looking back, it was! Incidentally, the criticism was rather severe. The Washington of that day made up in quality what it lacked in quantity.

National Again Burned.

The regular season of 1884 opened at Ford's on Monday, September 22, with "The Orange Girl." Mrs. Zelda Leguin was the prima donna. The season at the National opened September 8, with Thatcher, Primrose and West's Consolidated Minstrels. And "Blind Tom," the "musical phenomenon" was also heard in concert that year at Willard's Hall.

Washington by now had more theaters than ever before in its history, three of them, Albaugh's, the National and Ford's, showing the best attractions. The Comique was dedicated to burlesque—who has forgotten Ida Siddons!—and there were also two "dime museums," offering continuous performances of what we would now call vaudeville of a very cheap character. One was on the south side of D street—or Pennsylvania avenue as it really is—between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, where the Postoffice Department now stands. The other, Herzog's Museum, was in the old Lincoln Hall Building, at Ninth and D streets, where the Academy of Music was afterward located.



(From The Post, September 13, 1899.)
Members of the cast of Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," which was played for the first time in America at the National Theater, September 18, 1899. Mr. Lackaye was born in Washington.

The theatrical year 1885 was marked particularly by two events, the death of John McCullough, one of the most popular actors who ever played in Washington, and the loss by fire again of the National Theater. The old playhouse, so often the victim of the flames, was completely destroyed at 1 o'clock on the morning of Friday, February 27. The building was only two stories high in front, with a four-story auditorium in the rear. The upper floor of the E street part was occupied by Miller & Jones as a billiard room, and they also had a restaurant and wine room on the ground floor adjoining the lobby, for in those free and easy days the National was a part of "Rum Row."

Loss Set at $100,000.

The whole city was illuminated by the glare from this conflagration, and The Post's account said that by its light one could see to read a newspaper as far away as the Capitol. The Fire Department could do nothing but try to save the adjacent buildings, principally the Harris House, on the west, which formerly had been known as the Imperial, and later on became the Lawrence, until it was torn down to make room for the Munsey Building.

The loss to Mr. W. W. Rapley was estimated at $100,000, the building having cost $90,000. Lotta, the actress, at one time owned $50,000 of stock in the theater, but was bought out by Mr. Rapley. W. H. Rapley's stove store on the east of the theater and several other small stores were gutted by the flames.

Lester Wallack's Company was playing at the theater at the time of the disaster in Henry Guy Carlton's new play, the sensation of that season, "Victor Durand," which had enjoyed a run of three months at Wallack's Theater, New York. It had scored an immense success on its Washington opening, Monday, February 23. The cast included Miss Eyre, Miss Dillon, Miss Ellira, Mr. Clark, Gotthold, Mr. Denny and Mr. Fred Corbett.

The decay of the once majestic intellect of John McCullough was first detected in Washington in February, 1884, when he made a lamentable failure in "Othello." He had played in this city at least once a year from the time he had become a star, and was universally beloved by the people who had on every occasion testified to their affection and admiration.

John McCullough Dies.

McCullough's complete breakdown quickly followed after many pathetic things had occurred to disclose to his friends the hopelessness of his condition. On June 27, 1885, he was committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and was adjudged insane on July 21. Later he was removed to his home in Philadelphia, and there, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of November 8, 1885, he died of "an affection of the brain caused by blood poisoning." His physician, Dr. Hugo Engel, stated that he was not insane.

McCullough started in life a poor and friendless youth, at one time being a day laborer in the Philadelphia Gas Works. He began his dramatic career as a member of the stock company of the Arch Street Theater. Later he was attached to the company of the Continental Theater, which stood on the site of the later New Central. While supporting Edwin Forrest he attracted the attention of that distinguished actor, and he soon advanced over the heads of old and experienced men into a leading position. He stayed with Forrest for several seasons and played second characters. Among other places, he visited San Francisco, where, at the termination of his engagement, he was urged to make his home. Ralston, the banker, who, like McCullough, was a self-made man, took an interest in him, and through his influence the California Theater was built. The young tragedian found himself in possession of one of the finest houses in the country, with permission to do as he liked, backed up with $1,000,000. McCullough made this theater the home of art.

New National Built.

He produced the plays of Shakespeare with lavish magnificence and the receipts were enormous. His fame grew, and in the midst of it he revisited his old home, at the invitation of Thomas A. Hall, of the Walnut Street Theater. His first appearance as a star in Philadelphia was in "Coriolanus," for which Mr. Hall prepared scenery and costumes which astonished every one with their magnificence. Mr. McCullough's large profits were devoted to paying Mr. Ralston for the California Theater, which he soon owned. Ralston died suddenly in the midst of the crash of his fortunes, leaving his affairs in such a condition that McCullough could not establish his claim to the house, and it was seized for the benefit of Ralston's creditors.

The National quickly rose from its embers, and on October 5, 1885, the New National Theater was dedicated. It was the sixth time that a theater had been opened on this site since the first one had been built. W. W. Rapley was the manager. The new edifice was thoroughly modern and lighted by electricity. It was supplanted in 1922 by the present beautiful National Theater.

On the rising of the curtain Miss Jennie Wheeler read a poem appropriate to the occasion, written by Mr. Edward Crapsey. The play was "Lady Ashley," a romantic drama by Barron and Bates, and Mlle. Rhea was in the title role. There was "standing room only" on this gala evening.

Opera House Opened.

In October, 1896, there was great excitement around the National, when the ghost of McCullough appeared at the prompter's table, on the stage. He wore the garb of Hamlet, and with him was the spirit of Eddie Specht, a call boy. Even before this the ancient watchmen about the building used to swear that McCullough had frequently visited the scene of his triumphs, in the city and the theater he loved, perhaps, above all others. Believe it or not.

At about the time the National was restored Manager Daniel E. Herzog rebuilt the back portion of the old hall on the northeast corner of Ninth and D streets northwest.

He made a new theater out of his Dime Museum, and called it the Ninth Street Opera House. The season opened there, September 7, 1885, with Miss Katherine Rogers in "Claire and the Forge Master." On the same evening there was offered at Ford's the first Washington presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's tuneful opera, "The Mikado."

There were several other outstanding events in the theatrical history of 1885. On January 12 Jessie Bartlett Davis sang at Ford's with the Carleton Opera Company, and two days later the premiere of Howard Carroll's "The American Countess," at the National, was a real society event, for Carroll was very popular in Washington, and the elite of the city, headed by President Arthur, turned out to see his new play. The stars were Mlle. Rhea and George Learock.

Post for Candid Criticism.

Another notable thing was the appearance at Albaugh's on Monday, January 19, of Mme. Adelaide Ristori, in Giacometti's historical play, "Elizabeth, Queen of England." Ristori was supported by Edmund Tearle. President Arthur was there with Mrs. McElroy, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss [illegible]

WASHINGTON HAS CONTRIBUTED MANY ARTISTS TO NATION'S STAGE

CAPITAL VOCALISTS AND ACTORS GAINED WIDE PROMINENCE

Annie Lewis, Lizzie Macnichol, C. B. Hanford, Delia Stacey, Maud Powell Recalled.

PROF. I. W. BISCHOFF WAS NOTABLE MUSICIAN

"Jim the Penman" Netted $3,100 for Actors' Fund on April 18, 1887.

Miss Kitty Sharp, Miss Maurey, Capt. Sharp and Maj. Arthur. This event completely overshadowed at the time the production at the National of David Belasco's "May Blossom" by the Madison Square Company, with Georgia Cayvan in the title role.

It was in 1885 that Belasco was just beginning to obtain his footing in the theatrical world. H. H. Soule, who wrote dramatic criticisms for The Post, spoke of him as being "so far from being a literary man that his conversation has something of a defiance of Lindley Murray."

In an editorial on October 11, 1885, The Post said the time had come for candid and intelligent dramatic criticism in Washington. "We do not intend," it said, "that a gang of barnstormers at one theater and a company of artists at another shall receive exactly the same quality and quantity of mention." Generally, The Post had ample opportunity to praise. Henry Irving returned, Maggie Mitchell was again seen in "Fanchon, the Cricket," and Minnie Maddern had a new play.

Harris Enters Field.

Gus Williams closed a week at Ford's Opera House on Saturday night, January 16, 1886, in "Oh, What a Night," and this was the last offering ever given at this house under the historic name it then bore. Ford's was no more. It remained dark for some little time, while the painters and decorators worked feverishly, and finally, in an advertisement in The Post, Sunday, February 7, the quaint old playhouse where the elite of the city had in the bygone days applauded the leading stars of the world, blossomed out as "Harris' Bijou Theater," under which name it was to remain a shrine of variety and burlesque for another whole generation. There was a new drop curtain and new scenery by John Rettig, of Cincinnati.

The Harris, whose name was now to be associated with the theatrical history of Washington for so long a time that his name was to become a part of the nomenclature of the city, was P. Harris, long a manager of theaters in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville. He was a pioneer in cheap admissions. The prices at the Bijou were 35 and 25 cents.

The renamed theater opened as the Bijou for the first time on Monday, February 15, 1886, with an elaborate production of Dion Boucicault's "The Shaughraun." Mr. Charles Verner appeared in the title role, supported by J. A. Randell, Miss Clara Henderson, and Mrs. Charles Peters. It was a successful launching of another theatrical venture. W. H. Easton was the manager.

Panorama Building Opened.

The week of February 15, 1886, was notable as marking the Washington debut of Rose Coghlan in a new drama by Herman Mervale, called "Our Joan," which had been a great success at Wallack's Theater, New York. Nat C. Goodwin was playing at the same time in "The Skating Rink," and on Saturday evening, February 20, after the performance, he was the guest of honor at a dinner at Chamberlin's given by Stilson Hutchins, when Eugene Field, of the Chicago News, was among the fourteen other guests. The following week Modjeska was at Albaugh's in "Donna Diana," a translation from the Spanish.

Then followed a long period of variety and burlesque, with such singers as pretty Nina Collins, Louise Ray, Maud Caswell, Flora Parker, petite and vivacious soubrette, and W. L. Thornton.

In 1886 as one passed down the east side of Fifteenth street, below Albaugh's, and crossed one of those extensive commons then met with in the heart of the city, he came upon something new in the art, architecture and amusement of the day. This was the Panorama Building, a curious-looking circular structure at Fifteenth street and Ohio avenue. The visitor went up a long covered passage and a winding stairway, and at the top in a single step went back 24 years—before his astonished eye was spread the Battle of Manassas, or second Bull Run.

It was really a remarkable achievement. The picture, which cost $135,000, was most realistic. The first advertisement of it appears in The Post March 4, 1886, so that it was about this time that it opened.

Baltimore Influence Strong.

It was in this year also that a new name, long to be associated with the stage in Washington, first became familiar. Mr. James L. Kernan, of the Monumental Theater, of Baltimore, took over the old Comique, the city's most venerable playhouse, at the corner of Eleventh and C streets northwest, where in the earlier days the Washington theater had stood, and on Monday, September 20, 1886, he opened it as "Kernan's Washington Theater." It became afterward, and was known for many years, as "Kernan's Lyceum." As such it was a shrine of burlesque and variety, patronized by two generations before it was renovated and became, as at present, the President. At the grand opening under Mr. Kernan appeared such stars as Marie Marten, Kelly and Murphy, William McMahon, Frank Bush, Isabella Ward, Florence French, Capitola Forrest and many other celebrated song and dance artists of the day.

Thus once again was the Baltimore influence upon things theatrical in Washington brought to bear.

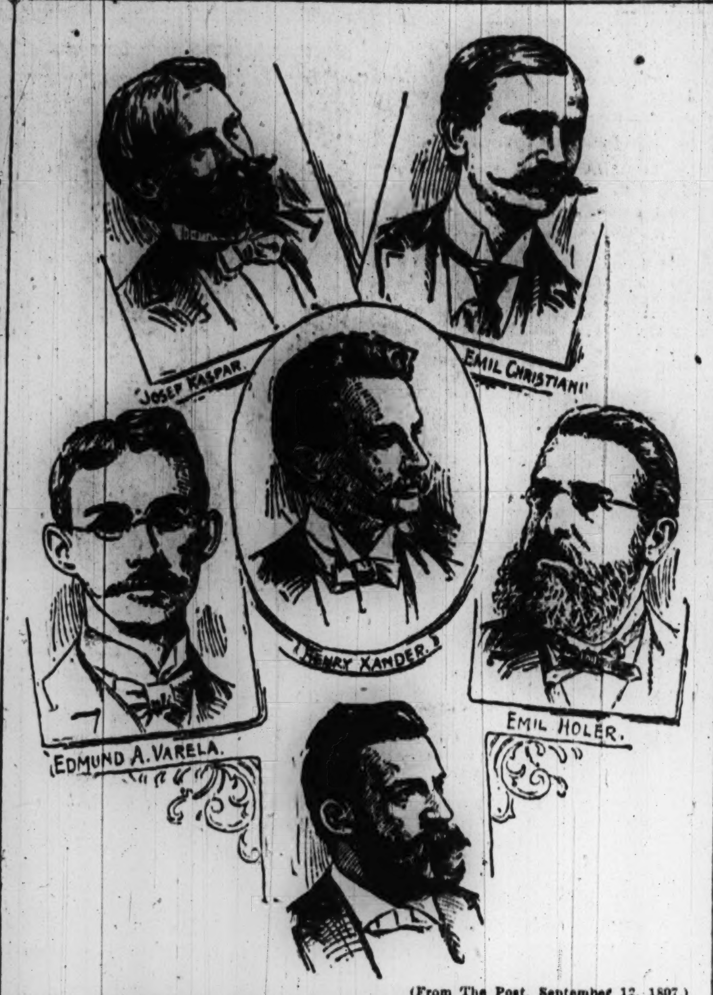
In January, 1886, Clara Morris played at the National in "Camille," supported by Eben Plympton, while John T. Raymond was at Albaugh's in A. W. Pinero's amusing farce-comedy, "The Magistrate," supported by a notable cast which included Sidney Drew, Kate Forsythe, Joseph E. Wheeling and John Vinton.

The following week, January 25, Mary Anderson was at Albaugh's in W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea," while the distinguished comedienne, Rhea, at the same time was at the National in the same play. During this latter engagement Miss Julia A. Wheeler, a Washington girl, appeared as Galatea as an understudy of Miss Rhea.

Boston Symphony Here.

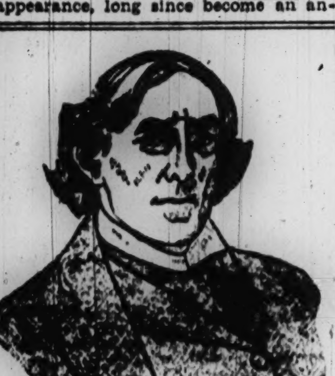
Several other interesting theatrical events occurred during the year 1886, one of which was the premiere at Albaugh's, on April 12, of "The Queen of Hearts," a new opera by John Philip Sousa and Edward M. Taber. The music was light and melodious and soon everyone was singing and whistling "It's Really Too Hard to Tell."

The following day, April 13, at Congregational Church, was given the first concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Gericke. T. Adamowski was the soloist. The following afternoon Mme. Fursch-Madi sang. Washington extended a warm welcome to the distinguished artists from Boston, and their appearance, long since become an annual treat, was one of the notable musical events in the history of the city.



(From The Post, September 12, 1897.)

Directors of early Washington singing societies.



HENRY IRVING.

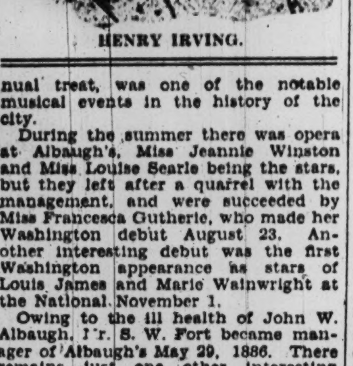
During the summer there was opera at Albaugh's, Miss Jeannie Winston and Miss Louise Searle being the stars, but they left after a quarrel with the management, and were succeeded by Miss Francesca Gutherie, who made her Washington debut August 23. Another interesting debut was the first Washington appearance as stars of Louis James and Marie Wainwright at the National November 1.

Owing to the ill health of John W. Albaugh, Mr. S. W. Fort became manager of Albaugh's May 29, 1886. There remains just one other interesting event in the story of the stage in Washington to be recorded of the year 1886.

Opera House Burns.

At 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning, December 5, Lincoln Hall, at the northeast corner of Ninth and D streets, was destroyed by fire. Herzog's Ninth Street Opera House occupied the upper floors, while in another part of the building was the Spencerian Business College and the residence of its president, Mr. H. C. Spencer.

Daniel E. Herzog had died at his home at Easton, Pa., only a short time before, May 11, 1886, at the age of 42, and the theater was under the management of Joseph K. Strasburger, who lost $15,000 worth of scenery.



MISS ANNIE LEWIS.

tions. They furnish proof also that Washington is behind no other city in a proper judgment of histrionic talent, and that she [illegible]

(From The Post, September 29, 1889.)

MISS ANNIE LEWIS,

a Washington girl, who became a popular actress.

The old Lincoln Hall was built in 1869 by Joseph S. Collins, at a cost of $125,000, largely through the efforts of the Rev. George Hall, who wanted to see a home provided for the Young Men's Christian Association. There was a large hall which was rented for lectures and dramatic offerings, and here the leading orators of the Seventies were heard. Neilson sang there. The Y. M. C. A. could not finance the project and moved out.

The fire burned from 2:30 a. m. until 4:45 the following afternoon.

A new hall on the site was erected in 1888 by a stock company headed by B. U. Keyser, president; E. Morrison, P. M. Hough, A. W. Pratt, J. S. Swormstedt, William Maise and August Burgdorf. It was in the Italian style and cost about $200,000. Appleton P. Clark, jr., was the architect. This is the present "Academy of Music" Building, now the Strand Theater.

"Divine Sarah" Returns.

If 1886 went out in a blaze of flame, 1887 came in in a blaze of glory, for it was rich in the superlative talent which the people of Washington were to enjoy. On Monday, January 3, Lily Langtry returned, at Albaugh's, as Lady Ormond in "A Wife's Peril." The Post noted great improvement in her acting, and said that in the third act "she rose to a vivid manifestation of powerful emotion."

Then came Sarah Bernhardt in her return to Washington, opening at the National on Tuesday evening, March 1, 1887, in her new play, "La Dame Aux Camelias." She also played Fedora and Frou-Frou.

A gala day which still stands out vividly in the theatrical history of Washington is April 18, 1887, when upon the written invitation of President Cleveland, William C. Whitney, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and many other prominent and distinguished citizens, Mr. A. M. Palmer gave a special performance at the National of "Jim, the Penman," for the benefit of the "Actors' Fund," bringing his company over from New York especially for the occasion.

Mr. Palmer at that time shared only with Augustin Daly the high distinction of being preeminent among the theatrical producers of the world. He was the manager of the Madison Square Theater, in New York. The play was the dramatic sensation of the day, while the cast included such celebrated players as William P. Davidge, then, at 73, the dean of the American stage, and Mrs. Agnes Booth.

What was described by Mr. Rapley at the time as "the most brilliant audience" that had ever seen a play at the National assembled on this evening, President Cleveland occupying one of the boxes.

Benefit Nets $3,100.

"The receipts," said The Post, "amounted to the superb sum of $3,100 for the Actors' Fund of America. No such money was ever before realized at any Washington theater at the prices charged last night."

A little later on in the season, at Albaugh's, on Tuesday, May 3, 1887, Henry E. Abbey presented the Grand Italian Opera Company, the occasion being the farewell of Mme. Adelina Patti. She appeared as Violetta in "La Traviata," the piece in which she had made her Washington debut.

It was a splendid triumph for the diva, who responded to a curtain call after the second act, and sang "Home, Sweet Home."

"At the final note," said The Post's dramatic critic the following morning, "there was a scene of wild enthusiasm rarely equaled in Washington." The President and Mrs. Cleveland, the Cabinet, many members of the diplomatic corps, and the beauty, wealth and position of the city, were present to pay tribute to a rare genius.

Pauline Hall! We shall not look upon such legs again! Perhaps there have been ladies of the stage who could fill a pair of silk tights better than Pauline Hall, but if so history has left no record of their names, nor does their image come to mind. She was playing at Albaugh's the week of November 14, 1887, in "Erminie," and as she was at the time suing her husband, Edmund R. White, for divorce on the grounds of desertion, the task of her press agent was rendered exceedingly easy. On the opening night the big theater was packed to the doors.

Mrs. Potter Makes Debut.

On Monday evening, January 30, 1888, society turned out to participate in the Washington debut on the professional stage of Mrs. James Brown Potter—Cora Urquhart Potter, as she then called herself. She appeared at the National as Ines in "Loyal Love," supported by Kyrle Bellew.

The Post's critic was not much impressed by her acting, but devoted more than three-fourths of a column to a discussion of her wondrous beauty and her gorgeous clothes.

On the same evening, at Albaugh's, Robert Downing, the Washington actor, appeared as Spartacus in "The Gladiator," a play which had offered the great Forrest one of his most celebrated parts and in which McCullough gained his greatest fame. The play had now become the property of Mr. Downing. He was neither a Forrest nor a McCullough, but he had a large following in Washington.

If Mrs. Potter had been the greater social sensation in the city where she had often been a guest, the first presentation in Washington of "The Old Homestead," with Denman Thompson, at the National on January 23, 1888, was of more significance. Joshua Whitcomb and Seth Perkins, the latter part played by Walter Lennox, were long familiar figures on the stage, returning with undiminished luster year after year to the delight of thousands.

National Opera Fails.

The same year witnessed the first appearance in Washington of Henry E. Dixie in "Adonis," supported by Miss Ida Bell and Miss Lila Kavanagh, while on February 6, at the National, occurred the Washington debut of Eloi Sylva, with the National Opera Company. Other stars were Emma Juch, William Ludwig and Bertha Pierson.

The company took $20,000 in Washington the first week and played a return engagement, but finally, on February 25, went on the rocks, "swamped in a sea of debts," as The Post reported the disaster. The company was obliged to disband.

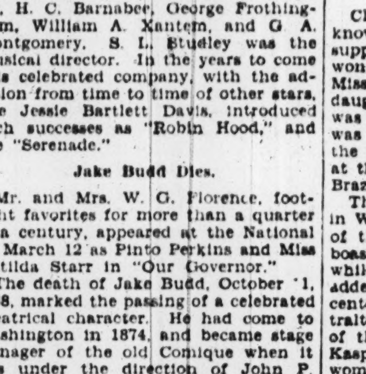
On February 27 there occurred at Albaugh's another of those events which have become a part of the theatrical tradition of the town. This was the first appearance in Washington of that company, which was destined to become famous, "The Bostonians," which had been made up largely of members of the old "Boston Ideal Opera Company." They presented Offenbach's new opera, "The Poachers."

The cast included Miss Marie Stone, Miss Juliette Corden, Miss Camille Muori, Miss Lottie Cruikshank, Miss Agnes Huntington, Tom Karl, W. H. MacDonald, Ricardo Ricci, F. W. Miller, H. C. Barnabee, George Frothingham, William A. Xantem, and G. A. Montgomery. S. L. Studley was the musical director. In the years to come this celebrated company, with the addition from time to time of other stars, like Jessie Bartlett Davis, introduced such successes as "Robin Hood," and the "Serenade."

Jake Budd Dies.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Florence, footlight favorites for more than a quarter of a century, appeared at the National on March 12 as Pinto Perkins and Miss Matilda Starr in "Our Governor."

The death of Jake Budd, October 1, 1888, marked the passing of a celebrated theatrical character. He had come to Washington in 1874, and became stage manager of the old Comique when it was under the direction of John P. Rodgers. He afterwards purchased an interest, and the theater was conducted under the firm name of Budd, O'Neal & Co. This firm gave up the Comique and built the Dime Museum on the south side of D street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, where the Post-office Department now stands, a picture of which is shown in connection with the history of the "Mall Triangle." This they named the Capital Theater. Budd was one of the founders of the Washington Lodge of Elks. In 1888 Kernan's Lyceum, as the Comique was then known, was remodeled, giving it a seating capacity of 2,500.



(From The Post, October 3, 1884.)

JOHN McCULLOUGH.

There are still just a few important events of 1888 to chronicle. Early in the year, on January 9, Mrs. Langtry returned to Washington, appearing at Albaugh's in "As in a Looking Glass," and supported by Maurice Barrymore.

On Monday evening, November 5, Miss Julia Marlowe made her Washington debut at the National as Parthenia, in "Ingomar," and received a cordial welcome from one of those typical audiences of old-time Washington, made up of the social and official sets, which gave to a theater an atmosphere unknown in any other city.

Washingtonians on Stage.

"It was," said The Post, "a success, pure and unequivocal. She was called before the curtain and given an indorsement unmistakable in its meaning." From that day to this she has been a favorite star in this city.

A few days later occurred another important Washington debut, when, on November 20, Jane Hading made her first appearance here as Claire, in "Le Maitre des Forges." It was the Coquelin-Hading company of the Comedie Francais. The great Coquelin appeared as Mascarille.

There was at this period much local talent in Washington, but it is impossible, of course, to do full justice to all the young men and women given by it to the stage. Among them was Lizzie Macnichol, a beautiful and talented Washington girl. She made her first bow to the public at Emilio Agramonte's seventeenth annual concert in New York, April 12, 1887, and was a pronounced success. She had been a pupil of Dr. E. S. Kimball. Her voice was a pure contralto, of unusual range and power. Her stage presence was attractive, her charm undeniable. She made her professional debut in opera Friday evening, June 1, 1888, at the North Broad Street Opera House in Philadelphia, where she sang the role of Lazarillo in "Maritana." She was hailed as a valuable addition to the new American Opera Company. Miss Macnichol, in 1889, was engaged as prima contralto of the Emma Juch Grand Opera Company, when she sang with such stars as Juch, Ludwig and Vetta.

Vocal Talent Abundant.

Charles B. Hanford, another well-known Washington actor, played in support of Booth and Modjeska, and won distinction on his own account. Miss Delia Stacey, a Washington girl, daughter of Col. Stacey, of the Army, was a prominent actress, and in 1889 was the understudy for Fannie Rice in the Casino Company. She made a hit at the Casino in 1890 as Rosa in "The Brazilian."

There was, indeed, no lack of talent in Washington as the new Renaissance of the Nineties approached. The city boasted a number of singers, who, while not on the professional stage, added to its reputation as a musical center. Mrs. J. F. Oyster was the contralto of the quartet of the Church of the Epiphany. Mrs. Annie Roemer Kaspar, the wife of Prof. Kaspar, a woman of great charm and beauty, who had been born in Germany and educated in Baltimore, was the soprano at St. Andrew's in the later Eighties, while Mrs. Clara Baker Smith was the soprano at St. Dominic's. She had a voice that had been highly cultivated. At this time Mrs. F. A. Nute was the soprano at Epiphany. Like so many local singers she had been a pupil of Prof. I. W. Bischoff.

Dr. Bischoff, who was born in Chicago in 1849 of German parents, came to Washington in 1875 to become organist of the Congregational Church, for fifteen years the music hall of Washington, and for many years he was an important factor in the musical life of Washington, the teacher of a long line of noted singers. He was totally blind.

Sousa's Operas Successful.

Miss Nellie Wilson enjoyed the distinction of being at this time the youngest quartet soprano in the city. She was the daughter of Mr. Jesse B. Wilson, one of a large family of musicians. Miss Annie Louise Powell, contralto in the late Eighties at St. Andrew's Church, was the widow of Lieut. Joseph Powell, of the Army. She was a pupil of Samuel Carusi, and later studied with Prof. Bischoff, in Washington, Agramonte, in New York, and Lamperti, in Dresden. She was also a composer. Another well-known singer of this period was Miss Annie Carter, the soprano at St. Joseph's Church.

Mrs. Bessie Tyree, the wife of Dr. Joseph S. Tyree, was a graduate from Washington amateur theatricals to the professional stage under Daniel Frohman. Miss Kittie Thompson, another Washington singer, was in the early Nineties preparing herself for the operatic stage. Miss Cora M. Boyd was the leading soprano at the Congregational Church.

Among the Washington composers, John Philip Sousa was the most distinguished and successful. He had been a pupil of John Esputa. His early operas included "Katherine," "The Smugglers," one of the "hits" of 1885; "Desiree," "Queen of Hearts" and "The Wolf," written in 1889 and bought by Francis Wilson. Mr. Sousa's greatest success perhaps was "El Capitan," which he wrote for DeWolf Hopper and was a pronounced "hit."

Prof. Bischoff was a composer as well as a teacher, and some of his songs, such as "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Good Night, Sweet Dreams" and "Sleep, My Pretty One," were very popular. Other well-known musicians and composers were Henry Xander, Paul Miersch, Hubbard (Hub) Smith, author of a hundred popular songs, including the music of "Listen to My Tale of Woe," the pathetic story of Johnny Jones and his sister Sue; Ernest Lent, Dr. E. S. Kimball, teacher and composer; Stephen H. Jecke, for many years organist of Christ Church, Georgetown; Ernst Szemelenyi, William A. Waldecker, Frederick M. Lillibridge and Anton Gloetzner, the last named, of the classical school, a composer and teacher of the piano.

Early Musical Life.

There were numerous centers of musical life in the city, among them Der Washington Saengerbund, which was organized April 20, 1851, and which exerted for many years thereafter a transcendent influence. The oldest German society in the District of Columbia, Charles Walter was its first musical director. Thirteen years after its founding it was reorganized with John A. Meiners as president. Later on, when Louis Waldecker became president, it was elevated to the very van of German singing societies in the country. Other presidents of the society included Herman Kahlert, A. Hart, Louis Brodhag, Ernst Schmidt, Paul Schultze and Frank Claudy.

Another well-known institution in the early musical life of the city was the Georgetown Amateur Orchestra. Joseph Kasper succeeded Ernest Lent as director in 1886. The Washington of half a century ago enjoyed a distinction all its own. There was a great concert of local talent at Congregational Church, February 20, 1885.

Organized in the early Eighties, the Apollo Glee Club had a brief, but brilliant existence. It passed away in 1885. Among its chief achievements was the bringing out of Mr. John H. Kaiser as a barytone singer and Mr. J. P. Lawrence as a promising pianist. There was also at this time the Philharmonic Society, which did not long endure, and in its place came the Franz Art Club, the Choral Society, the St. Cecilia Quartet, the Ideal Quartet and other musical societies.

Many of the amateurs thus reared in the musical atmosphere of Washington were claimed by domesticity, but many others won distinction on the professional stage. Miss Annie Lippincott, of Washington, made her professional debut at Trieste, April 22, 1885, as Annette, in the opera "Crispino a la Comore." She was the daughter of the Mrs. Lippincott who was better known under her pen name, Grace Greenwood.

Upper left—E. S. Willard in 1893 (photo by W. M. Morrison). Center—Della Fox in 1895 (photo by Morrison). Upper right—Nat C. Goodwin in 1896 (photo by Falk). Lower right—Marie Tempest, as she appeared in "The Fencing Master" in 1892 (photo by Sarony).

MAGGIE MITCHELL.

Maud Powell Makes Debut.

Miss Mary Johnston, daughter of Judge S. W. Johnston, of Washington, and a protege of Patti, made her debut in concert in Paris in 1885. Her stage name was Marie Decca. She scored a triumph in Europe in 1886.

A notable debut was that of Miss Maud Powell, of Washington, afterward the world-famous violinist, which occurred at Universalist Church, December 2, 1886. Prof. Anton Gloetzner was her accompanist. She won instant recognition as a true artist, a reputation later on universally acknowledged.

In the winter of 1886 there were musical offerings by the Richard Wagner Society and the Germania Maennerchor, under the direction of Prof. Mori; and the Choral Society outlined one of its most ambitious programs. Prof. Bernays was leader of the Washington Symphony Orchestra, of which Maj. J. W. Powell was president and William H. Hillyer, treasurer.

The Washington Amateur Opera Company was originally organized to assist in the building of St. Aloysius' Church, and appeared in public the first time Wednesday evening, February 9, 1887, when it presented the "Mikado." Among the leading spirits in it were Fred Brackett, Dr. Frank T. Howe, J. C. Rock and John Philip Sousa. A prominent local amateur singer was Frank Baxter, who, early in 1887, signed a contract with the Boston Ideals to sing Lionel, in "Martha" and Nemorino in "The Elixir of Life." John O. Pugh was a prominent Washington singer, active in every musical entertainment given for years. He became a member of Albaugh's Opera Company. He died July 30, 1887.

Henry Xander made his debut as a pianist before a fashionable audience at Congregational Church, November 28, 1887, and created a most favorable impression. The orchestra of the Conservatory of Music, under Prof. Bernays, played the accompaniments. Mr. Sousa conducted one of the numbers, his own "Coquette," and Miss Macnichol sang.

Professional Stage Profits.

Miss Helen McCarteey, another Washington girl, who had been the soprano at St. Matthew's, and was prominent in amateur theatricals, was also claimed by the professional stage, and became a member of McCauley's Opera Comique Company in New York, and played often in her home city.

Miss Alice Wakefield, a prominent society girl, made her professional debut at Albaugh's, May 7, 1886, in "Engaged." Miss Erna Rodenstein, another well-known Washington singer, made her debut in New York in 1888. Miss Jeanette Halford, another Washington girl, made her debut at Prof. J. S. Black's annual concert at Indianapolis, in October, 1889.

A well-known society was the Footlights Dramatic Club, organized in 1890, some the members being Misses H. E. O'Brien, Elizabeth Eager, Maggie Reed, Minnie Hogan, Jennie Feeney, Nellie Hawkshaw, Kate Needham, Mary T. Lloyd, Fay Calvert and Messrs. J. J. Weed, Ben H. Dorsey, Thomas Humphrey, Fred G. Calvert and George C. Bronson. A distinguished musician was Miss Addie Prosperi, the brilliant organist at St. Augustine's Church. She was married February 26, 1885, to Thomas W. Cridler, who afterward became Assistant Secretary of State.

One can not fail to mention among the Washington artists who have adorned the professional stage Miss Annie Lewis, a product of the local public schools.

She made her first appearance before an audience in 1874, in a recitation when 3½ years old, the occasion being an entertainment given at the little Lutheran church then situated on First street southeast. From that time until 1881 she recited at almost all the charitable and church entertainments given in the city. In 1880 she played her first part in a juvenile performance, singing Josephine in "Pinafore." Soon after, in the same year, she played Jack in "Jack the Giant Killer" at the National Theater, and her next appearance was as Mabel in the "Pirates of Penzance." Both the latter pieces were produced under the direction of Prof. Sheldon, of this city. In 1881 Miss Lewis went to New York to study her chosen profession, returning in 1884. She then went on a tour through the South with a juvenile opera company of this city.

Tour Covers States.

Her professional debut was made August 6, 1886, in "A Little Trump," a three-act musical comedy written expressly for her. Her tour, which was in every way successful, extended through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, her season closing at Cleveland in February, 1886. The following week she joined Estelle Clayton's company and played Picot in "Lavette." Through the season of 1886-1887 Miss Lewis played the leading soubrette part in the Shamus O'Brien company and left that company to play Dorothy in the Murray and Murphy Irish Visitors company, under the management of J. M. Hill, the engagement lasting eight weeks at the Union Square Theater, New York. From August, 1887, to June, 1889, she played the soubrette parts with the Roland Reed company, her tour extending all over the United States.

In September, 1889, Miss Lewis played Pansy Weed, the leading part in "Later On," at the National Theater with Hallam and Hart.

Herndon Morsell, another Washington singer, played the part of Ralph Rodney in the "Red Hussar," in which Marie Tempest starred as Kitty Carroll, at Albaugh's the week of November 20, 1890. Frank Pearson, also of Washington, sang the role of Marcel in "Les Huguenots" at the Grand Opera House, Philadelphia, August 18, 1890, and scored a hit.

The last year of the Eighties witnessed the dedication on Friday evening, December 20, of the new Lincoln Music Hall, at Ninth and D streets, the first concert being for the aid of the Children's Hospital. Washington had long needed such a hall. The occasion was made notable by the first appearance before a Washington audience of Mr. Nikisch, then the new conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. On this occasion the National Conservatory of Music, of which Miss Jeanette M. Thurber was the founder, was presented in a most favorable light.

City Gasps at Costumes.

Mr. Manoury, one of the orchestra's soloists, made his American debut that evening. Of the other stars, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Joseffy and Miss Margulies were no strangers to Washington. There was a brilliant audience at this opening.

In the week of January 6, 1890, Mr. Henry E. Dixie presented at the new hall the Boston Ideal Company in grand opera, the artists including Mme. Pauline L'Allemand, Emma Romeldi, Helen Von Doenhoff, Bella Tomlins, Chevalier Scovel, Charles O. Bassett, Signor Miranda and others. The orchestra was under the direction of Signor Tomasi.

Meanwhile, at Albaugh's, on April 1, 1889, Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew appeared in an extravaganza, "Antony and Cleopatra," the feminine star's costumes revealing her exquisite figure in a way to make Washington gasp—and blush! We did not then know as much about anatomy as modern styles for the demure have since taught us.

The same year—November 18, 1889—occurred the appearance in Washington, at the National, of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, the celebrated English stars, in "A Scrap of Paper." Miss Violet Vanbrugh was a member of the cast.

"The Rivals" Shown.

At this theater, on December 9, 1889, the offering was Sheridan's "The Rivals," with Joseph Jefferson as Bob Acres, Mr. Florence as Sir Lucius, Mrs. Drew as Mrs. Malaprop and Viola Allen as Lydia Languish. It was a great cast, but Washington was to applaud, later on, a better one.

On March 26, 1890, the first American composers' concert was given at Lincoln Hall, under the auspices of the National Conservatory of Music, and on May 1, at the same place, the Washington Choral Society presented Dudley Buck's "Light of Asia," assisted by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

On June 14, of that year, Hub Smith's comedy, "Paradise Flats," was offered at the National for the benefit of the Columbia Athletic Club.

December 28, 1890, The Post announced that Mr. W. H. Rapley, of the National Theater, had leased Lincoln Hall, and on Monday evening, March 9, 1891, he formally opened it under the new name, Academy of Music, presenting Lydia Thompson, in the musical farce-comedy, "The Dazzler." It reopened September 14, of the same year, with Barney Fagen, in "The High Roller."

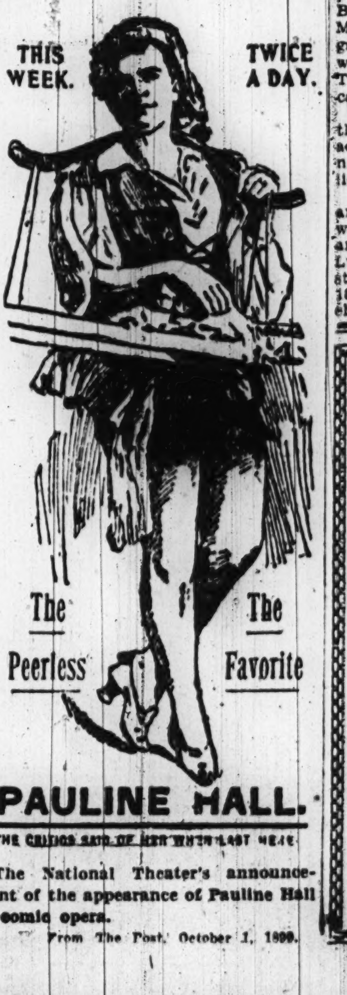
On January 19, 1891, Elsie Leslie, the long-legged child wonder, took the city by storm, when she appeared at the National in the dramatization of Mark Twain's fantastic story, "The Prince and the Pauper." On March 16 Sarah Bernhardt opened a week's engagement at Albaugh's, and at the same time Margaret Mather was at the National. On Monday, April 13, "The U. S. Mail," a farce-comedy, by Hobart Brooks and Max Ihmsen, two newspaper correspondents, was presented at Albaugh's, with Miss Georgia Parker.

Concert by Sousa's Band.

The migration of the theater industry to F street, which has since become a veritable Rialto, began in 1888, when on April 2, W. G. Metzerott & Co., then on Pennsylvania avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets, began the construction at 1110 F street of a four-story iron front building, with a frontage of 27 feet on F street, and an L on Twelfth street of 100 feet. This was Metzerott's Music Hall, at the time the largest south of New York, built at a somewhat later date.

Early in 1892 the partially completed building was wrecked by a savage storm, and when the new hall was erected later on some of the original walls had to be taken down as far as the foundation. The building was finally con-

One of the most venerable relics in Washington. The west wall of the old Canterbury Hall, south side of Louisiana avenue, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets northwest, which was swept by fire on the morning of July 23, 1869. The site, which has not been built on since, was occupied originally by the old jail, a two-story brick structure abandoned in 1808. A theater, first known as the American Theater, was built there in 1821. In 1841 the inaugural ball of William Henry Harrison was held there.


THIS WEEK.
TWICE A DAY.
The Peerless
The Favorite
PAULINE HALL.
THE CRITICS SAID OF HER WHEN LAST HERE

The National Theater's announcement of the appearance of Pauline Hall in comic opera.

From The Post, October 1, 1899.

NATIONAL THEATER

The only theater in Washington offering exclusively American and foreign stars of the first rank.

STAGE HAD SHOCKING SCENES AND LINES 'WAY BACK IN NINETIES

THEATER MIGRATION TO F STREET BEGAN AS EARLY AS 1888

In 1892, Capital Began to Take Rank for Showing of Premieres.

MRS. CARTER WON FAME IN "HEART OF MARYLAND"

Eleonora Duse Chose Washington for Her American Debut in 1896.

pleted, and was dedicated October 27, 1892, the occasion being the first concert given in Washington by John Philip Sousa's newly organized band, which has since become one of the most famous institutions of the kind in the world.

It was in 1892 that Washington first began to take serious rank as the leading city of the country for theatrical premieres, the discriminating taste of the people, their loyal support of the stage, and their wealth and culture, producing a combination of qualities exactly suited to the most desirable "first night" atmosphere.

Early in the year Sarah Bernhardt, in a special car, and with a retinue of servants, and accompanied by a huge St. Bernard dog, arrived at the Arlington Hotel. She played at Albaugh's for four nights and one matinee, in "Leah," opening Wednesday evening, January 13. She received that ovation to which her superlative genius entitled her.

Mrs. Carter Appears.

On April 4, David Belasco, who later adopted what was virtually the settled policy of holding his premieres in Washington, presented at the Academy of Music a musical play, "Miss Helyett," which he had adapted from the French of Maxime Boucheron. The performance is chiefly worthy of remembrance for the leading part taken in it by Louise Leslie Carter. But at that time this superb titian-haired actress, whom Belasco was to raise to the dizzy heights of stardom, was not even featured by name in the newspaper advertisements of the piece.

The same year, Mrs. Carter presented the same piece at the National, December 26, 1892, and Lottie Collins, who had kicked her beauteous way into immortality in London, made her maiden salaams in Washington, in the second act of the play. She sang that frisky melody that had already echoed around the world, and brought her undying fame—"Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."

There has been no popular song since then that has had the vogue enjoyed by Lottie Collins' tuneful, and, as it was often perverted in the cheap variety houses, indecent masterpiece. As they used to sing about the song itself, in another song:

"Shakespeare he wrote many a play,
But he never saw the day,
When he could write Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."

Lottie's Lyric Shocks.

One of the verses of Lottie's celebrated lyric, which was regarded in the "Rainy-Daisy" Nineties as singularly immodest in its reference to the unmentionables of feminine wearing apparel, and the nether limbs of ladies, would scarcely have any point today, when "underwear" has passed out of sartorial nomenclature, and the comparative nobility of flappers' legs is a matter of which the passer-by may judge at any time for himself without troubling much to look. The occasional coarse indecency of the Nineties, if, indeed, it was not merely self-conscious prudery, has become the commonplace of the present generation.

And yet the song was regarded in the Nineties as being so immoral that a pure girl hearing a boy whistling it two blocks down the street would rush into the house and hide her head in the what-not.

A notable premiere of 1892 was the first presentation on any stage, on December 19, at the National, of Paul M. Potter's new play, "The Duchess," by the English actress, Helen Barry, and her company, under the management of A. M. Palmer. It was witnessed by what has come to be a typical Washington first-night audience, made up largely of the social and official leaders of the city.

On January 16, 1893, at the National, occurred the premiere of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," by Belasco and Fyles, and on October 2, of the same year, Marie Jansen made her Washington debut as a star at Albaugh's in "Delmonico's at 6."

Opera House Improved.

Then followed three very rich and epochal years. Washington had by now outgrown the theaters it already possessed, and although Albaugh's had given greatly needed facilities the city still required another playhouse. John W. Albaugh contemplated the erection of a new opera house on H street, near Thirteenth, but the idea was abandoned.

On January 17, 1894, Edward H. Allen succeeded Mr. Albaugh as the lessee of the Grand Opera House, Mr. Albaugh removing for a time to New York. In March of the same year Mr. Allen gave the theater what it had so sadly lacked, an Avenue entrance, when the present long lobby was cut through the Regent Hotel, as it was at that time. It was a very considerable improvement.

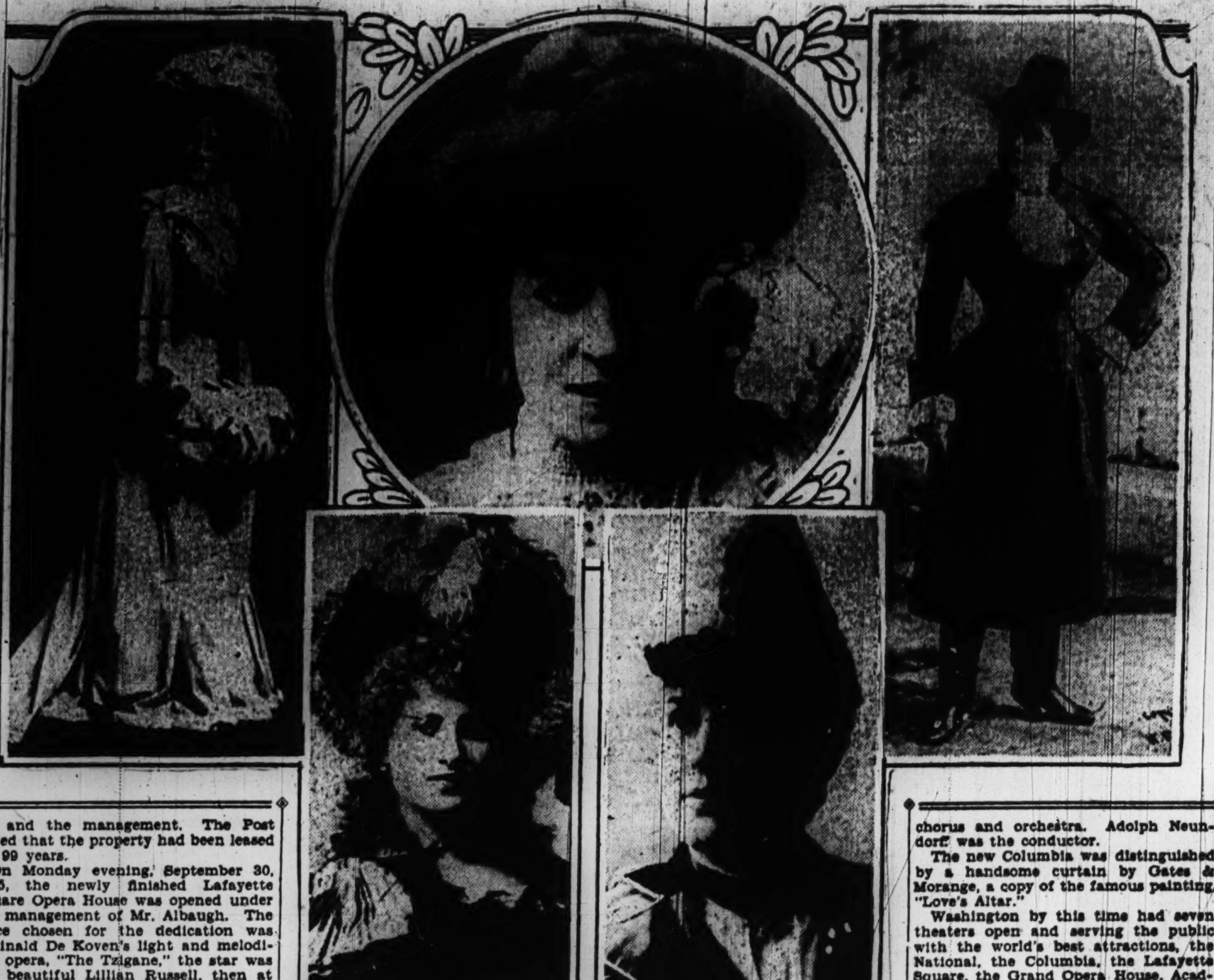
Just before this was done Henry Irving and Ellen Terry appeared at the theater, the week of February 12, and on February 26 Lillian Russell was at the National in "The Princess Nicotine," supported by her husband, Sig Perugini. Another notable event was the "farewell performance" in Washington of Mme. Adelina Patti, which occurred on the evening of March 13, 1894, at Convention Hall.

The following day, March 14, John T. Ford, whose name is linked with so much that is important in the theatrical history of Washington, died at his home in Baltimore, at the age of 65. His name will always be associated with three of our theaters, one of them the opera house in which Lincoln was assassinated.

New Theater Built.

At the beginning of the theatrical year 1894-95, on October 29, Marie Jansen returned to Albaugh's in "Miss Dynamite," and on December 3, of the same year, and at the same theater, occurred the Washington debut of Olga Nethersole in "Camille." Della Fox was at the National that week in her famous play, "The Little Trooper."

On December 29, 1894, The Post announced that permit had been issued to Paul and Connor for the erection of a new playhouse on the site of the old Blaine mansion—the Seward mansion, and the Washington Club of an earlier day—to be known as the Lafayette Square Opera House, and to be "the handsomest theater in the world."



Left to right, upper—Miss Edna May, as she appeared in "The Belle of New York" (photo by P. S. Ryder). Mrs. Leslie Carter in 1898 (photo by Aime Dupont). Pauline Hall in 1895 (photo by W. M. Morrison). Lower—Lottie Collins in 1893 (photo by Morrison). Lillian Russell in 1890 (photo by Falk).

John W. Albaugh accepted an interest and the management. The Post stated that the property had been leased for 99 years.

On Monday evening, September 30, 1895, the newly finished Lafayette Square Opera House was opened under the management of Mr. Albaugh. The piece chosen for the dedication was Reginald De Koven's light and melodious opera, "The Tzigane," the star was the beautiful Lillian Russell, then at the height of her pulchritudinous and dramatic fame. There was the usual scintillating audience which was fully commensurate with so important an event. The theater was indeed magnificent for the Washington of that day, as it still is, and the drop curtain, a copy of the original oil painting "Les Vainqueres de Salamine," by Cormon, was the first really artistic one Washington had ever seen.

Famed Play Opens.

There was still to be one other important theatrical event to make complete the record of 1895—on Wednesday evening, October 9, David Belasco's play, which has since become famous, "The Heart of Maryland," was presented at Albaugh's Grand Opera House for the first time on any stage. It was on this occasion that Mrs. Leslie Carter—as she was then known—sprang into the fame of stardom as Maryland Calvert. Maurice Barrymore played the part of Alan Kendrick, and others in the cast were Edward J. Morgan, afterwards, like Barrymore, to become a star himself; Frank Mordaunt, Miss Helen Tracy, and Miss Georgia Busby. Mr. Belasco was called before the curtain and given an ovation, upon an event which has gone down in local history as one of the notable premieres in the story of the stage in Washington.

Splendid indeed was the talent which Washington people enjoyed in the following year. There was, first of all, at Albaugh's England's outstanding dramatic genius, Sir Henry Irving, accompanied as before by Ellen Terry, for whom no adequate adjective was ever invented. They appeared January 13, 1896, scoring an artistic and social success. Across the street, at the National, at the same time, was George Edwardes' "The Shop Girl," from the Gaiety Theater, London.

On January 20, at Metzerott's, occurred the Washington debut of Yvette Guilbert, the Parisian sensation of the day. Who can not now recall the songs she sang then is indeed unfortunate in having so poorly stored a memory. "Linger Longer Lou," and Felix McGlennon's grizette sketch, "And Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back," became "all the rage."

Advent of Vaudeville.

At this time, in 1896, variety was going out, and vaudeville, as we know it today, was coming in. Soon Washington was to have its own vaudeville house, but Albaugh's—or Allen's Grand Opera House—was to pass through a transition stage before it became dedicated to vaudeville. In 1896 the Washington Light Infantry leased its theater building at Fifteenth and E, including the new Avenue entrance, to a company headed by James L. Kernan, of Baltimore, who was president. George W. Rife was secretary and treasurer. The lease was for eight years at $15,000 per annum. This change inaugurated a new policy at this house, cheaper prices, and melodrama. Came then the age of thrillers.

It was at this time, also, that everything began to be "fin-de-siecle," and, of course, the stage felt the influence of the revival, so to speak, which heralded from Paris the advent of the new century. It was a warm, colorful and vibrant period. Washington was splendid in that era.

When the immortal Eleonora Duse, who stands to this day with Bernhardt and Terry as one of the three supreme female dramatic artists the world has ever known, came to the United States, she chose to make her American debut, not in New York, but in Washington.

And so her first introduction to an American audience was upon the stage of Lafayette Square Opera House, on Monday evening, February 17, 1896, when she appeared under the management of H. C. Miner and Joseph Brooks in "Camille," in Italian. The Post devoted two columns to a criticism of her art. One of the most noteworthy audiences in the history of the city welcomed and applauded her. She also played, on February 19, "Magda," on February 20, "Lacondiera," and on February 22, "The Wife of Claude."

Washington also witnessed the same week, for the first time, that gorgeous spectacle, "Hanlon's Superba."

Metropolitan Entertains.

A short time after occurred another notable event in the dramatic and musical life of the city, when, beginning on Thursday evening, March 5, 1896, the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York, gave the second series of brilliant performances at Albaugh's Grand Opera House. It had entertained Washington before the previous year. Manager Allen arranged for four performances, with Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau.

It was on the opening evening that Mme. Calve in "Carmen," before a distinguished audience which included the President and Mrs. Cleveland, sang in Washington for the first time. Sophie Traubmann was the Micaela, while M. Lubert took the part of Don Jose. Many society leaders, and almost the whole Diplomatic Corps, were present, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, at an appropriate moment, threw a huge bouquet of violets to Calve.

The following evening, March 6, "Romeo and Juliette" was sung, with Melba, Ed de Reszke, M. Plancon, and Jean de Reszke. The Saturday matinee witnessed a magnificent performance of Verdi's "Aida," with Mme. Lillian Nordica in the title role; Brema, Giuseppe Kaschmann, and others, while on Saturday night the bill was "Falstaff," with Victor Maurel, Frances Saville, Campanari, and other stars. Signor Bevignani led the magnificent Metropolitan orchestra.

The following week, at the same playhouse, Sarah Bernhardt played in repertoire. It was about at this time, also, in the lighter field, that Frank Daniels, at the apex of his fame as a comedian, appeared at the National as Kibosh, in Victor Herbert's immense success, "The Wizard of the Nile," with the beautiful Helen Redmond, Dorothy Morton and Claudia Carlstedt. Who has forgotten that witching melody of old Egypt.—

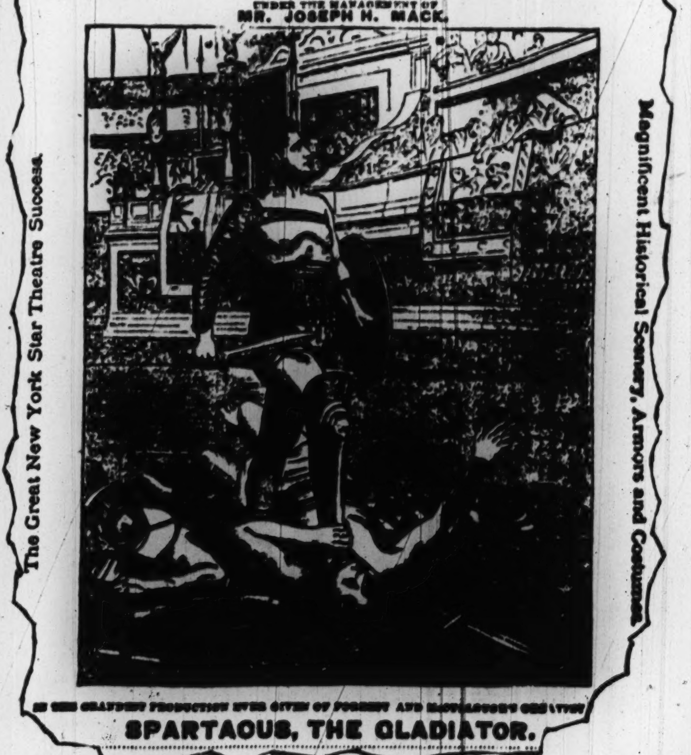
"Star light, star bright,
Very first star I've seen tonight,
Tell me, tell me, all I want to know,
Does the girl that I adore,
Love me less, or love me more?
Star light, star bright, tell me this I pray."

Much is boasted now and then of all-star casts, but can the stage today equal some of the records of 30 years ago? It is to be doubted that the Washingtonian of this era enjoys such repasts of artistry as did his sires.

On April 2, 1896, at the Lafayette Square Opera House, there was a splendid presentation of "The Rivals," with Joseph Jefferson as Bob Acres. William H. Crane played Sir Anthony Absolute, and Nat C. Goodwin, Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Robert Taber was Capt. Absolute, Francis Wilson was David, and Joseph Holland Falkland. Mrs. John Drew played with splendid genius the immortal Mrs. Malaprop. Fanny Rice was Lucy, and last of all, but not least, was Julia Marlowe Taber as Lydia Languish. Could the American stage today assemble a cast like that? It could not.

Seven Houses Flourish.

Early in June, 1896, work was begun on the remodeling of Metzerott's Music Hall, and on Monday, November 9, it was dedicated as the Columbia Theater by H. Grau's Metropolitan English Opera Co., when "Il Trovatore" was presented before a fashionable audience. Leonora was sung by Georgine Von Januschowsky, and Azucena by Lizzie Macnichol, the Washington singer, whose husband was the late Frank Vetta. Others in the cast included Helen Howe and William Mertens. There was the complete New York chorus and orchestra. Adolph Neundorf was the conductor.



WEDNESDAY AND [illegible]
America's Brilliant Young Tragedian,
ROB'T DOWNING.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH H. MACK.
The Great New York Star Theatre Success.
Magnificent Historical Scenery, Armors and Costumes.
IN THE GRANDEST PRODUCTION EVER GIVEN OF FORREST AND MACCULLOUGH'S GREATEST
SPARTACUS, THE GLADIATOR.

A favorite Washington actor appears at Albaugh's, January 30, 1888.

The new Columbia was distinguished by a handsome curtain by Gates & Morange, a copy of the famous painting, "Love's Altar."

Washington by this time had seven theaters open and serving the public with the world's best attractions, the National, the Columbia, the Lafayette Square, the Grand Opera House, Academy of Music, the Bijou and Kernan's Lyceum.

There was one interesting theatrical event which belongs to the year 1896. On September 25 there was a matinee benefit performance at the Academy of Music for Annie Lewis, the popular Washington actress, whose health was shattered and whose brilliant career was now almost at an end.

Miss Lewis died at her home in Chevy Chase on October 5. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lewis. As a girl she was the youngest member of Washington's famous nursery of stage talent, the old Lawrence Barrett Dramatic Club, which gave to the drama such players as Charles B. Hanford, Wilton Lackaye and Tim Murphy, all of whom have contributed to the glory of their home city.

Washington Stars Recalled.

In such company Miss Lewis quickly developed, and going to the professional stage, became one of the most famous dancing and singing soubrettes of her day. Her songs were sung all over the country. She never married.

In addition to these stars Washington recalls with pride that she gave the beautiful Billie Burke to the stage. In 1896 Ethel Kate Sprague, daughter of Kate Chase Sprague, went on the stage. Her secret marriage at San Francisco on June 20 of that year to Frank Donaldson was one of the social sensations of the period. She appeared many times at local theaters.

Another Washington girl claimed by the stage was the beautiful Irene Bentley, wife of J. T. Sothoron.

The celebrated Washington beauty of the Eighties and Nineties was the dashing Betty Ordway, talented daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Albert Ordway. She made her debut upon the professional stage, under the name of Bettina Gerard, at the Columbia Theater, Chicago, on the evening of January 7, 1889, as Felisa, the prima donna part in the comic opera, "The King's Fool." She scored a brilliant success. In 1892 she went from light opera to melodrama, and appeared on October 17 of that year, at the Academy of Music, as Miss Lisle, in "Dartmoor." She was perhaps as exquisitely lovely a girl as Washington has ever given to the stage, the darling of society, the toast of the ardent beaux of the day who felt honored to drink her health in champagne from her own dainty slipper.

Maude Adams a Star.

One of the most important premieres in Washington theatrical history occurred at the Lafayette Square Opera House on the evening of Monday, September 13, 1897, when Miss Maude Adams started on that stellar career, which has brought her world-wide fame, as Lady Babbie, in the first American production of J. M. Barrie's masterpiece, "The Little Minister." The production was by Mr. Charles Frohman, and the star was supported by Robert Edeson and Guy Standing.

Four outstanding premieres took place in Washington in 1898, the first being that of Ian MacLaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," then the literary rage as a novel, which occurred at the Lafayette on the evening of March 28. J. H. Stoddart appeared as Lachlan Campbell and Marie Burroughs as Kate Carnegie.

What a stir was caused by the premiere—first time on any stage—of Hall Caine's "The Christian," with the lovely Viola Allen as Glory Quayle and Edward Morgan as John Storm. This notable event packed the National to the doors on the evening of September 26, 1898. The stars scored a triumph.

"The Christian" was perhaps the most widely-read novel of the day. A "best seller," it was devoured by millions, and impressionable girls went wild over it. Hall Caine came to Washington for the first time to witness the production.

The Premiere of "Zaza."

A few days later, on Monday, October 3, Charles Frohman gave an initial production to "On And Off," an adaptation from the French. On this occasion, which took place at the Lafayette, his newly-organized "Madison Square Comedy Company" made its maiden bow. The cast included Fitz Williams, Katherine Florence, Sam Reed and the beautiful Amelia Bingham. James Kearney and his wife, Anita Roth, both Washingtonians, were in the cast.

The fourth premiere was a "knockout." David Belasco enormously enhanced his reputation as a producer, when on the evening of Monday, December 26, 1898, on the stage of the Lafayette, he presented Mrs. Leslie Carter in the first American production of "Zaza."

A change in amusements in Washington was impending. On November 22, 1898, the Grand Opera House was sold at auction for $106,000. It had cost $190,000. The property passed from the possession of the Washington Light Infantry, into the hands of a syndicate, represented by Edward M. Gates, well-known theatrical man of New York.

Modern vaudeville, as we know it today, under Koster & Bial, Keith, Proctor, and Hammerstein, had been the rage in New York for several seasons. It made its first appearance in Washington on Monday, January 16, 1899, at the Grand Opera House. Women and children, who had not been patrons of the old variety houses, now flocked to the new place of amusement opened for them.

Washington's First Vaudeville.

The "headliners" were Camilla Urso, Marshall P. Wilder, Rosaire, some Oriental acrobats, and other stars of the day. The price of admission ranged from 25 cents to $1; matinees, 25 and 50 cents. The managers were Burke and Chase. Here were new names appearing for the first time in the theatrical story of Washington.

Mr. Burke attended to the booking in New York. Mr. P. B. Chase, as manager of the theater whose name he changed to "Chase's," was for years thereafter an important factor in the theatrical business of the city. On November 20, 1899, moving pictures by the "Biograph" became a vaudeville feature in Washington for the first time, at his theater.

In this same year another distinguished English author journeyed to Washington for the premiere of a play which had been made from one of his novels. Mr. Israel Zangwill followed in the footsteps of Hall Caine, and was present at the National on the evening of September 18, 1899, at the first production of "Children of the Ghetto." He made a curtain speech.

The premiere of Kirk La Shelle's "The Princess Chic" occurred on the evening of January 1, 1900, at the Lafayette. The music was by Julian Edwards.

On February 12, at the Columbia, occurred the debut of Miss Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, in "The Greatest Thing in the World."

On April 19, 1900, the Metropolitan Opera Company, under the direction of Maurice Grau, opened a short presentation of grand opera, some of the stars heard being Mme. Mantelli, Signor Campanari, Nordica, Calve, Sembrich, Ed. de Reszke and others.

Dr. Easton Apologized.

On January 15 of this year Olga Nethersole had created a sensation when she appeared at the National in Clyde Fitch's play written from Alphonse Daudet's classic masterpiece, "Sappho." It would be regarded as rather mild stuff today, but it created a furore then and was vigorously denounced for its alleged immorality.

On Sunday, April 21, 1900, Rev. Thomas Chalmers Easton, in a sermon at the Eastern Presbyterian Church, made a reference to Miss Nethersole as "this lewd actress," which he afterward repented.

Miss Nethersole was actually tried in New York for "maintaining a public nuisance," but was triumphantly acquitted. She brought suit against Dr. Easton and won an apology. It was a sensational incident in Washington at the beginning of the new century.

Toward the close of the year 1900 Washington witnessed another premiere, "The Girl From Up There," presented at the National on December 10. On this occasion Miss Edna May, under the management of Charles Frohman, on the occasion of his first venture into musical comedy, made her debut as a star.

In this year also Mr. W. H. Rapley announced his lease of the Academy of Music to N. Hashim, of Philadelphia.

Fifteen years ago or so the Government bought the whole square bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, E, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets northwest, intending to erect there a new building for the Department of State.

Chase closed his vaudeville house in Albaugh's Opera House, and moved to the new Riggs Building, now the Albee Building, on the site of the old Riggs House Hotel, at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and G streets northwest. It opened August 19, 1912, and some time after his former theater opened as Poli's, under the management of S. Z. Poli. The name of Chase disappeared from the theatrical nomenclature of the city and his theater became Keith's.

Meanwhile, on Thursday evening, December 12, 1901, there had occurred at the National Theater the premiere of Belasco's play, "Du Barry," with his celebrated star, Mrs. Leslie Carter, in the title role.

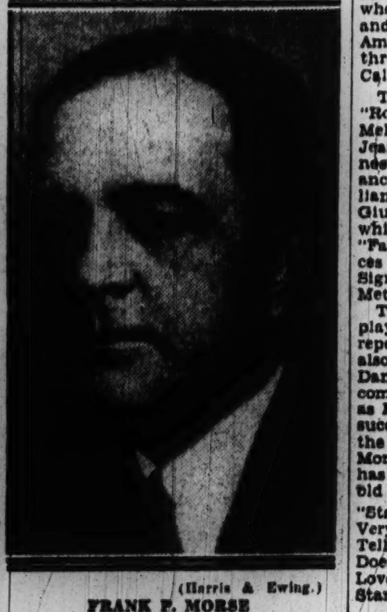
On September 13, 1905, The Post reported that the Lafayette Square Opera House had been leased by David Belasco and Shubert Brothers, New York, who obtained the lease of the building and also the unexpired portion of the 99-year lease on the ground.

The Lafayette had been at this time for three years one of the circuit of houses under the control of Stair and Havlin, in connection with Kernan and Rife, of Baltimore. It was then a "popular price" house.

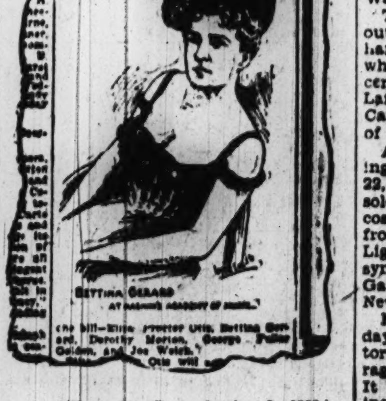
Thus the "theatrical trust," as it was called, gained its foothold in Washington. The Lafayette Square Opera House became the Belasco Theater.

The Gayety Theater was built for the Washington Theater Co., by the George A. Fuller Co., in 1907, and was first opened in September of that year.

The Earle Theater, one of Washington's newer theaters, was opened December 27, 1924, presenting photoplays and vaudeville. The Earle Building, spacious office building which houses the theater, was completed April 1, 1925, three months after the opening of the theater. The owners are the Cosmos Theater Co. The theater and building are named in honor of George H. Earle, one of the founders of the Stanley Company of America, majority stockholders in the theater company.

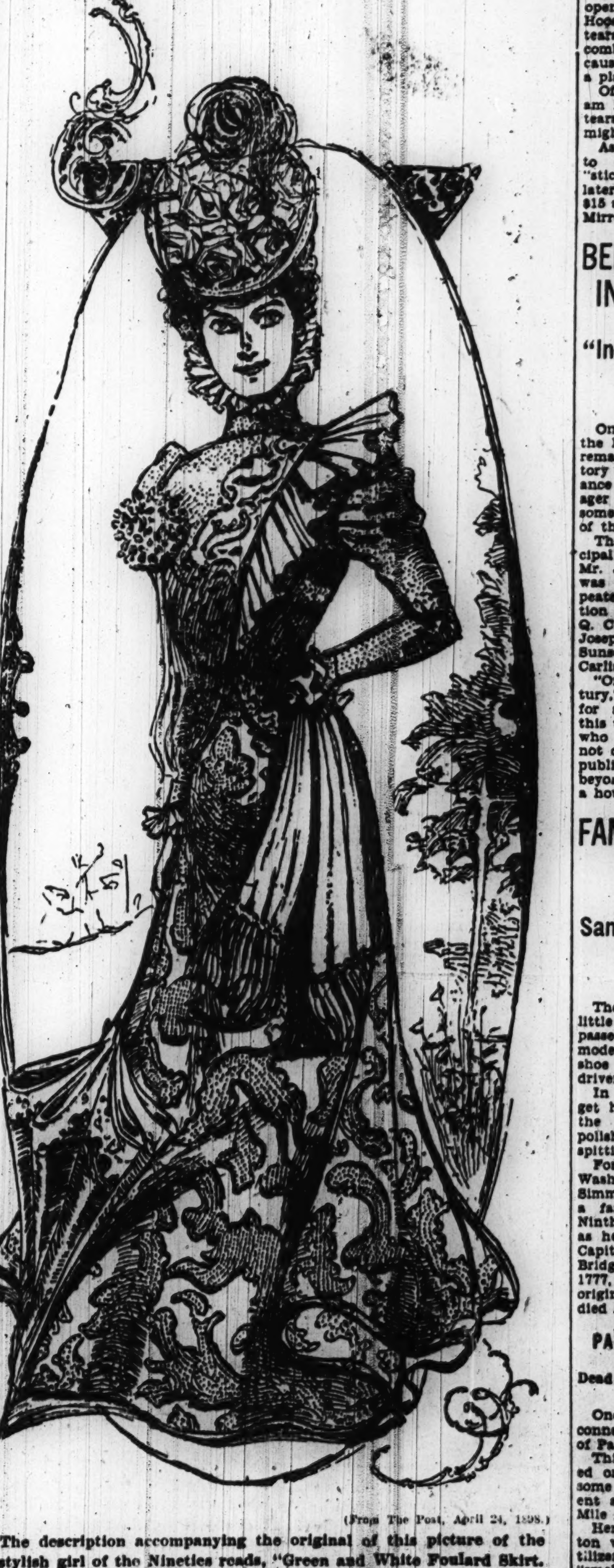


(Harris & Ewing.)
FRANK P. MORSE
Dramatic critic of The Post from 1906 until 1920.



[illegible] bill many who will be seen for the first time in vaudeville in this city. Heading the programme will be five of the best-known stars ever seen together in
BETTINA GERARD
AT [illegible] ACADEMY OF MUSIC
the bill—Ellis Proctor Otis, Bettina Gerard, Dorothy Morton, George Fuller Golden, and Joe Welch.

(From The Post, October 7, 1900.)



(From The Post, April 24, 1898.)

The description accompanying the original of this picture of the stylish girl of the Nineties reads, "Green and White Foulard Skirt. Green Cloth Coat with Ruby Sash."

CHANNING POLLOCK,
Distinguished dramatist, who began his literary career on The Washington Post.
Underwood and Underwood.

CHANNING POLLOCK STARTED DRAMATIC CRITICISM ON POST

Author Tells of His Early Experiences on Staff of Newspaper.

WORE MILITARY COAT WITH SCARLET CAPE

In Tears Three Hours After Seeing Opening of "The Hoosier Doctor."

By CHANNING POLLOCK.

I went to The Washington Post in 1897, fresh—very fresh—from Bethel Military Academy, at Warrenton, Va. I was 17 years old, and proud of my first "regular job," if one may call any job regular that paid what this did. However, while I needed money badly, I needed experience worse, and if I didn't get much of the former, I got a great deal of the latter. So much, that I shall never cease being grateful to Scott Bone, then managing editor, who gave me my position; nor to Willard Holcomb, then dramatic editor, who made me a critic; nor to a red-headed gentleman named Walker, then city editor, who permitted Holcomb to make me a critic.

The process of manufacture was as follows: Holcomb told Walker he had to have an assistant. Walker told Holcomb he couldn't spare a good reporter. Holcomb replied that he would take the worst reporter Walker had. Five minutes later I was a dramatic critic.

Confesses Confidence.

To this assignment I brought little knowledge or judgment, but infinite self-confidence. I thought I knew everything about plays—an assurance still not unknown in my former profession. So certain was I of knowing everything about plays that it has taken me twenty years of playwriting to find out that I didn't.

I must have been a picturesque figure on The Post, to which I came, and on which I remained, wearing a military overcoat with a scarlet-lined cape. I wore the overcoat because I couldn't afford any other, which fact, unknown to the general public, didn't prevent my being set down as an eccentric.

I remember three things especially that happened during my year of service:

1. Being dismissed for writing an appreciative review of the Cherry Sisters.

Arrested Seven Times.

2. Being assigned to "cover" something at the Capitol on Inauguration Day—but without benefit of a police card or badge. It took me five hours to reach the Capitol, and I was arrested seven times en route, but I came back with the story.

3. Being assigned to "cover" the opening of Augustus Thomas' "The Hoosier Doctor," and being found, in tears, three hours afterward, when Holcomb came to ask for my criticism, because I should never be able to write a play as good.

Of the two latter incidents, I still am inordinately proud. I think more tears under the same circumstances might make for better criticism.

As to the first incident, I have only to add that the dismissal didn't "stick." I left The Post, four months later, to accept a better position, at $15 a week, on the New York Dramatic Mirror.

BENEFIT WAS GIVEN IN 1879 FOR MANAGER

"Ingomar" Staged for John T. Ford, of National Theater.

On June 11, 1879, there occurred at the National Theater one of the most remarkable theatrical events in the history of Washington, a benefit performance for Mr. John T. Ford, the manager of the house, at which appeared some of the most distinguished artists of the American stage.

The play was "Ingomar;" the principal stars Miss Mary Anderson and Mr. John McCullough. So successful was the performance that it was repeated on June 13 by special invitation extended by James G. Blaine, L. Q. C. Lamar, Thomas Ewing, Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, Sunset Cox, J. Proctor Knott, John G. Carlisle, and many others.

"One night in a quarter of a century," they wrote, "is not sufficient for a representative community like this to pay an adequate tribute to one who has dignified and sweetened life, not only in the theater, but in other public service, whose domestic life is beyond reproach, and whose charity is a household word."

FAMOUS BOOTBLACK DIED AT AGE OF 106

Sandy Simms First Worked As Laborer on the Original Capitol.

The old-fashioned bootblack, with his little box slung over his shoulder, has passed out of the picture of the modern Washington. The elaborate shoe shining "parlors" of today have driven him out of business.

In the old days a gentleman would get his "shine" while standing up at the curbstone, while the bootblack polished away, not without considerable spitting in his blacking box.

For many years the most famous of Washington bootblacks was Alexander Simms, an aged colored man, who was a familiar figure at the corner of Ninth street and the Avenue. Sandy, as he was called, was older than the Capitol. He was born at "Burnt Bridge," near the present Benning, in 1777, and had been a laborer on the original Capitol prior to 1800. He died August 26, 1883, aged 106.

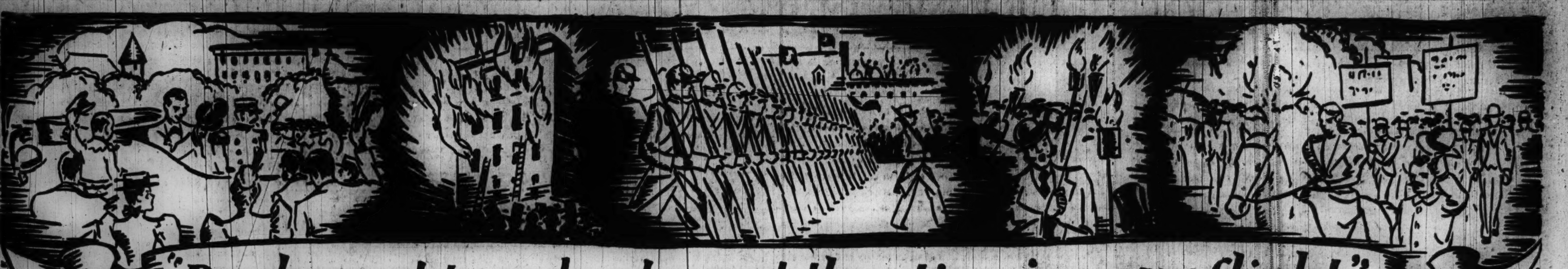
PATSY MANN'S RECALLED

Dead Horses Were Converted Into Glue at River Factory.

One must not omit mention, in connection with the story of the river, of Patsy Mann's, of fragrant memory.

This unique establishment was located on the Maryland side of the river some 600 feet below the site of the present steel plant, about opposite Four-Mile Run.

Here the dead horses from Washington were converted into glue and fertilizer, and there were times when it "smelled to Heaven." A blind man on an excursion boat could tell when he was passing Patsy Mann's.



"Backward, turn backward, then time in your flight"

ELECTION RETURNS
1877

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

Compiled by George Rothwell Brown.

(Copyright, 1927, by The Washington Post Co.)

1877

Dec. 6—The Washington Post founded by Stilson Hutchins.

Dec. 31—President and Mrs. Hayes celebrate their silver wedding at the White House.

1878

Mar 9—Four children of Daniel and Stella Martin killed in fire at 61 Beall street, Georgetown.

Mar. 13—Breach of promise suit by Mrs. Mary E. Oliver against Senator Simon Cameron.

Apr 15—The Washington Post absorbs the National Union.

May 13—Death of Prof. Joseph Henry.

June 11—Organic act of the District of Columbia becomes a law.

June 14—President Hayes approves act for completing Washington Monument.

June 19—Marriage at the White House of Gen. Russel Hastings and Miss Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes. Marriage of Hon. Joseph Pulitzer and Miss Kate Davis, Epiphany Church.

Aug. 5—Electrical storm does $100,000 damage.

Aug. 26—Rumor of yellow fever reaching the city causes a panic.

Sept 19—Chin Lin Pin arrives at head of the first Chinese Embassy to be sent to the United States.

Oct. 23—Steamer Express, from Baltimore to Washington, sunk in hurricane off No Point, Md., with loss of 20 lives.

Oct 28—Emma Abbott serenaded by the Marine Band at the Arlington Hotel.

Dec. 7—Testimonial banquet at Willard Hotel to John McCullough.

Dec. 25—James S. Coombs accidentally shot and killed in Marble Saloon by Samuel Emery, jr.

1879

Jan. 2—Safe at Government Printing Office robbed of $8,400. Resumption of specie payments for the first time since 1862.

Jan. 3—Severe cold, 7 below zero, and Potomac River frozen to Chesapeake Bay.

Jan. 6—Death of Allison Nailor.

Jan. 9—Convention National Woman's Suffrage Association.

Feb. 10—Anthropological Society of Washington organized.

Feb. 13—Work begun on filling up old Tiber Creek Canal.

Feb. 18—Miss Mary Marshall completes a walk of 2,796 quarter miles in 2,796 quarter hours at E Street Gymnasium.

Mar 3—Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the first woman to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, is accepted by court.

May 13—Washington Architects Association organized.

May 23—Burgdorf & Bro. livery stable destroyed by fire.

June 2—Col Robert G. Ingersoll delivers funeral oration for his brother, Eben C. Ingersoll, 1403 K street northwest.

June 19—Lillie Duer convicted of the homicide of Ella Hearn, at Snow Hill, Md., after sensational trial.

July 16—Heat wave, temperature of 107 degrees.

Aug. 1—Death of Charles Johnson, colored, 906 Third street; weight, 500 pounds.

Sept. 12—Forty-third anniversary of the founding of the Washington Light Infantry.

Sept. 18—Nationals lose hope of baseball pennant by being defeated by New Bedford.

Sept. 28—James Madison Wyatt Stone convicted of the murder of his wife and sister-in-law on October 5, 1878.

Oct. 4—First experimental electric lights installed in Capitol.

Oct. 28—Opening of National Fair and Industrial Exposition at Ivy City by President Hayes.

Nov. 6—Main building at Schuetzen Park on Brightwood road destroyed by fire. Frank Gulden burned to death in his store at Seventh and E streets southwest.

Nov. 8—Death of Mrs. John H. Eaton (Peggy O'Neil) at her residence, 512 Ninth street.

No. 19—Dedication of statue of Gen. George H. Thomas in Thomas Circle.

Nov. 29—Maj. Thomas P. Morgan, chief of police, appointed District Commissioner. Capt. W. G. Brock appointed major and superintendent of police.

Nov. 30—City postoffice removed from Postoffice Department in F street to Seaton Building, south side Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh.

Dec. 14—Death of Judge James M. Edmunds, Postmaster of Washington.

Dec. 23—Smallpox visitation reported with eight cases.

Dec. 27—Gen. Grant arrives in Washington first time after his tour of the world, guest of Gen Edward F. Beale, 28 Lafayette square.

Dec. 30—Fire causes loss of $30,000 to "Stewart Castle" at Dupont Circle. Potomac Terra Cotta Co. plant at Terra Cotta, then the largest in the country, destroyed by fire, loss $100,000.

1880

Jan. 7—George Philip Hirth murdered on P street, near Eighteenth. Daniel B Ainger, of Ohio, appointed postmaster.

Jan. 12—Col. George B. Corkhill appointed United States District Attorney.

Jan. 17—Death of John D. McGill, founder of the Georgetown Courier.

Jan. 21—Herr & Cissel's flour mill, Potomac and Grace streets, Georgetown, troyed by fire; loss, $75,000.

Jan. 21—National Woman's Suffrage convention at Lincoln Hall.

Jan. 23—Mass meeting at Lincoln Hall in favor of suffrage for the District. George W Henderlite commits suicide by leaping from third floor of Metropolitan Hotel.

Feb. 2—Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish statesman, arrives in Washington and delivers address in House of Representatives.

Feb. 19—Death of Constantine Brumide, creator of the Capitol frescoes.

Feb. 23—Democratic National Committee meeting at Willard's selects Cincinnati as place for holding the National convention. Washington Light Infantry fair opened by President Hayes.

Feb. 25—Woodward, Lothrop & Cochrane opened at 705 Market space.

Feb. 27—Investigation of District finances.

Mar. 4—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps arrives in Washington in interest of the Panama Canal.

Mar. 9—Centennial of Alexandria celebrated.

Mar. 19—Marriage of Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, of Michigan, to a clerk in the Treasury. (See Sept. 20, 1882.)

April 2—James Madison Wyatt Stone (colored) hanged for murder, being completely decapitated by the rope.

April 20—Thomas Smothers, colored, convicted of assault on a woman; sentenced April 27 to 30 years imprisonment.

April 22—Desk on which Thomas Jefferson wrote Declaration of Independence presented to Congress.

April 27—Death of Daniel Wesley Middleton, clerk of the U S. Supreme Court.

May 2—The Post prints its first Sunday edition.

May 19—Edward Hanlan defeats Charles E. Courtney in $6,000 sculling race on the Potomac, one of the greatest sporting events in the history of the city.

June 6—Suicide of Agee Takato, Secretary of the Japanese Legation.

June 8—James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur nominated at Cincinnati.

June 10—National Rifles organized.

June 18—Death at Mades Hotel of Gen. John A. Sutter, discoverer of gold in California.

June 19—Steamer Gulnare sails from Seventh Street Wharf on exploring expedition to the Arctic.

July 22—James Kelleher's livery stable, in Eighth street, where John Wilkes Booth hired the horse on which he escaped, destroyed by fire.

July 25—Peabody school completed.

July 27—John Diggs, colored, lynched at Rockville for assault.

July 28—Marriage at St Matthew's Church of Mr. James Hoban and Mrs. Elise Mitchell, of Detroit.

Aug 7—Work recommenced on Washington Monument after a cessation of 26 years.

Aug. 26—Democratic torchlight procession in ratification of the nomination of Hancock and English.

August 30—Death of John C Miller, founder of the Washington Critic.

Sept. 13—Death of Charles Calvert.

Sept. 21—First annual exhibition of the Horticultural Association.

Sept. 23—Cat jumps 165 feet from the top of the uncompleted Washington Monument, and lives, but is killed by a dog.

Oct. 1—John Philip Sousa appointed leader of the Marine Band.

Oct. 4—Death of James A. Kennedy, aged 86, Washington's first letter carrier.

Oct 7—Epidemic of epizootic among Washington horses.

Oct. 9—New steamer Excelsior put in service on the Potomac.

Oct. 14—Opening of the new boat house of the Columbia Boat Club.

Oct. 27—Casting of Clark Mills' statue of Lincoln.

Dec. 1—Death of James Clephane.

Dec. 27—Inaugurating of line of herdics on Pennsylvania avenue.

Dec. 31—Mass meeting at Willard's Hall for the relief of the suffering poor.

1881

Jan. 4—Masquerade sleighing carnival on Pennsylvania avenue.

Jan. 8—Mass meeting of citizens favoring the establishment of a high school.

Jan. 9—St. Andrew's Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets, opened.

Jan. 27—Former Gov. William Sprague files petition for divorce from Kate Chase Sprague.

Feb. 12—Disastrous flood covers the city under six feet of water from the Monument to the Capitol; part of Long Bridge washed away.

Feb. 24—Death of Senator Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin. Death of Henry D. Cooke, Governor of the District of Columbia, 1871-73.

Mar. 4—Death of Ex-Mayor Richard Wallach, aged 64 years. Inauguration of Garfield and Arthur, and inaugural ball in the hall of the National Museum, then recently completed.

Mar. 5—Train bearing ex-President Hayes and family from Washington in collision eleven miles from the city, killing two persons.

Mar. 18—Republicans control the Senate by a majority of one, with the votes of Senator Mahone of Virginia and the Vice President.

Mar. 23—Stott & Cromwell's drug store, 480 Pennsylvania avenue, robbed of $1,500.

Mar. 30—Supreme Court confirms right of the President to remove from office without consent of the Senate.

April 8—Sarah Bernhardt makes her Washington debut, National Theater, in "Frou Frou."

April 25—Unveiling of Vinnie Ream-Hoxie's statue of Admiral Farragut in Farragut Square; address by President Garfield.

May 1—Fire at Heurich's Brewery, 1979 Twentieth street northwest.

May 3—Washington debut of Signor Tamaso Salvini in "The Gladiator" at Ford's Opera House.

May 7—Georgetown postoffice and customshouse robbed by burglars.

May 14—Death of Lawrence A. Gobright, first Washington correspondent.

May 16—Senators Conkling and Platt resign their seats in the Senate after bitter quarrel with President Garfield.

May 20—Death of Gen William H. French.

May 22—Strict Sunday "blue law" goes into effect in Alexandria.

June 1—First ice factory established by David Smith, in Georgetown.

June 14—President Garfield appoints Miss Emma Gillette a notary public for the District of Columbia, the first appointment of a woman to this post in the history of the United States.

June 25—James Y Christmas shoots and kills William G. Whitney at 1336 I street, the Catacazy Mansion.

June 27—Storm of unusual violence blows roof from City Hall and many buildings damaged; 1,200 trees blown down.

June 29—John Donohue convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Catherine Bailey.

June 30—Sir Edward Thornton recalled as British Minister.

July 2—President Garfield shot in the old Baltimore & Potomac Depot by Charles J Guiteau.

July 14—Marriage of Representative Emory Speer of Georgia and Miss Eleanor D. Morgan.

July 28—Death of John C Burch, Secretary of the Senate.

Aug 6—Murder of Lizzie and Joseph Fisher, aged 3 and 6 years, on the Bladensburg road by Christina Taylor, aged colored woman.

Aug. 15—Arrest of Capt. Henry W. Howgate on warrant charging embezzlement from the Government.

Aug. 24—Death of George W. Riggs, partner of W. W. Corcoran, aged 68 years.

Sept. 5—Death of Thomas J. S. Perry, senior member of the firm of Perry & Co., Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Sept. 6—President Garfield removed by train to Long Branch, N. J.

Sept. 7—Mercury reaches 104 degrees, official, highest on record.

Sept. 11—Sergt John A. Mason, Battery B, Second Artillery, U. S. A., attempts to kill Guiteau by shooting into his cell at the jail.

Sept. 19—Death of President Garfield at Long Branch.

Sept. 20—Chester Allan Arthur, about 1 o'clock a. m., at his residence in New York takes the oath of office as President.

Sept. 21—Body of President Garfield arrives in Washington, 4:44 p. m. and is escorted to the rotunda of the Capitol, where it lies in state. President Arthur accompanies the funeral party.

Sept. 22—President Arthur sworn in, in the Vice President's room at the Capitol by Chief Justice Waite.

Sept. 23—Remains of the late President Garfield taken to Cleveland.

Oct. 5—Beginning of the "Star Route" trial before Judge Cox in Criminal Court.

Mass meeting of citizens, called by the Commissioners at Lincoln Hall to consider the erection of a Garfield Memorial Hospital.

Oct. 7—Investigation of frauds in the Pension Bureau.

The clergy of Washington in a body, call upon President Arthur at his residence, Senator Jones's house, the old Bulter mansion.

Oct 8—Grand jury indicts Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield.

Oct. 13—Arrival of distinguished guests from France, invited by the Government to attend the Yorktown Centennial celebration.

Death of William Stickney, prominent banker, son-in-law of Amos Kendall.

Oct. 14—Arrival of distinguished German guests, parade, and reception by President Arthur in the rotunda of the Capitol to the descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau and Baron von Steuben.

Oct. 15—Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, arrested on a warrant charging intent to fight a duel with Gen. Jubal A. Early.

Oct. 23—Death of Thomas L. Hume.

Oct. 24—Death of the Rev. Mason Noble, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 25—Marriage of Miss Edith Shanklin Harlan, daughter of Justice James M. Harlan, of the Supreme Court, to Mr. Frank Linus Child.

Oct. 26—Death of Dr. John B. Blake.

Oct. 27—Capt. Henry W. Howgate indicted for forgery.

Oct. 28—Explosion of ordnance at the navy yard, in which George L. Lawrence's head was blown off.

Nov. 6—Death of Frank P. Hill, proprietor of the Tremont House.

Nov. 14—Charles J. Guiteau placed on trial for the assassination of President Garfield.

Nov. 14—President Arthur receives the new British Ambassador, Mr. Lionel S. Sackville West.

Nov. 16—Annual convention of the Patrons of Husbandry, National Hotel.

Nov. 17—Marriage of Rear Admiral William E. Le Roy and Mrs. Mary E Stumpf (nee North).

Nov. 19—Attempt to shoot Charles J. Guiteau at First and East Capitol streets. William Jones arrested.

Dec. 5—Forty-seventh Congress convenes. The stalwarts elect J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, Speaker.

Dec. 7—President Arthur removes from the residence of Senator Jones to the White House.

Dec. 9—Death at his home in Philadelphia of Col. John W. Forney, prominent Washington newspaper publisher.

Dec. 19—Retirement of James G. Blaine as Secretary of State.

1882

Jan. 2—President Arthur's first reception at the White House.

Jan. 11—W. W. Corcoran presents to Columbian College the lot at the southwest corner of Vermont avenue and I street, adjoining the old Johnson House, part of the Arlington Hotel.

Jan 13—Death of Jacob Brandt, railroad and steamboat president.

Jan. 18—Mass meeting at Willard Hall indorses the suggestion of The Post, on the centenary of Daniel Webster, for the erection of a statue to his memory in Washington.

Jan. 19—Washington thrilled by the arrival of Oscar Wilde, apostle of estheticism.

Jan. 25—Guiteau found guilty of the assassination of President Garfield after a trial lasting about ten weeks.

Jan. 29—Fred J. Phillips succeeds J. Stanley Brown as secretary to the President.

Jan. 31—Sale of the Washington & Ohio Railroad at auction in Alexandria for $592,000.

Death of Dr. Charles F. Stansbury.

Feb. 4—Jefferson School, Virginia avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, destroyed by fire.

Feb. 9—Clarence Barton, managing editor of the National Republican, and A. M. Soteldo wounded in a pistol fight in the Republican office.

Feb 11—Death of A. M. Soteldo at Providence Hospital from a shot accidentally fired by his brother in the fight with Barton.

Feb. 12—First local lodge of Elks, Washington, No. 15, installed at Knights of Pythias Hall, Thirteenth-and-a-half and E streets northwest.

Feb. 23—Celebration of the 150th birthday anniversary of George Washington.

Mar. 6—Suicide of C. W. Havenner.

Mar 10—Sergt. John A. Mason sentenced to eight years for attempting to shoot Guiteau.

Mar 12—Death of Lord George Francis Montagu, Third Secretary of the British legation.

Mar 13—Death of Rev. Francis E. Boyle, pastor of St. Matthew's Church.

Mar 21—Gen. and Mrs. Grant the guests of President Arthur at the White House.

Mar 22—James Y. Christmas acquitted of the murder of William G Whiting.

Mar. 29—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preaches at Congregational Church. Suicide of Jacob W. Ker, paying teller of the Bank of the Republic.

Apr. 7—Fire damages the stores of George Ryneal and Charles Baum, Seventh street near E northwest.

Apr. 12—Christiana Taylor, colored, convicted of the murder of the Miller children on the Fisher farm, Aug. 6, 1881.

Apr. 13—Capt. H. W. Howgate, in District Jail awaiting bail, escapes from his guard while on parole visiting his home.

Apr. 14—Auction of 24 wagonloads of White House furniture and junk.

Apr. 17—John Murphy acquitted of the killing of Thomas Fitzgerald.

Apr. 21—Hallet Kilbourn wins verdict of $100,000 against Sergeant-at-Arms John G. Thompson for false arrest and imprisonment for contempt of the House of Representatives; Justice MacArthur sets the verdict aside.

May 1—Jumbo makes his Washington debut under the auspices of Hon P. T. Barnum.

May 5—Death of Maj W. J. Twining, Engineer Commissioner of the District. Death of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, Superintendent, Naval Observatory.

May 18—Destruction by fire of the Chronicle Building, The Post's first home, at 914 Pennsylvania avenue.

May 23—Death of Gen. George Douglas Ramsay, Mexican War soldier.

June 8—Destruction by fire of the W. H. Tenney & Sons' warehouse in Georgetown.

June 30—Execution at the District Jail of Charles J. Guiteau, for the assassination of President Garfield.

July 1—Burial of Guiteau in the northeast corridor of the jail.

July 2—Corner stone laid of Garfield Memorial Christian Church in Vermont avenue.

July 19—Arrival of President Jose Rufino Barrios, of Guatemala.

July 23—Alfred B. Robertson, while swimming in the Potomac, is swept over Great Falls and drowned.

July 25—Marriage of Harry L. West, city editor of The Post, and Miss Mamie H. White.

July 28—B. Frank Bigelow, receiving teller, National Bank of the Republic, arrested at Port Huron, Mich., on charge of embezzlement.

Sept. 7—Charge by Judge Wylie that the jury in the Star Route trial had been corruptly approached.

Sept. 11—Verdict in the Star Route trial results in conviction of certain defendants and acquittal of others.

Sept. 19—Washington thrilled by appearance of a wonderful comet visible in broad day, and believed to be a return of the comet of 1843 and 1880.

Sept. 20—Former Senator Isaac P Christiancy granted a divorce from Mrs. Lillie P. Christiancy after one of the most sensational suits in the history of the country.

Sept. 23—Enthusiastic welcome given to Chief Engineer Melville and Lieut. Berry on return from search for the Jeanette, lost in the Arctic.

Oct. 7—Tournament of the Potomac Archery Club.

Nov. 3—Acquittal of A. C. Soteldo of the murder of his brother, A. M. Soteldo.

Nov. 5—Death of the Rev. Patrick F. McCarthy, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Nov. 9—Work begun on the new Pension Office in Judiciary Square.

Nov. 17—John L. Sullivan at the Theater Comique knocks out Jordan Rensler in 1 minute, 33 seconds.

Nov. 22—Marriage of Dr. George L. Magruder and Miss Belle Burns, daughter of Gen W. W. Burns.

Nov. 25—President Arthur removes from office Charles E. Henry, Marshal of the District, and Postmaster Ainger and others, on charges of interference with justice in the Star Route trial.

Nov. 25—Opening by President Arthur of the Garfield Monument Fair in the Capitol Building.

Dec. 4—Washington & Norfolk steamer Excelsior rammed in Hampton Roads by navy yard tug Fortune and sunk without loss of life.

Dec. 18—John F. Olmstead appointed District Commissioner succeeding Thomas P. Morgan, but declines.

1883

Jan. 1—E. H. Allen, Hawaiian Minister, drops dead at the White House during President Arthur's New Year reception.

Jan. 11—Marriage of Lieut. Alexander Rodgers and Miss Virginia Rollette Cameron, daughter of Senator Don Cameron.

Jan. 12—Death of Clark Mills, the sculptor.

Jan. 19—Charles Shaw, colored, hanged for the murder of his sister, Susan Ann Carter.

Jan. 22—Shaw's body stolen from potters' field by Vigo Jansen Ross and sold to a medical college for $18.

Jan. 25—Arrival of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada and Queen Victoria's son-in-law. Marriage of Miss Mabel Bayard, daughter of Senator Bayard, and Mr. S. D. Warren, jr., of Boston.

Feb. 6—Marriage of Miss Alice Stanwood Blaine, daughter of James G. Blaine, and Col. John J. Coppinger.

Mar. 1—Marriage of Senator Horace A. W. Tabor, of Colorado, and Mrs. Lizzie Bonhem McCourt, at Willard's Hotel.

Mar 2—James B. Edmonds nominated to be Commissioner of the District.

Mar. 6—Marriage of Miss Sarita Morrison Brady and Mr. Stilson Hutchins, proprietor of The Washington Post.

Mar. 9—Destruction by fire of Clifton, summer home of James Elverson.

Mar. 21—Death of Joseph G. Cooke, proprietor of Willard's Hotel.

Mar. 24—Remains of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," arrive in Washington and are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

April 3—Frederick de Frouville shoots and kills his estranged wife and commits suicide at her residence, 610 A street southeast.

April 5—President Arthur leaves for a vacation in Florida.

April 12—Death of Dr Noble Young at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., aged 80 years.

April 16—Negroes celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia with a parade.

Mrs. Lily Langtry makes her Washington debut in "An Unequal Match."

April 18—Marriage of Mr. Alexander Porter Morse and Miss Ellen M. Clarke.

Apr. 19—Unveiling of William Wetmore Story's statue of Joseph Henry in the Smithsonian Grounds.

Apr. 25—Marriage of Miss Kate Munro and Mr. Alexander Penn Hill.

Apr. 27—Death of Rear Admiral Edward Middleton.

May 16—Reunion of the Army of the Potomac.

May 22—President Arthur leaves for New York to participate in the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, May 24.

May 23—Death of Andrew Rothwell, author, publisher and philanthropist.

June 9—Final interment of the body of John Howard Payne in Oak Hill Cemetery.

June 14—Star Route trial ends in verdict of acquittal.

June 20—Mrs. Emma C. D. Nickerson brings suit for divorce from Maj. Azor H. Nickerson in a sensational scandal.

Death of T. L. Tullock, postmaster of Washington.

June 27—Marriage of Miss Marguerite (Blossom) Drum, daughter of Adjt. Gen. Drum, and Lieut. H. J. Hunt, U. S. N.

June 29—Frank B. Conger appointed postmaster of Washington.

July 1—Visit to Washington of the Continental Guards, of New Orleans.

July 4—Death of the Rt. Rev. William Pinkney, D. C., Bishop of Maryland and formerly rector of the Church of the Ascension.

Twelve fires in town as Washington celebrates an old-fashioned Fourth.

July 23—John S. Prince, of Washington, defeats H. W. Higham, of England, in a 10-mile bicycle race at Athletic Park, Ninth and S streets, for the championship of the world.

Death of Commodore William N. Jeffers.

July 24—First long-distance telephone communication established between Washington and Baltimore.

July 27—Death of Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in Lincoln's Cabinet.

Aug. 26—Death of Alexander Simms, negro bootblack, aged 106, Washington's oldest native citizen.

Aug. 28—Burglars rob the Capitol of 300 books.

Aug. 30—Death of Maj. William Shoomaker, founder of "Shoomaker's," Washington's most famous drinking place.

Sept. 1—John Connelly, watchman, commits suicide in a Treasury vault.

Sept. 8—Wreck of the Washington excursion Pen-Mar Express, 27 miles west of Baltimore. Strike of street car drivers on the Metropolitan line; F street transportation tied up.

Sept. 10—National Retail Druggists Association organized, National Museum.

Sept. 11—Convention of American Pharmaceutical Association, National Museum.

Sept. 15—Arrival of Minister Min Yong Ik, heading first Korean Embassy to the United States.

Sept. 26—Famous regatta, Potomac Club winning The Washington Post cup.

Sept. 29—Arrival of the Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas John Capel, of England.

Oct. 6—Celebration of the German-American bicentennial; parade and carnival.

Oct. 15—First Army Corps revisits the battlefield of Bull Run.

Oct. 18—Arrival of Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, and reception by Secretary Frelinghuysen, attended by President Arthur.

Oct. 25—Dedication of the First Universalist Church, Fourteenth and L streets northwest.

Oct. 29—Arrival of Rev. Charles Loyson, "Pere Hyacinthe."

Dec. 27—Death of Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys.

Dec. 30—Death of Dr. Johnson Eliot, who was born in Washington in 1815.

1884

Jan. 20—Dedication of the new Vermont Avenue Christian Church, founded Dec., 1843.

Jan. 21—The so-called "iron clad oath" abolished by the House of Representatives.

Augustus S. Worthington appointed District Attorney to succeed Col. George B. Corkhill.

Jan 24—Marriage of Frederick Douglass, Recorder of Deeds and prominent negro politician, to Miss Helen M. Pitts, a white clerk in his office.

Jan. 24—Marriage of John Tinsley, negro blacksmith, and Mattie A. Baker, white, and Tinsley's second white wife.

Jan. 26—William T Brown buried alive in cave-in of the new water works on Champlain avenue, body recovered 22 hours later.

Feb. 12—Death of Dr James S Beale.

Feb. 15—Death of Dr. Charles M. Ford, surgeon, Providence Hospital.

Mar. 27—Louis Harscher shoots and kills John W. Grimes in his wife's bedroom at his home, 701 D street southeast; acquitted under the "unwritten law," May 23.

April 10—Ground broken for the Washington Light Infantry armory and opera house, Fifteenth and E streets northwest, cornerstone laid April 22.

April 20—Death of Mrs Stilson Hutchins.

May 6—Meeting of the American Medical Association, Congregational Church.

May 13—Exciting fire at Willard's Hotel.

May 19—Annual meet of the National League of American Wheelmen.

Death in Pegli, Italy, of Sam Ward, famous in Washington as king of the lobby.

May 21—Dedication of the bronze statue of Martin Luther at Luther Memorial Church, Thomas Circle.

May 26—Universal Peace Union meets in Washington.

June 3—Frank Ladgston acquitted of the murder of James Spencer.

June 4—Chief Ispahecher, an Indian, marries Miss Alma Harrover, white.

June 6—Blaine and Logan both then living in Washington, nominated at Chicago.

June 8—Rev. J. E. Rankin, pastor of Congregational Church, accepts call to Orange, N. J.

Death in New York of Noah H. Swayne, late Associate Justice, Supreme Court.

June 24—Death of Gen Ward B. Burnett, veteran of four wars, a West Point appointee of President Jackson.

July 31—Columbia Boat Club wins Post cup for second time at intercity regatta on the Potomac.

Aug 3—Rear portion of United States Hotel, 331 Pennsylvania avenue, collapses, two killed.

Aug. 5—Second Baptist Church welcomes its new pastor, the Rev. Edmond Hez Swem, of New Albany, Ind.

Aug. 9—Death of John B. Dawson, prominent Mason, who weighed 480 pounds.

Aug 10—Five thousand attend funeral of Sergt. William H. Cross, victim of the Greely Arctic Expedition.

Aug. 10—Earthquake shock in Washington, 2 p. m.

Aug. 11—Fire in the warehouse then being erected by W. B. Moses at Eleventh and F streets northwest.

Death of Chloe Ashby, colored, native Washingtonian, 116 years old.

Aug. 16—Death of former Senator John Pool, of North Carolina.

Aug 18—Death of Mary Clemmer (Mrs. Hudson), poet, journalist, novelist, at her residence, 134 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Aug. 26—Death of Dr. Grafton Tyler, prominent physician, 1300 Thirtieth street northwest.

Sept 4—Sudden death of Secretary of the Treasury Charles J. Folger at his home in Geneva, N. Y.

Sept. 9—Policeman John H. Fowler shot and killed with his own pistol by John Langster, negro convict escaping from the chain gang.

Sept. 11—Grand Democratic rally to ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Suicide of J. H. Squier, local banker.

Sept. 26—William McMahon, a printer, stabbed and killed; George Hough held on charge of murder.

Oct. 1—Meeting of International Meridian Congress.

Oct. 6—George Carter shot and killed in quarrel over 5 cents; Henson Stewart held on charge of murder.

Oct 7—Marriage of John R. McLean and Miss Emily T. Beale.

Oct. 14—James O. Shober, a printer, shot and killed by William H. Phillips, a printer on The Post.

Oct 14—Julie Holmes, 18 years old, high school pupil, burned to death at her home, 1425 Eighth street northwest.

Oct. 16—Death of Benjamin Alvord, veteran of three wars.

Oct. 18—Death of James Wormley, colored proprietor of one of Washington's most famous hotels.

Oct. 21—Douglas Pendleton, engineer, killed by boiler explosion in W. M. Galt & Co.'s flour mill, First and D streets northwest.

Oct. 22—Dedication of the House of the Temple, northwest corner Third and G streets northwest.

Oct. 23—H. D. Cooke & Co., bankers, 1429 F street, suspends.

Oct. 27—First mass celebrated at opening of new St. Patrick's Church, Tenth and G streets.

Oct. 29—John Langster convicted of the murder of Policeman Fowler.

Marriage of Miss Katie Patterson to Mr Pierre de la Montague.

Oct. 30—The Rev. William Paret, D. D., rector of the Church of the Epiphany, elected Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland.

Marriage of Miss Charlotte Blecker Lansdale and Mr. Henry Sergeant Lowber, of Philadelphia.

Nov. 1—International Meridian Conference adopts universal meridian of Greenwich.

Nov. 3—Suicide of Richard L. Thompson, produce dealer, and W. W. Wirt, Treasury clerk, by jumping into river from two different ferryboats.

Nov. 10—Albaugh's Grand Opera House and Washington Light Infantry Armory, Fifteenth and E streets northwest, opened. Emma Abbott in "Semiramide."

Nov. 13—Monster torchlight procession in celebration of election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Nov. 15—Marriage of Miss Minna Blair to Dr. Stephen Olin Ritchie.

Nov. 24—Mark Twain and George W. Cable lecture at Congregational Church.

Nov. 27—George Hough convicted of manslaughter in the killing of William McMahon.

Dec. 2—First dairy lunchroom in Washington opened at 929-931 D street northwest by Frank K. Ward.

Dec. 3—Elopement of Miss Mary Willard, daughter of C. D. Willard, wealthy capitalist, and William Paxton, after cards had been issued to her wedding with Frank Simpson, Kansas City banker.

Dec. 6—Washington Monument completed and capstone laid.

Dec. 10—National conference of the State Boards of Health at the Ebbitt.

Joseph Carroll, a negro voodoo doctor, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for swindling.

Dec. 16—President Arthur opens the New Orleans Exposition by electricity from the White House, first time such a feat had been attempted.

Dec. 18—Columbia Democratic Club gives a banquet at Willard's in honor of Senator Arthur P. Gorman.

Dec. 20—Unveiling of the statue of Dupont in Dupont circle before President Arthur and distinguished guests; bitter cold day, river frozen to Alexandria.

Dec. 28—Dedication of the new St. Patrick's Church, Tenth and G streets, sermon by Bishop Keane, of Richmond.

1885

Jan. 3—Death of Annie Jones, colored, aged 113.

Jan. 8—Consecration of Rev. William Paret as Bishop of Maryland at Epiphany Church.

Jan. 9—Phil Baker, of the Nationals, catches a baseball thrown from the Washington Monument.

Death in New Orleans of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, famous for many years in Washington as the "New Orleans claimant."

Jan. 14—Consecration of Epiphany Church by Bishop Paret.

Jan. 15—Death of Rear Admiral L. W. Powell.

Jan 29—Disastrous fire burns the building of the Evening Star, Eleventh street and the Avenue.

Feb. 14—Suicide of Dr. Reuben A. Bacon, well-known druggist.

Feb. 19—Railroad accident at Four-Mile-Run, two trains telescope, six killed.

Feb. 21—Dedication of the Washington Monument and its acceptance for the American people by President Arthur.

Feb. 23—Death of Gen. Horace Capron, 81.

Feb. 27—National Theater completely destroyed by fire.

March 4—Grover Cleveland inaugurated President of the United States.

March 12—St. Dominic's Church, Sixth and E streets southwest, burned, loss $30,000.

March 16—Partial eclipse of the sun observable in Washington.

March 19—Sister J P. de Chantel Cummings celebrates golden jubilee as a nun at the Convent of the Visitation, Connecticut avenue.

March 29—Death of John E. Thompson, one of Washington's most famous public school teachers.

May 1—William M Merrick, of Maryland, appointed Associate Justice, District Supreme Court, vice the venerable Andrew Wylie, retired.

May 8—Death at Mt. Vernon of Nathan Johnson, colored butler of John Augustine Washington.

May 15—John Langster, negro murderer of Policeman Fowler, hanged in District Jail.

May 16—Oil struck while digging foundations for building where Woodward & Lothrop store now stands, Eleventh and F streets northwest.

May 19—Robert E. Odlum, of Washington, killed in the first attempt ever made to leap from the Brooklyn Bridge, successfully accomplished by Stephen Brodie, of New York, July 23, 1886.

May 20—Rev. S. W. Newman installed as pastor of Congregational Church.

May 26—Police census gives Washington a population of 203,459, an increase of 28,000 in five years.

June 2—E. A. Paul appointed superintendent of public schools, declines.

June 5—William B. Powell, Aurora, Ill., accepts appointment as superintendent of public schools.

WASHINGTON POST BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE ON JULY 16, 1885

June 7—Salvation Army makes its first appearance in Washington under Staff Captain Fielding.

June 12—A salmon weighing 9 pounds caught in Potomac near Glymont.

June 15—Pension Office moves from Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue to new Pension Building, Judiciary square.

June 20—Suicide of Dr. Thomas O. Hills, jr., a dentist, in the White House grounds.

June 23—Death of Richard Thomas Merrick, principal counsel for Samuel J. Tilden, before the electoral commission; chief counsel for Government in Star Route cases.

July 16—Washington Post building, Tenth and D streets northwest, destroyed by fire.

July 18—William R. Webb appointed District Commissioner, vice Joseph R. West.

July 23—Death at Mount McGregor, N. Y., of Ulysses S. Grant; Washington in mourning.

Aug. 8—President Cleveland attends the funeral of Ulysses S. Grant in New York.

Aug. 21—Suicide near Louisville of Laura H. Nourse, prominent Washington society girl.

Sept. 1—John T. Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, and Mrs. Della Seta drowned near Chain Bridge; bodies recovered Sept 4.

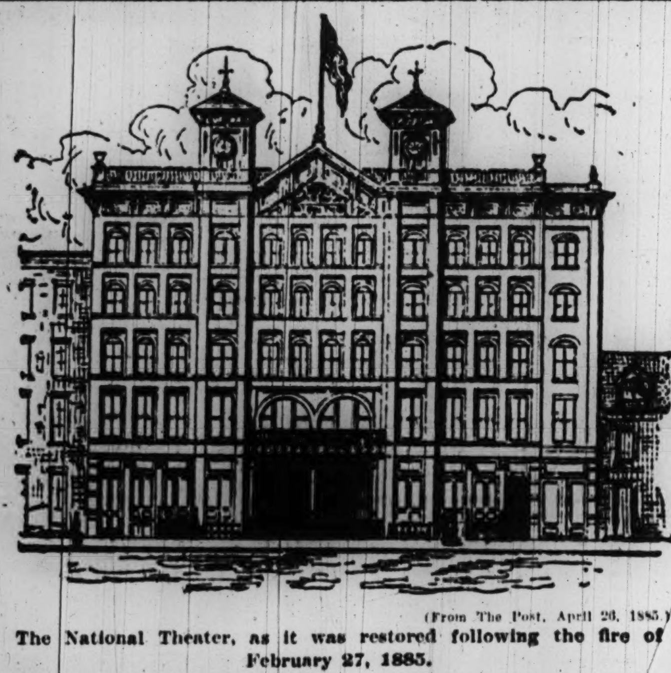
Thief robs Bateman & Co., F street bankers, of $1,100 in broad daylight.

Sept. 20—Consecration of Rev. Father J. O'Sullivan, of St. Peter's Church as Bishop of Mobile.

Sept. 23—Half the city's water supply cut off by bursting of a main near Green Springs, above Georgetown.

Oct. 1—Corner stone laid of Christ Church, Georgetown.

Oct. 5—Opening of New National Theater, rebuilt after the fire of Feb. 27.



(From The Post, April 26, 1885.)

The National Theater, as it was restored following the fire of February 27, 1885.

Oct. 16—Visit of Canon Farrar, of Westminster, famous English divine.

Oct. 22—Marriage of Misses Mamie and Sue Shepherd, daughters of Alexander R. Shepherd, to Messrs. Edward Quintard and Walter M. Brodie.

Nov. 8—Death of John Hancock, proprietor of Hancock's famous restaurant, 1234 Pennsylvania avenue.

Nov. 12—Catholic University incorporated.

Nov 19—Washington Baseball Club, the Nationals, admitted to the National League, first time in the majors; confirmed January 16, 1886

Nov. 25—Death at Indianapolis of Vice President Hendricks.

Dec. 1—Dr. S. S. Mitchell, of Buffalo, accepts call to the Church of the Covenant, as its first pastor.

Dec. 2—Albert W. Wilson, of Washington, appointed Marshal for the District of Columbia.

Dec. 6—Dedication of Central Presbyterian Church.

Dec. 8—Fifth annual convention of the Federation of Labor Unions, Grand Army Hall, Ninth and D streets northwest.

Dec. 12—Antonio Nardelle convicted of the murder of Cormine Rotunne.

Dec. 14—Opening of the first free night school in the District of Columbia at Franklin School.

Dec. 15—Annual convention of the National Guard Association.

Dec. 15—Louis Sommerfield convicted of the murder of his wife and son-in-law, Gottlieb Eisenbaum, November 20, 1885.

Dec. 19—Richard J. Lee, colored, convicted of the murder of his wife, Mary Lee, November 25, 1885.

1886

Jan. 1—Albert Davis arrested on charge of trying to steal the Chain Bridge.

Jan. 5—Famous excursion steamer Armenia destroyed by fire at Pioneer Mills wharf, Alexandria.

Jan. 10—Severe blizzard, deep snow, temperature down to 10.2 degrees.

Jan. 12—Disastrous fire at the residence of Hon. John W. Foster, 1405 I street northwest.

Jan. 16—Miss Katherine Bayard, eldest daughter of Secretary Bayard, found dead of heart disease in her bed.

Jan. 24—Death of David P. Morgan, millionaire New York banker, at his residence, the Don Cameron House, Scott Circle.

Jan. 24—Rev. George W Devine becomes pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

Jan. 27—Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock's last visit to Washington before his death in New York, February 9.

Jan. 31—Death of Mrs. Louisa Lee Bayard, wife of Secretary Bayard.

Feb 3—Heaviest snow since 1877, 12 inches falling in continuous blizzard of eighteen hours, river frozen, transportation suspended; below zero temperature, with much suffering.

Feb. 19—Mrs. James Brown Potter shocks Washington society by reciting Ostler Joe at Mrs Whitney's musicale.

Feb. 27—Seven injured in collision between street car and railroad train, Fourteenth street and Virginia avenue.

Mar 8—Death of Senator John F. Miller, of California.

Samuel E. Wheatley, of Georgetown, appointed District Commissioner to succeed James B. Edmonds.

Mar. 9—Marriage of Miss Mary Hildreth, of Washington, to Addison Cammack, a New York millionaire.

Mar 15—Representative Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, found dead in his bed at Willard's Hotel.

Mar 20—Visit of Sir Roger Tichborne, claimant of vast estates in England.

Mar. 23—George F. Hearst appointed United States Senator from California.

Mar. 25—Fight in Senate lobby between Senator H. H. Riddleberger, and Col. A. W. Jones, of Ashland, Va.

Apr 8—Act passed authorizing construction of the Library of Congress.

Apr. 13—First concert in Washington of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at the Congregational Church.

April 19—Washington entertains famous Seventh New York Regiment on its first visit since 1861.

April 30—Louis Sommerfield, a Pole, and Richard T. Lee, colored, hanged at District Jail for murder.

May 2—Death of Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, a famous society leader of the Fifties.

May 8—Strike of the Knights of Labor paralyzes Washington industry.

May 11—Death of George H Butler, brilliant and erratic journalist; nephew of Gen. Benjamin Butler.

May 13—Death of John H. Goddard, first captain Auxiliary Guards, 1842. John Hitz and Charles E. Prentiss, president and cashier of the German-American National Bank, convicted of making false entries.

May 16—Death of Abraham H. Herr, owner of the Pioneer Mills, Georgetown.

May 19—Marriage of Miss Dora Miller and Lieut. Richard Clover, U. S. N.

May 20—Tragic death in New York of Mrs. George H. Pendleton, wife of American Minister to Germany, daughter of Francis Scott Key, and social leader.

May 28—Antonio Nardelle hanged at District Jail for the murder of Carmine Rotunno.

June 2—Marriage in the White House of President Grover Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom.

June 19—Marriage of Miss Louisa Meigs, daughter of Gen. Meigs, and Archibald Forbes, famous British war correspondent.

June 28—Samuel Gassenheimer shoots and kills Frank S. Blackford in self-defense and is exonerated by coroner's jury.

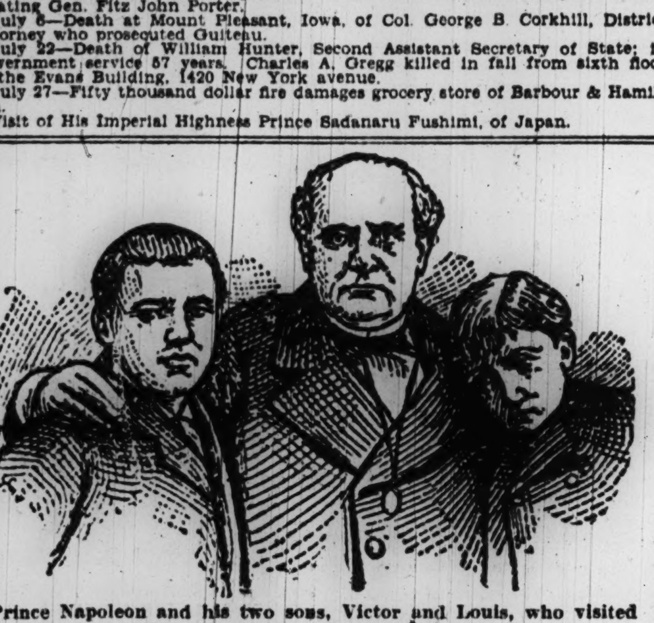
July 1—Samuel H Walker, prominent Democrat, appointed Superintendent of Police, vice William McE. Dye, removed. President Cleveland signs act vindicating Gen. Fitz John Porter.

July 8—Death at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, of Col. George B Corkhill, District Attorney who prosecuted Guiteau.

July 22—Death of William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State; in Government service 57 years. Charles A. Gregg killed in fall from sixth floor of the Evans Building, 1420 New York avenue.

July 27—Fifty thousand dollar fire damages grocery store of Barbour & Hamilton.

Visit of His Imperial Highness Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, of Japan.



Prince Napoleon and his two sons, Victor and Louis, who visited Washington, October 31, 1886.

Aug. 15—Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. A., retired, shot four times by William Pope, colored.

Aug 21—Collision of passenger trains on the B. & O. R. R. near the "Y," several injured.

Aug. 31—Washington shaken by four earthquake shocks, worst in the history of the city (the Charleston earthquake).

Sept. 12—Death of Armand Jardin, "King of the Roses," Washington's most famous florist.

Sept. 20—Opening of Kernan's theater.

Sept. 28—General Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, in twenty-sixth triennial session, meets in Washington for the first time; big Masonic parade.

Sept. 29—Colored industrial exposition, Bethel Hall, M street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

Family of Mark D Brainard, 1510 Sixteenth street, chloroformed by burglars and robbed.

Sept. 30—Noble D. Larner elected general high priest Royal Arch Masons.

Oct. 1—Suicide of Melcher Eggloff, saloon keeper at Ninth and A streets northeast.

Oct. 7—Phoenix planing mill and lumber yard, 1210 Ohio avenue, destroyed by fire.

Oct. 10—Death of George W Adams, president, Evening Star Newspaper Co.

Oct. 11—Railroad wreck in collision between passenger and freight on Metropolitan branch, B. & O. R. R near Silver Spring, four hurt.

Oct. 13—Remains of Chief Justice Chase removed from Oak Hill Cemetery to Cincinnati.

Oct. 14—Albert Carry, of Cincinnati, purchases George Jeunemann's brewery, occupying whole square between E and F, Fourth and Fifth streets northeast, for $90,000

Susie Clarke shoots and kills George McQuade; both colored.

Oct. 25—Sixteen injured in fire which destroys row of frame stores on south side of Pennsylvania avenue southeast, between Second and Third streets.

Oct 30—Mrs. George Donaldson commits suicide near Chain Bridge by jumping into the river with two children in her arms.

Oct. 31—Visit of Prince Louis Napoleon.

Nov. 5—Visit of Prince Komatsu, uncle of the Mikado of Japan, and suite.

Nov. 6—Death of Nicholas Callan, old Washingtonian, at his residence, 1422 F street northwest.

Nov. 9—Installation of Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin as pastor of the Church of the Covenant.

Nov. 18—Death at his residence in New York of Chester A. Arthur, former President of the United States.

Nov. 22—Aqueduct Bridge transferred to the United States Government for $125,000.

Dec. 5—Lincoln Hall, famous theater building at Ninth and D streets northwest, destroyed by fire.

Dec. 6—John Roe, prominent gambler, kills Minnie Raymond and commits suicide.

Dec. 7—National organization effected for a permanent exposition in Washington.

Dec. 8—George N. Walker, contractor, shoots John C. Miller, patent attorney, at Ninth and F streets. Miller died Dec. 14. Walker acquitted Jan. 29, 1887.

Dec. 9—William G Moore sworn in as Chief of Police, succeeding Major Walker, who resigned following big police scandal.

Dec. 15—Building in Carroll Row, being torn down on Library of Congress site, collapses, injuring eight men.

Dec. 16—Death at his home, Calumet Place, Thirteenth and Clifton streets, of Gen. John A. Logan, Senator from Illinois.

Dec. 30—Andrew White, colored, convicted of the murder of Gottlieb Schiess, Sept. 25, 1886.

1887

Jan. 10—Fire at residence of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Rhode Island avenue, at Scott Circle; loss $30,000 and valuable scientific library.

Jan. 17—Death of Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, chief signal officer.

Jan. 29—Verdict for Mrs. Weltha E. Emmons declaring her to be sane, after long and sensational scandal.

Feb. 5—Death of John E. Norris, prominent attorney, President Jackson Democratic Association.

Feb. 8—Marriage of Miss Annie Randall, daughter of Samuel J. Randall, and Charles Calvert Lancaster.

Final passage of bill for bridge across Eastern Branch at foot of Pennsylvania avenue southeast, to replace bridge burned in 1814.

Feb. 22—Opening of the Jefferson Club, 1214 H street northwest.

Justin McCarthy lectures at Congregational Church.

Hattie Smith kills Lizzie Lawson (both colored), with a meat cleaver, on Pennsylvania avenue.

Feb. 24—Death of Henry O. Noyes, of the Washington Star.

Feb. 28—James Monroe Trotter, Boston negro, appointed Recorder of Deeds.

Mar. 1—John L. West, colored, sentenced to six years in prison for attempted assault on Mrs. Mary Irene Page.

Mar. 7—Wreck on the B. & O. at the "Y," four injured.

Mar. 8—Marriage of Count Eugene S. K. deMitkiewicz and Mrs. Mary M. Tates, granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall.

Mar. 9—Secretary Daniel Manning, resigned, severs his connection with the Treasury Department.

Mar. 10—James L. Norris, son of John E. Norris, elected president of the Jackson Democratic Association.

Mar. 15—National convention of school superintendents, National Museum.

Mar. 17—Death of Rev. Parker Hall Sweet, one of the oldest ministers in Washington and prominent Odd Fellow.

Mar. 18—Fire at the residence of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, 1734 K street.

Mar. 28—Dedication of St. John's Hall, Sixteenth street above H.

Mar. 30—Death at Hot Springs of Judge Fletcher P. Cuppy, prominent lawyer.

Apr. 1—M. V. Montgomery succeeds Judge Arthur McArthur, resigned, as Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Apr. 3—Death of Judge Joseph H. Bradley, venerable lawyer, born in Washington, March 23, 1803.

Apr. 5—The Nationals defeat the Portlands, at Capitol Park, 31 to 0.

Apr. 12—Marriage of Miss Edith Galt, daughter of William M. Galt, and Robert Coleman Mish.

Apr. 16—Death of Judge David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Apr. 19—Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway appointed to command of the militia of the District of Columbia, now for the first time organized.

Apr. 20—Suicide at Annapolis of Lieut. John W. Danenhower, U. S. N., of Washington.

Apr. 21—Judge Edward F. Bingham, of Ohio, appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Apr. 26—Parade of the Odd Fellows and reception at National Rifles Hall.

May 3—Farewell of Mme. Adelina Patti at Albaugh's.

Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, visit Washington.

May 29—Death of Ben: Perley Poore, famous journalist, at the Ebbitt House.

June 1—Marriage of Mary Hamilton Phillips and Brainard H. Warner, at Fredericksburg, Va.

June 6—W. W. Corcoran sustains a stroke of paralysis.

June 19—Dedication of St. Paul's Chapel, Fifteenth and V streets northwest, by Cardinal Gibbons.

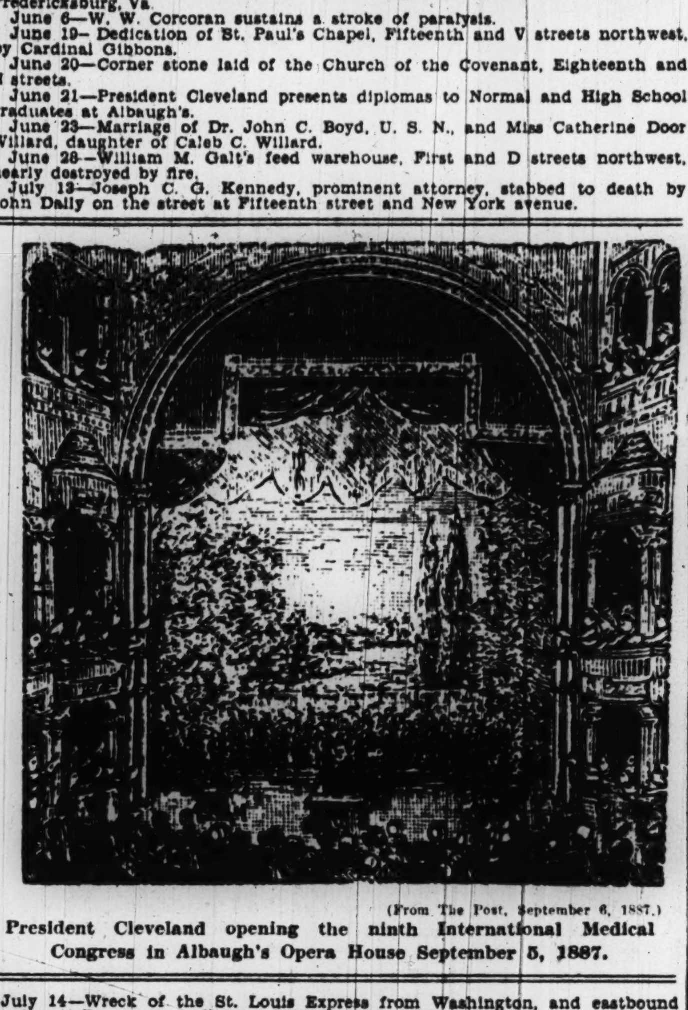
June 20—Corner stone laid of the Church of the Covenant, Eighteenth and N streets.

June 21—President Cleveland presents diplomas to Normal and High School graduates at Albaugh's.

June 23—Marriage of Dr. John C. Boyd, U. S. N., and Miss Catherine Door Willard, daughter of Caleb C. Willard.

June 26—William M. Galt's feed warehouse, First and D streets northwest, nearly destroyed by fire.

July 13—Joseph C. G. Kennedy, prominent attorney, stabbed to death by John Daily on the street at Fifteenth street and New York avenue.



(From The Post, September 6, 1887.)

President Cleveland opening the ninth International Medical Congress in Albaugh's Opera House September 5, 1887.

July 14—Wreck of the St. Louis Express from Washington, and eastbound Cincinnati Express, in collision at Gaithersburg, Md.

July 16—Return of Alexander R. Shepherd, after an absence in Mexico of seven years.

July 17—Steamer Mattano sunk in shallow water in lower Potomac.

July 18—Mercury reaches 103, 15 suffer sunstroke, 5 fatalities in heat wave.

Aug. 4—Prince Krow Luang Devanougsi Varoprakaw, half-brother of the King of Siam, and royal party, visit Washington.

Aug. 17—Terrible wreck at the "Y" on B. & O. Engineer S. H. Brosius killed and a score of passengers injured

Aug. 19—Death of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, distinguished naturalist, father of the Fish Commission.

Aug 29—The Thakore Shaib of Limbdi, K. C., S. I. E., an Indian prince, visits Washington, returning from the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Sept. 5—President Cleveland opens the ninth International Medical Congress, Albaugh's, 2,500 delegates in attendance.

Sept. 14—Death of Mrs. Septima R. Meikelham, last surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson.

Sept. 16—Thirty-six-inch water main bursts on L between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, flooding the nearby section of the city.

Oct. 3—Death at Athletic Park circus grounds of "George Washington," oldest lion in America, and father of most of the circus lions then in the country.

Oct. 5—Eight home runs made in game at Capitol Park between Nationals and Boston, five by the Washington team which won, 12 to 9.

Oct. 6—Alexander R. Shepherd welcomed with monster parade and demonstration.

Oct. 28—Charles E. Meyer, young lawyer, accidentally shot and killed by Jordan M. Israel, in the latter's office, 614 F street northwest.

Nov. 3—Infernal machine sent by mail to Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, but fails by a fortunate accident to explode.

Nov. 25—Steamers George Leary and Jane Moseley damaged in collision in a fog at 1:30 a. m., off Point Lookout, unable to proceed.

Dec. 1—Army Medical Museum moves from historic Ford's Theater, in Tenth street, to new building at Seventh and B streets.

Dec. 7—Evangelical Alliance meets at Congregational Church.

Dec. 9—Rev. Dr. Burchard, of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" fame, calls on President Cleveland and is warmly greeted.

Dec. 15—Miss Georgia Kilbourn, daughter of Hallet Kilbourn, and Frank Gordon, son of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, married at St. John's.

Dec. 16—Marriage in Baltimore of E. Berry Wall, of New York, "King of Dudedom," and Miss Salome Melbourne, of Washington.

Dec. 20—Opening of Young Women's Christian Home, 321 C street northwest.

Elopement of Miss Bessie Hillyer and Grassie Bulkley, brother of Barry Bulkley.

1888

Jan. 1—Catholic Churches celebrate the jubilee of Pope Leo XIII.

Jan. 3—Women's National Press Association incorporated.

Jan. 7—Resignation of L. Q. C. Lamar as Secretary of the Interior to become Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court.

Jan. 9—Machine shop of Petit and Dripp, Fourteenth and B streets northwest, wrecked by boiler explosion.

Jan. 10—Death of Dr Peter Parker at his residence, No. 2 Lafayette Square.

Jan. 14—Death of Robert L. Teel, proprietor of Washington's most famous gambling clubs in the 50's and 60's.

Jan. 19—Eighteenth annual National Board of Trade convention opens at Willard's Hall.

Feb. 2—Women's Christian Temperance Union incorporated.

Feb. 12—Death of Mrs Weltha Emmons, a woman of checkered and eccentric career.

Feb 22—Grand Army fair held at Light Infantry Armory, Fifteenth and E.

Feb. 24—Death of William W. Corcoran, Washington's foremost citizen.

Mar. 10—Death of Carl Mueller, prominent business man.

Mar 11—A blizzard cuts Washington off from the outside world, the city for five days isolated, wires down, travel stopped, much suffering.

Mar 15—Rev. Eugene Peck, pastor of Eastern Presbyterian Church, run over and killed by B. & O. train.

Mar 21—Bolt of lightning hits Capitol and destroys the telegraph instruments in the Senate Press Gallery.

Mar 23—Death of Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at his residence, 1415 I street northwest.

Mar 26—Fire destroys group of frame buildings at southeast corner Ninth and K streets, A. E. Caywood's real estate office. Opening at Albaugh's of the International Council of Women, Susan B. Anthony presiding.

Mar. 28—Jimmy Keenan, of Washington, knocks out Joe Williams of Baltimore, in four rounds, near New Freedom, Pa.

Mar. 31—Dr. E. A. Paul, principal of the High School, while riding a bicycle near his home, Fourteenth street above Boundary, is run down by Senator Cullom's coachman, and dies, April 2; Joseph M. Chase, the coachman was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment.

April 5—William Dickson and Lawrence Gardner elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis.

April 10—Dr. Francis R. Lane temporarily appointed principal of the High School.

April 12—Washington society shocked by the suicide of Mrs. Bessie Hillyer Bulkley.

April 20—Metropolitan Club badly damaged by fire; loss, $15,000.

April 26—John F. Cook removed as Collector of Taxes and is succeeded by E. G. Davis. District Auditor Tuchenor removed and succeeded by J. T. Petty.

Apr. 30—Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

May 2—Marriage of Miss Kate Louise Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Davis, and Mr. James Anderson Wright, jr., of New York.

May 10—Thomas F. Miller appointed judge of the Police Court to succeed Judge William B. Snell.

May 16—National Baptist convention, 2,500 delegates, opens at Calvary Baptist Church.

May 23—National Bar Association organized at convention at Universalist Church, and constitution adopted. Col. James O. Broadhead elected president.

May 24—Corner stone of the Catholic University laid by Cardinal Gibbons in the presence of President Cleveland, his Cabinet and distinguished guests.

May 27—Death of Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., rector of the Church of the Epiphany. Visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of London, the oldest military organization in the world.

May 31—Opening of the industrial exhibit of the public schools in the E street rink.

June 7—Corner stone laid of the new Scottish Rite Sanctuary, G street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets northwest.

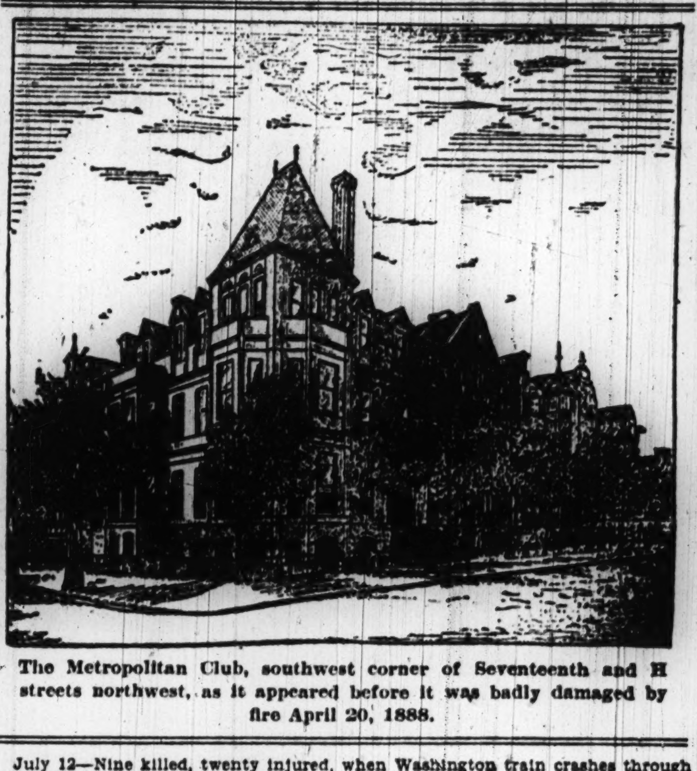
June 13—The Washington Post absorbs the National Republican

June 29—Break in the conduit at Foundary Branch cuts off the water supply of the entire city.

July 7—Death of Maria Johnson, colored, born in 1776, aged 112 years.

July 9—Prohibition amendment favorably reported to the Senate by Senator Blair.

July 11—Death of Dr. Alexander Y. P. Garnett, one of Washington's most celebrated physicians.



The Metropolitan Club, southwest corner of Seventeenth and H streets northwest, as it appeared before it was badly damaged by fire April 20, 1888.

July 12—Nine killed, twenty injured, when Washington train crashes through a trestle near Orange Court House, Va.

July 22—Total eclipse of the moon.

Aug. 11—Burial at Arlington of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who died at Nonquitt, Mass., on August 5.

Aug. 15—The American Party Convention, meeting at G. A. R. Hall, nominates James L. Curtis, of New York, and James N. Greer, of Tennessee.

Aug 21—Tornado strikes Glendale, Md., 12 miles from Washington, and does considerable damage there and at Bowie.

Aug 22—Tower of the Church of the Covenant falls, carrying with it the front wall, damage $22,500.

Aug. 30—Death of Robert C. Hewett, president of the Washington Baseball Club.

Sept. 3—Historic old mansion of Washington Young, at Giesboro Point, then a summer resort named City View, destroyed by fire.

Sept. 16—Cyclone confined to narrow pathway in South Washington unroofs the Fish Commission, and damages National Museum and buildings in the vicinity; one of our worst storms.

Sept. 18—First Triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons meets at G. A. R. Hall.

Sept 28—Famous 15-foot Harrison and Morton ball rolled up Pennsylvania avenue in monster political parade

Oct. 3—Philip Wenzel shot and killed at Columbia car stables, H and Boundary northeast, by Nelson Colbert, colored.

Oct 6—Washington express and a freight train in fatal collision at Dickerson's Station, 37 miles from the Capital, 3 killed, 6 injured.

Oct. 18—Martha Scott, colored, gives birth to a stillborn infant with two heads, two necks, three arms, four hands, three legs and four feet.

Oct 26—Death of Thomas J. Fisher, prominent real estate dealer.

Nov. 5—Washington debut at National Theater, of Miss Julia Marlowe.

Nov. 7—Frederick Barber convicted of the murder of Agnes Watson by throwing her into the canal.

Nov. 15—Marriage at St. John's Church of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, of England, and Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Nov. 20—Washington debut of the celebrated French actress, Mme. Jane Hading.

Nov. 29—Jake Kilrain and Charlie Mitchell appear at Kernan's Theater.

Dec. 27—Michael Keating killed in a fall of 80 feet over the stairway from the fifth floor of the War Department

Dec. 28—Fire at the store of M. Silverberg, 312 Seventh street northwest.

Dec. 30—Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, of Christ Church, New Orleans, preaches his first sermon as the new rector of the Church of the Epiphany.

1889

Jan. 1—Stilson Hutchins sells The Washington Post to Beriah Wilkins and Frank Hatton.

Jan. 3—Death of William M. Galt, prominent business man.

Jan. 7—Betty Ordway makes her professional stage debut at the Columbia Theater, Chicago.

Jan. 15—Nelson Colbert convicted of the murder of Philip Wentzel.

Jan. 17—Dedication of the Benjamin Franklin Statue in front of the old Post Building, Tenth street and the Avenue, the gift of Stilson Hutchins.

Feb. 3—Vaughn Class of Calvary Baptist Sunday School organized.

Feb. 4—Death of Judge William Matthews Merrick, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Feb. 5—George Byron stabbed to death at Twelfth and E streets by William Halliday.

Feb. 9—Swedenborgian Church, North Capitol, between B and C streets, destroyed by fire.

Feb. 11—George Northridge and James Childs fight 22 rounds for the heavyweight championship of the District of Columbia, Childs winning on a foul.

Feb. 19—Knights of Pythias, organized in Washington February 19, 1864, celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary.

Feb. 20—Celebration of the centennial of Georgetown University.

Feb. 23—Dedication of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Third and A streets southeast.

Feb. 26—Opening service in the Church of the Covenant, Eighteenth and N streets.

Mar. 2—Gen. Benjamin Harrison arrives in Washington for the inauguration.

Mar. 4—Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President of the United States.

Mar. 8—Riot of Pennsylvania militia. Police reserves called out.

Mar. 19—Andrew C. Bradley appointed associate justice, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mar. 22—Death of Stanley Matthews, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mar. 25—Corner stone laid of the new First Baptist Church, Sixteenth and O streets northwest.

Mar. 31—One of the most spectacular fires in the history of Washington destroys oil and light plants and B. & P. freight yards, South Capitol street and Virginia avenue.

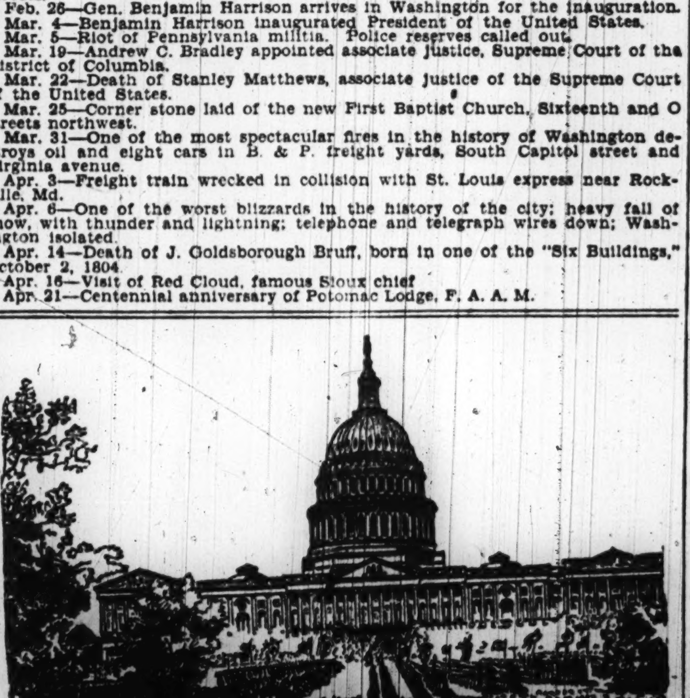
Apr. 3—Freight train wrecked in collision with St. Louis express near Rockville, Md.

Apr. 6—One of the worst blizzards in the history of the city; heavy fall of snow, with thunder and lightning; telephone and telegraph wires down; Washington isolated.

Apr. 14—Death of J. Goldsborough Bruff, born in one of the "Six Buildings," October 2, 1804.

Apr. 16—Visit of Red Cloud, famous Sioux chief.

Apr. 21—Centennial anniversary of Potomac Lodge, F. A. A. M.



(From The Post, October 9, 1889.)

The Knights Templar's great pageant. Parade passing the Capitol October 8, 1889.

Apr. 25—Marriage of Miss Maud E. Noyes, daughter of Crosby S. Noyes, and Frederick W. Hall, of San Francisco, at Ascension Church.

May 3—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister, presented to President Harrison.

May 7—Theodore Roosevelt appointed Civil Service Commissioner by President Harrison.

May 16—John W. Douglass, Republican, and Lemon G. Hine, Democrat, appointed District Commissioners.

May 17—Oswald C Allen shoots and kills his wife, Sarah H. Allen, a teacher at the Jefferson School, and commits suicide.

May 17—Nelson Colbert hanged for the murder of Philip Wenzel.

May 30—Death of Dr. Joseph Borrows, dean of the medical profession of Washington, and one of the earliest physicians in the city.

June 1—Washington experiences disastrous flood, at the time of the great Johnstown flood, much of the lower part of the city under water and C. & O. Canal damaged $300,000.

June 18—Frank K. Ward shoots Maurice Adler in the Marble Saloon, Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue.

June 18—Thirteenth annual convention of the National Camp Patriotic Sons of America.

July 24—Death at Georgetown University of the venerable Father Curley, aged 93, the oldest Catholic priest in America.

July 31—Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt elects The Post to the "Ananias Club."

Aug. 2—Fire at Woodward & Lothrop's, Eleventh and F streets, causes $10,000 loss. John Appich strikes oil while digging a well in his yard at Anacostia.

Aug. 21—Funeral of Rev. William J. Walker, colored, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, L between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, the largest private funeral in the history of Washington, 5,000 mourners.

Sept. 12—Sir Edwin Arnold visits Washington and calls on President Harrison.

Sept. 13—Fatal wreck of two trains in collision on B. & P. R. R. near eastern end of the Navy Yard tunnel.

Sept. 15—Cardinal Gibbons lays the corner stone of the new St. Peter's Church, Second and C streets southeast.

Sept. 25—Arrival of Tsui Kwo Ying, the new Chinese Minister.

Oct. 2—Opening in Washington of the International American Congress.

Oct. 3—Maurice Adler dies, nearly four months after being shot by Frank K. Ward.

Oct. 8—Grand encampment of the Knights Templar, one of the most famous Masonic events in the history of the city.

Oct. 28—Edmund C. Blunt shot and seriously injured in Shoomaker's saloon by George W. Mantz.

Oct. 29—Washington steamer, Crystal Wave, New York to Washington, sunk in collision with the steamer Cleopatra off the Delaware Capes; no lives lost.

Nov. 13—Dedication of Catholic University by Cardinal Gibbons.

Nov. 22—Dedication of the new St. John's College by Cardinal Gibbons.

Dec. 2—Washington Board of Trade organized.

Dec. 9—Death at Lima, Ohio, of Col. J. H. Rathbone, of Washington, founder of the Knights of Pythias.

Dec. 10—Death at her Washington residence of Mrs. Mary Scott Lord, sister of the wife of President Harrison.

Dec. 11—Celebration by Congress of the centenary of the inaugural of President George Washington.

Dec. 13—Suicide at Wormley's Hotel of Franklin B. Gowen, ex-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

Dec. 14—Four killed when the Congressional Limited strikes a wagon at Benning Station.

Dec. 26—Wreck of the Chicago Express, for Washington, on Metropolitan branch of the B. & O. R. R. at Dickerson Station; no serious casualties.

Dec. 27—First epidemic in Washington of a new disease, la grippe; several hundred people ill.

1890

Jan. 3—Debut of Miss Mildred Fuller and Miss Laura Harlan, two belles of Supreme Court circle.

Jan. 12—Dedication of the new First Baptist Church.

Jan. 15—Death of Walker Blaine, eldest son of Secretary of State James G. Blaine, at the family residence in Madison place.

Jan. 20—Edward L. McClelland shoots and kills Henry Benton at Eighth and F streets southwest.

Feb. 3—Mrs. Benjamin F. Tracy, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Mary Tracy perish in a fire which destroyed their home at 1634 I street northwest, the Secretary narrowly escaping their fate.

Feb. 9—Corner stone laid of new German Orphan Asylum, Good Hope Hill.

Feb. 10—First formal social function at "Henderson Castle," the new home of former Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson.

Feb. 21—Grover Cleveland sells "Oak View" for $140,000; cost $21,500 in 1886.

Feb. 28—Charles E. Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times, shoots former Congressman Taulbee, of Kentucky, in the Capitol, the latter dying on March 11.

Mar. 23—Death of Gen. Robert Cumming Schenck at his residence, 1336 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

Apr. 12—The cable line on Seventh street begins running, first in Washington.

Apr 13—Death of Samuel J. Randall, former Speaker of the House.

Apr. 25—Opening of the Georgetown and Tennallytown Electric Railway. Formal opening of the new home of the Columbia Athletic Club, 1732 G street northwest.

May 3—Senator James B. Beck, of Kentucky, drops dead in the old Baltimore & Potomac Depot.

May 17—Marriage of Miss Margaret Isabella Blaine, daughter of the Secretary of State and Mrs. James G. Blaine, to Mr. Walter Damrosch.

May 19—Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Washington Schuetzen-Verein celebrated by the German citizens at Schuetzen Park.

May 20—Government establishes a "proving ground" at Indianhead.

May 29—Benjamin Hawkins hanged at the District Jail for the murder of his wife, March 14, 1889.

June 12—Marriage of Miss Rose Blake Keeling, of Baltimore, and Mr. Stilson Hutchins.

June 15—Suicide of Capt. Clarence M. Clarke, well-known civil engineer.

June 22—Storm of unusual violence, many houses struck by lightning; steamer Mary Washington driven ashore below Alexandria with 300 passengers.

July 25—Carriage factory of William Walter's Son, Fourteenth and D streets northwest, destroyed by fire.

Aug. 25—Dedication of the new bridge across the Eastern Branch at Pennsylvania avenue.

Aug. 26—Engineer and fireman killed in a wreck at Germantown Station, on the Metropolitan Branch of the B. & O. Railroad.

Aug. 27—Fist fight on the floor of the House between Representatives Wilson and Beckwith as part of one of the most disgraceful scenes in the history of Congress.

Sept. 3—John W. Ross appointed District Commissioner vice L. G. Hine, resigned.

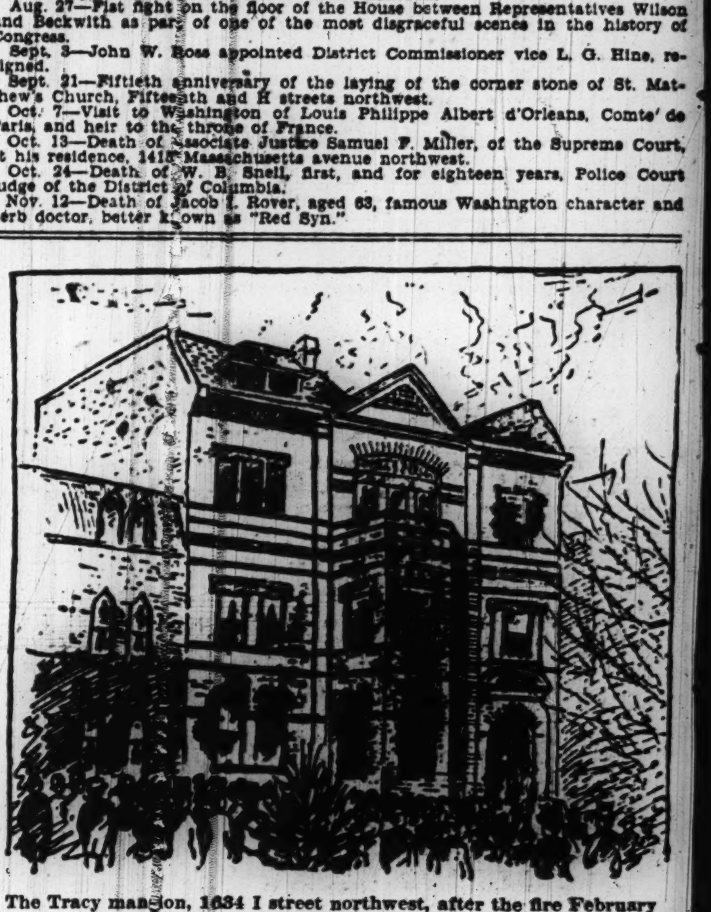
Sept. 21—Fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of St. Matthew's Church, Fifteenth and H streets northwest.

Oct. 7—Visit to Washington of Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, and heir to the throne of France.

Oct. 13—Death of Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the Supreme Court, at his residence, 1415 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

Oct. 24—Death of W. B. Snell, first, and for eighteen years, Police Court judge of the District of Columbia.

Nov. 12—Death of Jacob J. Rover, aged 63, famous Washington character and herb doctor, better known as "Red Syn."



The Tracy mansion, 1634 I street northwest, after the fire February 3, 1890.

Nov. 23—Dedication of the new St. Peter's Church, Second and C streets southeast; sermon by Cardinal Gibbons.

Dec. 7—Destruction by fire of Christian Ruppert's fancy goods store and other stores, northeast corner Seventh and D streets, loss about $200,000; one of the most disastrous fires in the history of Seventh street.

Dec. 8—Death at his residence, 14 Jackson place, of Washington McLean, Cincinnati newspaper publisher and capitalist.

Dec. 15—Marriage of Miss Elena Porter, daughter of Admiral Porter, and Capt. Charles H. Campbell.

Dec. 24—Frank K. Ward acquitted of the murder of Maurice Adler in the Marble Saloon, June 18, 1889.

1891

Jan. 1—General alarm fire does $15,000 damage to the James G. Blaine mansion, Twentieth and P streets, then occupied by Levi Z. Leiter.

Jan. 5—Marriage at St. John's Church of Miss Mildred Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court, to Mr. Hugh Campbell Wallace.

Jan. 17—Death of George Bancroft, the historian, at his residence, 1623 H street.

Jan. 18—Dedication of St. Joseph's Church, Second and C streets northeast.

Jan. 19—Dingley bill to prohibit manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District favorably reported by House committee.

Jan. 26—The Force bill finally killed in the Senate as effort for cloture fails.

Jan. 29—Secretary of the Treasury William Windom drops dead as he concludes a speech at a banquet at Delmonico's, New York. New baseball park at Seventh street and Boundary leased from Col. Enoch Totten.

Feb. 7—The Gridiron Club holds its banquet at the Arlington Hotel.

Feb. 9—Capital City Press Club organized, Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, president; afterward called National Capital Press Club, and thus incorporated Feb. 24.

Feb. 13—Death of Admiral David Dixon Porter at his residence, 1412 I street.

Feb. 22—Convention of the Women's National Council at Albaugh's.

Feb. 26—Marriage of Miss Carolyn J. Roush and Mr. Robert Newton Harper.

Feb. 28—Death of Senator George Hearst, of California, at his residence, 1400 New Hampshire avenue.

Mar. 2—President Harrison signs the act prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of the Soldiers' Home, our first "prohibition" law, making nearly a third of the District dry.

Mar. 13—Western Express on the B. & O. wrecked by a landslide near Forest Glen.

Mar. 23—Death of Samuel Norment, president of the Central National Bank.

Mar. 24—Ivory G. Kimball appointed judge of the Police Court.

Mar. 30—Marriage of Miss Grace Weston Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, and Mr. Archibald Brown, of Chicago.

Apr. 2—Death of Gen. Albert Pike, at the "House of the Temple."

Apr. 6—Frances Lewis, colored, burned to death at 1322 D street northwest.

Apr. 8.—Charles E. Kincaid, newspaper correspondent, acquitted of the killing of Representative William P. Taulbee in the Capitol. Marriage of Miss Anna Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Southard Parker, and Mr. John B. Larner.

Apr. 9—Death of Dr. Johnson Otis Stanton, prominent physician, at his residence, 1344 G street northwest.

Apr. 13—Epidemic of grip assumes alarming proportions, the streets filled with funerals. President Harrison and party leave Sixth street depot at midnight on a 9,000-mile "swing around the circle" to the Pacific Coast. Boston defeats the Nationals, 6 to 3, at the first game played in the present baseball park, Seventh street, above Florida avenue.

Apr. 17—The sixth floor hallway of the Shoreham crashes, carrying four other hallways down to the cafe below; nobody injured.

Apr. 22—Death of Maj. Peyton Randolph, at his residence, 18 Iowa Circle.

Apr. 28—Cincinnati Express from Washington wrecked at Waring, 26 miles from the city, on the B. & O., three killed, three injured.

Apr. 29—Dr. Richard G. Mauss, prominent physician, commits suicide while crazed by an attack of grip.

May 5—Forty-second session of the American Medical Association, Albaugh's.

May 14—Evening Critic goes into the hands of receivers on bill by Stilson Hutchins; 46 newspaper men thrown out of employment.

May 15—Return of President Harrison from his Western trip.

May 20—Col. Edwin B. Hay, of Washington, elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks at Louisville.

May 28—Organization of the American University at the Arlington Hotel.

June 2—Hezekiah Clagett, of 3430 P street, member of a prominent family, commits suicide in the Mount Vernon Hotel.

June 12—Capt. Robert S. Widdicombe killed in a runaway accident.

June 13—Opening of the river excursion resort, Notley Hall.

June 15—The Rev. Frank D. Lee kills his 9-year-old son, Frank, and commits suicide at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria.

June 16—Opening of the National Chautauqua season in the newly completed amphitheater at Glen Echo.

July 1—The Signal Corps transfers the Weather Bureau to the Department of Agriculture, with Prof. Mark W. Harrington the new chief.

July 5—Northern Liberty Market offers $50,000 7 per cent stock to build Convention Hall over their market property at Fifth and K streets.

July 7—William D. Cross convicted of the murder of his wife in October, 1889.

July 10—Death of John C. Tasker, prominent patent attorney.

July 13—Work begun on Metzerott's Music Hall, Twelfth street, near F, now the Columbia Theater.

July 15—Dr. Smith Townshend, health officer of the District, removed from office by the Commissioners, and Dr. C. M. Hammett appointed.

Aug. 9—Adam Koehler, a well known baker, hangs himself in his stable.

Aug. 18—Regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

PAPER TOLD OF FLYING MACHINE INVENTION BY LANGLEY IN 1893

Aug. 19—Fortieth convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Columbian University.

Aug. 23—Corner stone laid of Concordia German Lutheran Church.

Aug. 27—Marriage at Beverly Farms, Mass., of Miss Louise Marie Eustis, of Washington, and Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., of New York.

Aug. 30—Death of Prof. Henry C. Spencer, proprietor of the Spencerian Business College.

Sept. 1—Reopening of the Shoreham Hotel.

Sept. 3—Famous Potomac River excursion steamer W. W. Corcoran destroyed by fire at Seventh street wharf; steamer George Leary damaged; one life lost. Washington's first public bathing beach, Tidal Basin, due west of the Monument, established by William X. Stevens, informally opened and two boys drowned; formally opened Sept. 7.

Sept. 10—Completion of the M Street (Colored) High School, then the finest school building in the city.

Sept. 11—Police parade in honor of the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the force.

Sept. 28—Henry Jandorf killed in the jail by Sam Moore, colored, another prisoner.

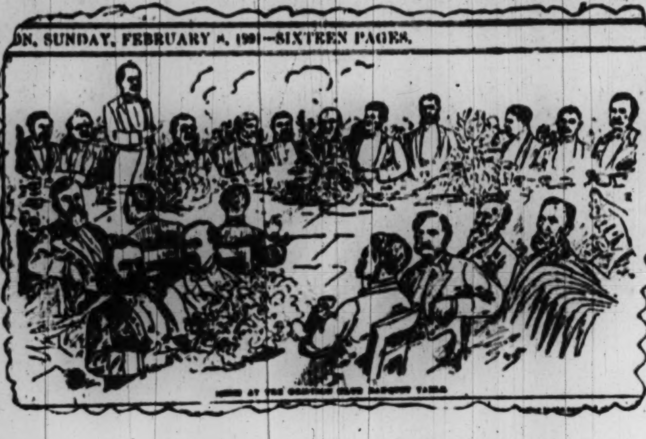
Oct. 7—Second ecumenical conference brings a great Methodist gathering to Washington

Oct. 10—Washington Loan & Trust Co. moves into its new building at Ninth and F streets. Army and Navy Club incorporated.

Oct. 20—Death of Return J. Meigs, clerk of the District Court since its formation in 1863, aged 90 years.

Oct. 27—Arrival of the National Lancers, of Boston, as the guests of the National Rifles.

Nov 12—Death at his home near Cleveland, Ohio, of Donn Piatt, famous Washington editor, and founder of the Capital.


ON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

(From The Post, February 8, 1891.)

Coffin's sketch of the Gridiron Club's banquet February 7, 1891, in the old Arlington Hotel.

Nov. 15—Total eclipse of the moon rendered invisible by heavy clouds.

Nov. 25—Policeman Junius B. Slack killed by Charles H. Myers.

Dec. 14—Charles Lomax, colored, shot and killed in "The Camp" by Policeman Mellen, after he had wounded Policeman Garvey.

1892

Jan. 2.—Death at his residence, Vermont avenue and N street, of Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, the Army's foremost scientist.

Jan. 4—Blizzard ties up all local street car and herdic transportation. National Baseball Club sold by Henry M. Bennett, M. B. Scanlon, et al., to George W. Wagner, of Philadelphia.

Jan. 5—Debut at a brilliant ball at the Arlington of Miss Bonaparte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte.

Jan. 6—Coroner's jury holds Frank W Heygster for the killing of John Horigan in Sauter's saloon, Jan. 4.

Jan. 16—Chapel of the Church of the Covenant destroyed by fire.

Jan. 22—Death of Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court at his residence, 201 I street northwest.

Jan. 27—Marriage of Miss Alberta Kent and Mr. Hugh S. Legare.

Jan. 29—Death reported at Mexico City of Princes Alice Green Iturbide, the Washington girl whose son was adopted by Maximilian and made heir to the throne of Mexico.

Jan. 31—Howard J. Schneider shoots and fatally wounds his wife, Annie M. Schneider, and kills her brother, Frank J. Hamlink, in front of the latter's home, 1733 Q street northwest; one of Washington's most famous murders; Mrs. Schneider died Feb. 6.

Feb. 5—Policeman Burns sentenced to eight years for the shooting of Capt. James A. Miller.

Feb. 7—Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrates its ninetieth anniversary.

Feb. 11—Marriage in Paris of Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and famous Washington society girl, and the Duc de la Rochefaucauld.

Feb. 12—Debut of Miss Coral Quay, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Matthew S. Quay, at the residence, Nineteenth and I streets.

Feb. 13—Washington views an unusual display of the aurora borealis. First dinner of the National Capital Press Club at the Cochran.

Feb. 20—Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., is awarded a divorce decree at Deadwood, S. Dak.

Mar. 3—James E. ("Reddy") White shoots and wounds his wife and commits suicide at their home, 462 N street northwest.

Mar. 6—Fearnleigh Lewis Montague, well known Washington artist, shoots and kills his wife and himself in a suicide pact at the boarding house, 518 Fourth street northeast.

Mar. 13—Death of George W. Knox, founder of Knox's Express, at his residence, 803 K street northwest.

Mar. 16—Death of George G. Cornwall, prominent grocer, at his residence, 1418 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Mar. 22—Fire in the folding room of the Capitol destroys 10,000 volumes of documents; loss, $15,000.

Apr. 7—Death of Rufus Jackson, famous negro character and strong man, who could throw a horse and juggle barrels of flour; fired the first shot at the battle of Bull Run.

Apr. 9—Howard Schneider convicted of the murder of his wife and brother-in-law.

Apr. 13—Disastrous fire in the building of the Evening Star, Eleventh street and the Avenue, causes loss of $50,000.

Apr. 16—Corner stone laid of Eastern Presbyterian Church, Maryland avenue and C streets northeast.

Apr. 27—Corner stone laid of McMahon Hall, Catholic University.

May 2—Steamship Tynehead, chartered by the people of Washington, sails from New York carrying 3,000 tons of grain contributed by Iowa, for the relief of the famine stricken peasants of Russia. Printers give a fair at their new home, just finished, Typographical Temple, G street, opposite the Pension Office

May 13—Death of Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia.

May 19—Corner stone laid of Dahlgren Chapel, Georgetown University, gift of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren.

May 24—Grizzly bear escapes from the Zoo, and, after injuring one person, is tracked down and killed in Rock Creek Park.

May 26—Death of William B. Moses, head of the firm of William B. Moses & Sons, at the Sanitarium, 1744 F street northwest.

June 18—Death in Chicago of Emmons Blaine, second son of James G. Blaine. Reception by Columbia Turn Verein to the fifteenth national convention of the North American Turnerbund at Concordia Hall, Eighth and E streets northwest.

July 5—Death at his residence, 1511 S street northwest, of Joshua Pierce Klingle, owner of large tracts of land in Rock Creek Valley.

July 18—Convention of the League of American Wheelmen, with parade and races at Analostan Island on July 19; one of the most important sporting events in the history of the city.

July 20—Corner stone of Carroll Institute laid by the Rev. Father Walter, of St. Patrick's Church.

July 23—Peter H. Young, who kept a small store at Fourth and D streets southeast, clubbed to death and robbed near Third and A streets southeast.

July 30—Farewell concert by John Philip Sousa as leader of the Marine Band at the White Lot, as he leaves to organize Sousa's Band.

Aug. 6—First car run from Georgetown to the Navy Yard over the new cable line of the Washington & Georgetown Railroad.

Aug. 9—Death of Mrs. Matthew W. Galt, prominent society woman, at her residence in H street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

Aug. 16—Convention of the Society of American Florists, National Rifles Armory.

Aug. 21—Bill Nally defeats William Layton, of Washington, in a prize fight at the old White House excursion resort opposite Marshall Hall.

Sept. 16—Opening of the new electric Rock Creek Railway; gives access to the new subdivision, Chevy Chase.

Sept. 19—Opening of the twenty-sixth annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sept. 20—Parade of 80,000 veterans of the G. A. R., the greatest event of the kind in Washington since the Civil War.

Sept. 27—Suicide of Col. William P. Canaday, at his office, 712 Tenth street.

Sept. 29—First opening of Eastern High School, Seventh street, near Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Oct. 2—Death of Dr. John H. Douglas, Gen. Grant's physician.

Oct. 9—Dedication of the North Capitol Methodist Episcopal Church.

Oct. 11—Thomas W. Riley's stables, Twelfth and Water streets, destroyed by fire; 50 horses burned to death.

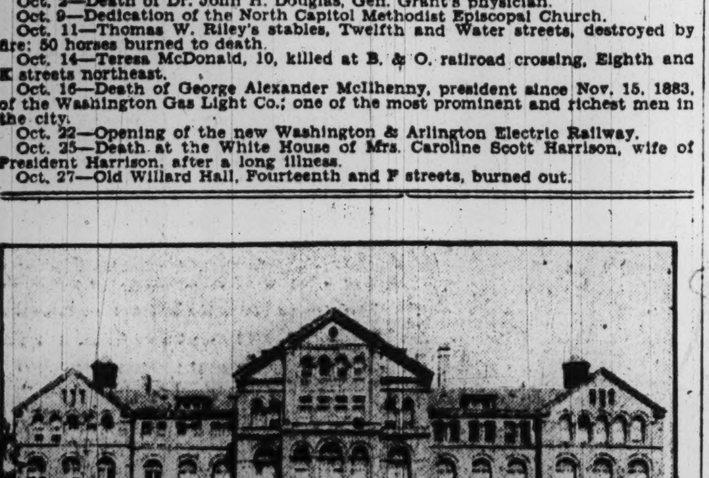
Oct. 14—Teresa McDonald, 10, killed at B. & O. railroad crossing, Eighth and K streets northeast.

Oct. 16—Death of George Alexander McIlhenny, president since Nov. 15, 1883, of the Washington Gas Light Co.; one of the most prominent and richest men in the city.

Oct. 22—Opening of the new Washington & Arlington Electric Railway.

Oct. 25—Death at the White House of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Harrison, after a long illness.

Oct. 27—Old Willard Hall, Fourteenth and F streets, burned out.



(Photo by Schutz.)

McMahon Hall, Catholic University, the corner stone of which was laid April 16, 1892.

Oct. 27—Metzerott's Music Hall, Twelfth and F streets, dedicated; first concert in Washington of John Philip Sousa's newly organized band.

Oct. 29—Rainmakers at Fort Myer produce a smart shower.

Nov. 2—Gen. Dyrenforth bombards the heavens to make rain and brings down a storm of public indignation.

Nov. 8—Grover Cleveland elected President over Benjamin Harrison.

Nov. 19—Charles J. Meyers acquitted of the alleged murder of Policeman Junius B. Slack.

Nov. 29—Death at the White House of Dr. John W. Scott father-in-law of President Harrison.

Nov. 30—Death of Mrs. Eliza E. Cutler, who carried a Union battleflag at the battle of Fort Donelson.

Dec. 16—Matinee benefit performance at Albaugh's for the National Capital Press Club.

Dec. 18—B. & P. freight train collides with three tank cars containing gasoline at eastern entrance to navy yard tunnel, causing explosion and spectacular fire.

Dec. 19—Woodward & Lothrop's stables in alley between Ninth and Tenth, D and E streets, destroyed by fire.

1893

Jan. 5—Banquet of the American Society of Authors at Willard's in honor of Will Carleton, the poet.

Jan. 11—Death of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler at his residence in New Jersey avenue southeast.

Jan. 21—Fifty-thousand-dollar fire at Francis Miller's paint store, 305-307 Ninth street, threatens entire block; four firemen burned.

Jan. 21—Heavy ice harvest is taken from the Potomac River, an unusual thing, occurring about three times in a generation; a solid sheet of ice from head waters to Chesapeake Bay, from 8 to 18 inches thick.

Jan. 24—Commissioners hire tugs to break the ice and avert a threatened flood

Jan. 27—Death at his historic residence on Lafayette Square, now Madison place, of James G. Blaine, aged 63 years.

Jan. 27—First convention of the District Christian Endeavor Union at Congregational Church.

Feb. 2—Arthur A. Birney appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia to succeed Charles C. Cole.

Feb. 2—Ivy City race track leased to a New York syndicate headed by Tim Campbell.

Feb. 14—Myron M. Parker nominated as District Commissioner by President Harrison.

Feb. 25—Racing resumed by the Ivy City Jockey Club at Ivy City race track.

Feb. 27—Wreck of a passenger and a freight train of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad at the Long Bridge; one killed.

Mar. 2—President-elect and Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Baby Ruth arrive and go to the Arlington.

Mar. 3—Reception at the Ebbitt by the Vice President-elect and Mrs. Stevenson.

Mar. 4—Second inaugural of President Grover Cleveland.

Mar. 11—Death of Gen. Peter V. Hagner, followed by that of his brother, Dr. Daniel Randall Hagner.

Mar. 13—The Post reports that Prof. Samuel P. Langley had invented a "flying machine."

Mar. 13—Howard J. Schneider makes an attack on Warden Russ with a chair in the District jail.

Mar. 16—Death of the venerable negro bishop, John M. Brown.

Mar. 17—Howard Jefford Schneider, murderer of his wife and her brother, is hanged in the District jail.

Mar. 18—Notable dinner of the National Capital Press Club at the Arlington.

Mar. 24—Announcement made of increased rank for Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, who becomes the first ambassador accredited to the United States.

Mar. 25—Death at the Arlington of Baron de Aguiar de Andrada, minister plenipotentiary on a special mission from Brazil.

Mar. 30—Mrs Sarah H. Downes burned to death in bed at 30 B street northeast.

Mar. 31—Gen. Hiram Berdan, famous Civil War sharpshooter and inventor of the Berdan gun, drops dead in the Metropolitan Club while playing chess with Admiral Crosby

Apr. 6—Frank K. Ward, famous Washington character, inventor of the modern dairy lunch, who amassed a fortune and lost it, and killed Maurice Adler in the Marble Saloon and was acquitted, is instantly killed by a car on the Brightwood Electric Railroad near Rock Creek Church.

Apr. 14—Capt. Charles F. Powell, U. S. A., appointed Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Apr. 14—William Bond, colored, hanged at Rockville for the murder of Margaret Cephas, November 23, 1891, the first legal execution in Montgomery County for 42 years.

Apr. 18—Charles G. Kilpatrick, one-legged trick rider, rides down the west steps of the Capitol for the first time, on a bicycle, and in those days it was some stunt, but what of it?

Apr. 19—Decomposed corpse of Col. Charles J. Murphy, dead for 44 days, found in his office-bedroom, 709 G street northwest.

Apr. 22—Death of Gen. Edward F. Beale, at his residence, the old Decatur house, 28 Lafayette square (now Jackson place), aged 71; an Annapolis naval officer who became a brigadier general in the Army, and an explorer and scientist.

Apr. 25—Dedication of the Home for Incurables on Georgetown Heights.

Apr. 29—Suicide of Daniel E. Cahill, prominent lawyer, at his residence, 211 Third street northwest.

May 2—Death of Herbert A. Preston, prominent Washington newspaper correspondent.

May 6—Convention Hall, over the Northern Liberty Market, completed and opened to the public; Washington's first large hall, capacity 6,000.

May 17—Visit of the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia.

May 18—The 105th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church opens at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

May 19—Arrival of her royal highness, the Infanta Eulalie of Spain.

June 8—Marriage of Miss Alice Condit Smith and Mr. Cyrus Field Judson at the Church of the Epiphany.

June 9—Twenty-two government clerks killed and 68 badly injured in the collapse of the old Ford's Theater Building, Tenth street, near F.

July 19—Resignation of Dr. De Witt C. Patterson, District coroner for twenty years, and the appointment of Dr. W C. Woodward as his successor.

July 20—Garbage collectors are provided with tin horns to herald their coming.

July 28—Death of Dr James Cunningham Batchelor, grand commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of America, Southern Jurisdiction, at the House of the Temple, Third and E streets northwest.

Aug. 28—Furious windstorm does thousands of dollars' worth of damage in Washington, blowing down trees and telegraph poles and unroofing many buildings, including the Pension Office.

Sept. 3—Robert S. Wharton, wealthy real estate owner, killed by cable car near Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Sept. 4—Tsui Kwo Yin retires as Chinese Minister and is succeeded by Yang Yu.

Commissioner John W. Ross struck by a cable car on the Avenue near Sixth street and is badly injured.

Sept. 5—President Cleveland opens the Pan-American Medical Congress at Albaugh's Grand Opera House

Sept. 9—The stork visits the White House and leaves a baby daughter, Esther, for Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, the first and only child of a President born within the White House.

Sept. 9—Passenger train No 51, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, wrecked at the New York Avenue Station, Eckington.

Sept. 11—Steele Kellogg accidentally shot and killed by himself at the residence of his father, Col. Sanford Kellogg, 1819 I street northwest.

Sept. 18—Centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the Nation's Capitol, with elaborate ceremonies at the Capitol

Oct. 2—New Palais Royal, Eleventh and G streets, opened for the inspection of the public.

Oct. 13—Severe hurricane strikes Washington; wall of new Calvary Baptist Church blown down; Associate Justice Henry D Brown, of the Supreme Court, cut by broken glass, almost bleeds to death.

Oct. 18—Universalist general convention at the Church of Our Father.

Oct. 24—Death of Admiral Walter W. Queen at his residence, 1808 Eighteenth street.

Oct. 24—The Washington Post published for the first time in its new home, Pennsylvania avenue near Fourteenth street, the present Post Building.

Cleveland's second inaugural. Chief Justice Fuller administers the oath March 4, 1893.

Oct. 25—Georgetown University welcomes Cardinal Gibbons and celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to the episcopate.

Oct. 27—Suicide of Miss Daisy Garland, talented daughter of former Attorney General Garland, at the family residence, 915 Rhode Island avenue.

Oct. 29—"Jack the Slasher" creates a reign of terror in Washington.

Oct. 31—Marriage of Miss Mae Allen Claggett and Mr. Clifford Perin, of Cincinnati.

Nov. 4—Death of Walter Jones Willard, only son of C. C. Willard, while on his vacation in Rhode Island.

Nov. 5—Potomac River excursion steamer W. W. Coit destroyed by fire.

Nov. 5—Dedication of Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth and R streets.

Nov. 15—Marriage of Miss Ellen Warder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Warder, and Mr. Ward Thoron.

Nov. 30—Jackson City, famous gambling resort at south end of the old Long Bridge, destroyed by fire.

Nov. 30—Corner stone laid of the new St. Matthew's Church, Rhode Island avenue near Connecticut avenue.

Dec. 1—Garbage cremation plant of the National Sanitary Co. destroyed by fire; loss $70,000.

Dec. 23—Two upper stories of the Hamilton Hotel, Fourteenth and K streets, destroyed by fire.

Dec. 29—Disastrous fire burns a large part of Takoma Park.

1894

Jan. 1—Debut at the British Embassy of Miss Lillian Pauncefote, daughter of Lord and Lady Pauncefote.

Jan. 15—Opening of the new club of the Washington Saengerbund, 314 C street northwest.

Jan. 9—Opening of the Business Women's Club, first one of its kind in the world, at 606 Eleventh street northwest.

Jan. 23—Debut of Miss Bessie Gorman, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Arthur P. Gorman.

Jan. 31—Death of Judge John N Oliver at the Marshall House, Sixth and Louisiana avenue.

Feb. 3.—Death at his residence, 724 Ninth street northwest, of James L. Barbour, prominent in business and banking activities.

Feb. 6—Death of Capt. Daniel Pratt Mannix, U. S. M. C., at Marine Barracks.

Feb. 6—Retirement of Rev. John Chester after 30 years as pastor of Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, which he founded.

Feb. 7—Dwight L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey (Moody and Sankey), the great revivalists, open a monster revival at Convention Hall.

Feb. 16—Seventy-fifth anniversary of the District Medical Society celebrated at National Rifles Armory.

Feb. 25—Severe blizzard strikes the city, tying up transportation.

Feb. 25—Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets northwest, narrowly escapes destruction by fire; loss, $45,000.

Mar. 7—Moody and Sankey close their revival at Convention Hall.

Mar. 8—Celebrated suit of Madeline V. Pollard against Representative William C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for $50,000 damages, for breach of promise and seduction, comes to trial before Justice Andrew Bradley in Circuit Court; one of the most sensational scandals of the time.

Mar. 9—Col. George Truesdell becomes District Commissioner, succeeding Col. Myron M. Parker.

Mar. 13—Farewell concert of Mme Adelina Patti, at Convention Hall.

Mar. 15—"Chappie" Jones, English bantamweight champion, knocks out Will Griffith in eight rounds at Dan Henry's Theater, Alexandria.

Mar. 19—Police arrest George Taylor, alias Jones, colored, who is identified as the real "Jack the Slasher," who had terrorized Washington for months. He was convicted.

Mar. 19—New race track at St. Asaphs formally opened; poolrooms in full blast.

Mar. 25—Coxey's Army begins its famous march on Washington from Massillon, Ohio.

Mar. 26—Death at his Washington residence of Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.

Apr. 5—Death of Father Jacob A. Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, spiritual adviser of Mrs. Surratt.

Apr. 12—J. D. Parker, 1541 Park place, drowned near Virginia end of the Aqueduct Bridge.

Apr. 14—Miss Madeline Pollard wins a verdict of $15,000 damages in her sensational breach of promise suit against Representative William C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

Apr. 14—Death of Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, at his residence, 1627 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

Apr. 21—George Taylor, colored, "Jack the Slasher," sentenced to 30 years in the penitentiary.

Apr. 24—Death at Providence Hospital of William (Billy) McGarrahan, noted character and prosecutor of the famous claim that bore his name.

Apr. 30—Death of Frank Hatton, editor and part proprietor of The Washington Post, at his residence, 2013 Hillyer place northwest.

Apr. 30—Marriage of Miss Harriet Blaine, youngest daughter of the late James G. Blaine, and Hon. Truxton Beale, only son of the late Gen. Edward F. Beale.

May 1—Coxey's Army of starving and ragged tatterdemalions marched to the Capitol and is dispersed by the police.

May 3—Columbia Historical Society incorporated.

May 12—Maj. Benjamin F. Worrell shoots and kills himself on the west steps of the Treasury Building.

May 16—Death at his residence, 949 Virginia avenue, of Gustav Forsberg, steward of Secretary Seward, who went to his rescue on the night of the attempted assassination.

May 19—Seven hundred employes of the Government Printing Office dismissed by Public Printer Benedict, bringing sadness to many homes.

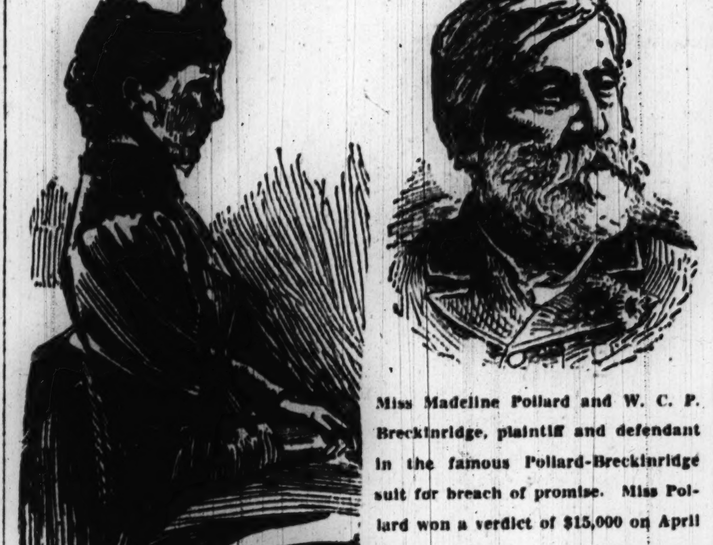
May 20—The Rev. W. E. Parson celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate over the Church of the Reformation, B street, near Second, southeast.

May 24—Opening of Alexander Island Race Track, south end of the Long Bridge.

June 13—Washington Abattoir Co. plant at Benning totally destroyed by fire; loss, $125,000.

June 13—Lantern parade of 500 local wheelmen on Pennsylvania avenue.

June 19—Eckington Hotel, Third and T streets northeast, destroyed by fire, 60 guests escaping with their lives; the main building was the old Gales mansion.



Miss Madeline Pollard and W. C. P. Breckinridge, plaintiff and defendant in the famous Pollard-Breckinridge suit for breach of promise. Miss Pollard won a verdict of $15,000 on April 14, 1894, after a trial lasting more than five weeks. It was one of the most sensational scandals in Washington in 50 years.

July 5—Boa constrictor, 19 feet long, escapes from an animal store into the sewers; recaptured July 7 on the flats near the foot of Seventeenth street.

July 24—Corner stone laid of Naval Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

July 25—George W. Knox warehouse and stables, Second and B streets northwest, completely destroyed by fire; loss, $700,000; Firemen Samuel E. Mastin, Michael E. Fenton and Dennis O'Donnoghue killed and five injured; 135 horses burned to death, Adams Express stables adjoining also damaged; one of the worst fires in the history of Washington.

Aug. 1—Dr. William C. Woodward succeeds Dr. C. M. Hammett, resigned, as health officer, Dr. Hammett succeeding Dr. Woodward as coroner.

Aug. 21—Suicide of Henry Daingerfield, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Alexandria.

Aug. 25—William (Billy) Shriver, of the old Chicago Nationals, catches a baseball thrown from the top of the Washington Monument.

Aug. 27—Grand encampment of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, one of the greatest events of the kind in the history of Washington.

Aug. 31—Death of William J. Stephenson, president of the Metropolitan Railway Co.

Sept. 3—First celebration of the new holiday, Labor Day, with a great parade of organized labor.

Sept. 4—Death at his summer home, Hartford, Conn., of Dr. James Clark Welling, president of Columbian (now George Washington) University.

Sept. 5—Marriage of Miss Dorothy Byrde Rogers and Mr. Thomas Clarence Noyes, of the Evening Star.

Sept. 14—Thomas J. Taylor shoots and kills his wife and attempts suicide at his residence, 222 Eleventh street southeast. Convicted of murder April 20, 1895; death sentence commuted to life imprisonment July 23, 1895.

Sept. 17—Seven lose their lives in a fire which destroyed the five-story mattress factory of Stumph & Bro., 631-635 Massachusetts avenue northwest; property loss $75,000.

Sept. 19—Rev. S. H. Greene appointed temporary president of Columbian University.

Sept. 27—Capt. Henry W. Howgate arrested in New York for the embezzlement of upward of $100,000 from the Government, after being a fugitive for thirteen years.

Oct. 8—Bethesda Park Hotel and theater destroyed by fire.

Oct. 12—Northbound express on the R., F. & P. Railroad held up by two masked bandits 12 miles below Quantico and Express Messenger J. S. Crutchfield is robbed of $180,000, the robbers escaping in the locomotive.

Oct. 19—Rev. William Alvin Bartlett resigns as pastor of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 19—Stephen Williams, colored, lynched at Marlboro.

Oct. 24—Outbreak of smallpox alarms the city; six cases in the city.

Oct. 30—James P. Willett appointed postmaster of Washington.

Nov. 4—Metropolitan M. E. Church celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Nov. 5—Visit to Washington of Gen. William Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, and his son, Commander Ballington Booth.

Nov. 15—Billy McMillan knocks out Charley Campbell, of Baltimore, in sixteen rounds, in Dan Henry's Theater, Alexandria.

Nov. 27—Marriage of Miss Jeanie Christopher to Mr. Victor Kauffmann at the Church of the Ascension.

Dec. 1—Suicide of Policeman Charles H. King in the yard of the Third Precinct Station House.

Dec. 3—Washington debut of Olga Nethersole in "Camille," at Albaugh's.

Dec. 11—Marriage at the old Lamar House in N street of Representative Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, and Miss Elizabeth Dean Lyons, of Richmond.

Dec. 22—Joseph A. Beam, a stairbuilder, shoots and kills his stepdaughter Miss Annie L. Leahy, at her home, 226 Maryland avenue northeast; is arrested and disarmed by Representative George D. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska; convicted of murder March 21; hanged July 26, 1895.

1895

Jan. 13—Temperature drops 40 degrees, to 6 above zero, in the space of four hours; much suffering among the poor.

Jan. 15—Mr. and Mrs John R McLean contribute $5,000 for the relief of the destitute.

Jan. 16—The Commissioners' order requiring the removal of obstructions from all streets goes into effect over protests from merchants.

Jan. 16—Mosby's Men meet in reunion at Alexandria for the first time since the Civil War.

Jan. 17—Billy McMillan wins the heavyweight championship of the District by defeating Mike Raedy at the Young Men's Athletic Club on the Bladensburg road.

Jan. 24—Car stables of the Brightwood Street Railway Co., Brightwood avenue and Albemarle street, destroyed by fire; loss, $30,000; fourteen electric cars were burned.

Feb. 5—O. G. Staples retires as manager of Willard's, to devote his time to the Riggs House, and is succeeded by Morgan D. Lewis.

Feb. 7—Worst blizzard in the history of Washington up to this time; snowfall of eight inches; temperature below zero; continues five days; Washington cut off; transportation crippled; much suffering.

Feb. 7—Ed S. Quinn, well known newspaper correspondent, drops dead in the Press Club.

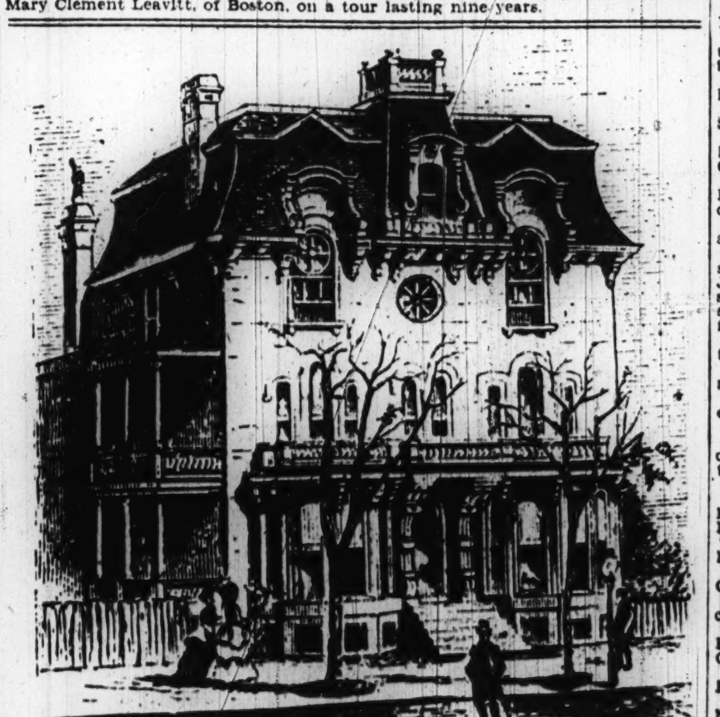
Feb. 7—David Hagerty, prominent liquor dealer, drops dead in the Academy of Music.

Feb. 12—Death of Francis Dunlop, for 40 years Washington's most eccentric character, who dressed in the most fantastic fashion.

Feb. 13—Death of Gen. James N. Bethune, one-time owner of the musical genius, Blind Tom.

Feb. 15—Excursion steamer Lady of the Lake destroyed by fire at the Seventh street wharf.

Feb. 15—The W. C. T. U. displays at Convention Hall a monster temperance petition containing millions of names from all over the world; gathered by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, of Boston, on a tour lasting nine years.



(From Harper's Magazine.)

The old Washington Club, 1409 New York avenue northwest, later John Chamberlin's Club and then the Young Men's Christian Association building, badly damaged by fire July 24, 1895.

Feb. 16—Death of Sevellon A. Brown, former chief clerk of the State Department.

Feb. 20—Death of Frederick Douglass, prominent negro leader, at his home Cedar Hill, Anacostia, his white wife surviving him.

Feb. 24—Capt. W. H. Howgate acquitted at his first trial for embezzlement.

Feb. 28—Charles A. Morganfield convicted at Fredericksburg, Va., of robbing a train near Quantico on October 12, 1894, and sentenced to eighteen years.

Mar. 1—Rudyard Kipling, "in cog.," a guest at the Arlington as "Mr. Rudyard."

Mar. 8—Work begun on the new underground electric railroad system on the Ninth street branch of the Metropolitan Railroad Co

Mar. 21—A "mysterious woman in black" attempts to set fire to St. Patrick's and St. Dominic's Catholic Churches.

Mar. 23—William Calvin Chase, colored, editor of the Bee, and a prominent negro politician, convicted of criminal libel on C. H. J. Taylor, recorder of deeds; sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Mar. 25—The Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich., called to the pastorate of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, preaches his first sermon there April 7.

Mar. 30—Attempt to burn St. Mary's Catholic Church, Fifth and Washington streets.

Apr. 6—Another attempt is made to burn the school property of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Apr. 15—Chilean Legation, 1330 Massachusetts avenue northwest, robbed of $10,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry.

Apr. 21—Irving Lyles and Miss Catherine Canter drowned in the Eastern Branch.

Apr. 29—Marriage at St. John's Church of Miss Mary Leiter, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, and Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon.

Apr. 25—First golf tournament ever played in Washington opens on the course of the Washington Golf Club, at Rosslyn, Va.; won by A. J. Parsons.

May 8—Fire damages Columbian University, southeast corner Fifteenth and H streets northwest.

May 14—Second annual convention of the Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States, at the Ebbitt House.

May 15—Charles J Searcey, convicted of the Quantico train robbery of October 12, 1894.

May 18—Robert Tyler Jones, grandson of President John Tyler, who was born in the White House, dies in poverty in lodgings at 1420 Corcoran street.

May 20—The Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 4, holds the income tax law of 1894 unconstitutional.

May 25—Centennial anniversary of the founding of Christ Protestant Episcopal Parish.

May 25—First match game of polo ever played in Washington played at the Chevy Chase Club, between teams representing the club and Troop A, Fort Myer.

May 28—Death of Secretary of State Walter Quinton Gresham, at his residence in the H street annex of the Arlington Hotel, the old Charles Sumner house; the funeral services were held in the East Room of the White House.

May 29—Washington becomes the seat of an independent Episcopal bishopric; heretofore a part of the Diocese of Maryland.

June 1—Bronze tablet placed in position at the Capitol to mark the location, at the southeast corner, of the corner stone, laid by George Washington, September 18, 1793.

June 3—Six die in heat wave; temperature, 98 degrees.

June 13—Jack McCann, of Chester, Pa., knocks out Howard Wilson, colored champion lightweight of the District, in the twenty-sixth round, at the Eureka Athletic Club, in this city.

June 18—Rev. Wallace Radcliffe installed as pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

June 18—Marriage of Miss Ethel Purcell and Mr. Walter Stilson Hutchins.

June 22—Mount Pleasant gets its first fire engine company.

July 2—Capt. William H. Howgate convicted, sentenced to the penitentiary at Albany for eight years for forgery and falsifying an account.

July 19—James Travers, colored, hanged for the murder of Lena Gross, November 19, 1894.

July 24—Y. M. C. A. Building, New York avenue near Fourteenth street, gutted by fire; loss, $35,000.

July 28—Three Washington boys Joseph Blundon, Guy Brown and Charles Lynch, killed by a train at Riverdale Park.

July 29—First car run over the new underground electric line on Ninth street.

Aug. 2—The Post announces the consolidation of the Washington & Georgetown and Chevy Chase Street Railway Lines—birth of the Capital Traction Co.

Aug. 2—Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, daughter of Brig. Gen D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., shoots and kills Ernest Green, colored, 13 years old, son of Richard Green, messenger for Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, in front of the Flagler residence, California avenue near Columbia road, where the child had stopped to gather some pears from a tree overhanging the street. She is exonerated by a coroner's jury the same day on the ground that she had fired merely to frighten the boy.

Aug. 7—Miss Flagler held in $10,000 bonds for the action of the grand jury.

Aug. 13—Death at the Hotel Emrich of Eugene Maas, famous variety actor at the old Globe Theater, where the Postoffice Department now stands, and well-known man-about-town.

Aug. 18—Death of Mrs. Anna Key Thompson, widow of William E. Thompson and cousin of Philip Barton Key, who was killed by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles in 1859.

Sept. 30—Opening of the Lafayette Square Opera House, with Lillian Russell in the "Tzigane," under the local management of John W. Albaugh.

Oct. 1—Opening of the Eucharistic Congress at Catholic University under the patronage of Cardinal Gibbons.

Oct. 8—Death of Gen. William Mahone, famous Confederate soldier and Senator from Virginia, at Chamberlin's.

Oct. 9—Death of James E. Pugh, secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Oct. 15—Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler indicted on a charge of manslaughter.

Oct. 27—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preaches his first sermon as the new copastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Nov. 6—Death at her Washington home of the distinguished actress, Mrs D. P. Bowers.

Nov. 17—Centennial of Presbyterianism in the District of Columbia celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church; an historical sermon by Rev. Byron Sunderland, pastor for 43 years.

Nov. 28—Thanksgiving Day—Columbia Athletic Club Football Team defeats Columbian University at Capitol Park, 14 to 12.

Dec. 2—Opening at Convention Hall of the mammoth bazaar of the Teachers Aid and Annuity Association.

Dec. 6—Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, of Calvary Parish, New York City, elected first Episcopal bishop of Washington.

Dec. 6—Debut of Miss Natalie Barney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, 1626 Rhode Island avenue.

Dec. 17—President Cleveland sends his famous Venezuela message to Great Britain.

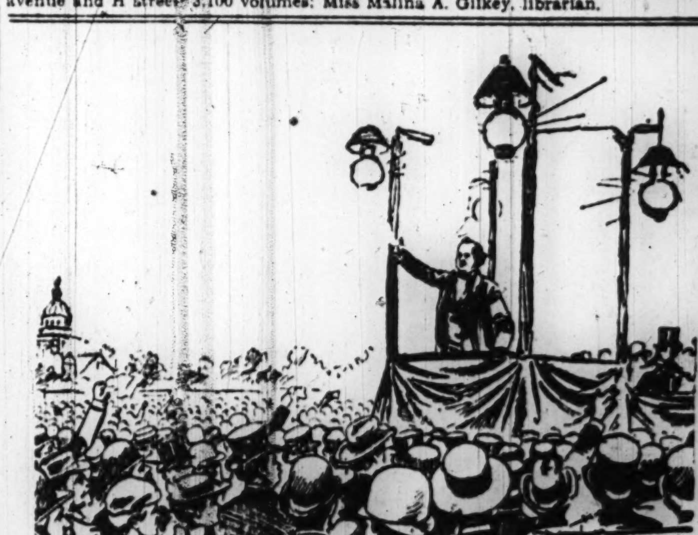
Dec. 23—Street railway mail service inaugurated on the Washington & Georgetown Line.

Dec. 28—Miss Florence Bergen is sent to the workhouse for fifteen days by Judge Ivory Kimball for smoking a cigarette on Pennsylvania avenue.

1896

Jan. 3—Lewis Dade stabbed to death by Samuel Patterson, in Pleasant alley, "Bloodfield," Third and Four-and-a-Half, G and H streets, southwest; Patterson held for murder.

Jan. 6—Washington's first public free library, the Washington City Free Library, opened in two rooms in the McLean Building, northeast corner Vermont avenue and H street; 3,100 volumes; Miss Malina A. Gilkey, librarian.



(From The Post, September 29, 1896.)

William Jennings Bryan delivering a speech in Capitol Park. His address was cut short by a storm.

Jan. 7—Suicide of Richard Gleeser at his saloon, the Snuggery, 1926 Fourteenth street northwest.

Jan. 9—Death of E. B. Wight, prominent newspaper correspondent, one of the founders of the Gridiron Club.

Jan. 12—F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, entertains Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry and Speaker Thomas B. Reed at dinner at the Shoreham.

Jan. 16—Death in New York of Matthew B. Brady, Washington's most famous photographer.

Jan. 18—Elverton R. Chapman, Washington broker, convicted in Judge Cole's court of contempt of the Senate for refusing to answer questions put to him by a Senate committee

Jan. 19—First services held at the Florence Crittenton Mission, just opened at 218 Third street northwest.

Jan. 26—Death of John Tyler, jr., eldest son and secretary of President John Tyler, at his residence, 1217 B street southeast, aged 77.

Jan. 28—Andrew Gleason and Perry Carson elected delegates from the District to the Republican national convention at St. Louis after a memorable contest in local politics.

Jan. 28—Fifty-one ministers of the gospel protest against the granting of liquor licenses in the "Division."

Feb. 14—John Harris executed at the District Jail for the murder of Matthew Spruell, July 4, 1895.

Feb. 17—Eleonora Duse, the great Italian actress, passes up New York, and on her first visit to this country makes her American debut at the Lafayette Square Opera House, in "Camille."

Feb. 17—Marriage at St. John's Church of Miss Catherine Marten Weston Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, and Mr. Theodore S. Beecher, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Feb. 20—Billy McMillan, champion middleweight pugilist of the District, dies smoking opium at 942 E street northwest.

Feb. 25—Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler pleads guilty to involuntary manslaughter in shooting and killing Ernest Green, colored, August 21, 1895, and is sentenced by Justice Cox to pay a fine of $500 and serve three hours in jail, the shortest jail sentence on record in the District. Her father, Gen. Flagler, pays the fine and she serves the sentence and is released the same afternoon after two hours and fifteen minutes of actual confinement in the matron's room See August 21, 1895.

Feb. 25—Death of Dr Smith Townshend, for fourteen years health officer of the District.

Feb. 27—Thomas P. Morgan, former superintendent of police, District Commissioner and wealthy banker, dies at his residence, 1341 Q street northwest.

Feb. 29—Saturday—Leap Year—Gridiron Club sweeps away precedents and entertained the ladies at its winter dinner at the Arlington.

Mar. 2—Opening of the National Fencibles' fair at the National Rifles Armory.

Mar. 6—William A. T. Godfrey, a Pullman car conductor, who died Mar. 4, is cremated at Lee's undertaking establishment, 332 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, the first cremation in the history of Washington.

Mar. 9—First sod turned for the American University

Mar. 12—Robert E. Mattingly, Franklin Pierce Morgan, John Boyle, William Holmead, George Killeen and Edward L. Jordan elected District delegates to the Democratic national convention at Chicago.

Mar. 13—Death of William B. Webb, former Commissioner of the District, at his residence, 1913 F street northwest.

Mar. 17—Washington's first garbage crematory put in operation, foot of South Capitol street.

Mar. 25—Death of Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, distinguished engineer, who completed the Washington Monument and built the Library of Congress.

Mar. 25—The Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee consecrated in New York as the first Episcopal Bishop of Washington; preaches his first sermon as Bishop at Epiphany Church, March 29

Apr. 6—Marriage in New York of Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick to former President Benjamin Harrison.

Apr. 7—Mail car on the Avenue cable line catches fire at Fifteenth street and New York avenue, and is badly damaged.

Apr. 7—Wesley Hall, a hunchback colored shoemaker, brutally murdered at his shop, 2101 Ninth street northwest.

Apr. 10—Death at Cairo, Egypt, of Col. John A. Cockerill, the first managing editor of The Washington Post.

Apr. 17—Runaway horse owned by Charles C. Wilkinson, 231 Ninth street southeast, runs through the back door of an Avenue cable car, and out the front door, carrying a broken seat with him; is badly injured and shot.

Apr. 17—Dr. S. S. Moffatt, 719 Eleventh street northwest, run over and killed in a cable car at Tenth street and New York avenue.

Apr. 29—Marriage at St. John's of Miss Margaret Skerrett, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Skerrett, and Mr David Milne, of Philadelphia.

May 1—Mr W J Boardman elected president of Emergency Hospital.

May 4—Elsie Kreglo, 16, brutally murdered near her home, near Klingle Ford. Irvin Ford, colored, arrested May 7 at Harpers Ferry and brought back to Washington. He is eventually convicted and hanged.

May 6—By sweeping executive order President Cleveland puts 30,000 additional Government places under the civil service.

May 12—Dedication by President Cleveland of the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, in Market Space.

POST EXTRA ON MAY 1, 1898, ANNOUNCED DEWEY'S VICTORY

May 13—The Post reports the successful test of Prof. S. P. Langley's steel, motor-driven airplane, on the Potomac River, on May 6. It attained an altitude of 100 feet and flew for one-half a mile, when the fuel became exhausted.

May 16—Three firemen, George Giles, Thomas Conway and Thomas A. Griffin, are killed in a fire which destroys 22 buildings between B street, Louisiana avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets; loss, $250,000; one of the most disastrous and spectacular fires in the history of Washington. Fireman George W. Kettler, injured, died May 20.

May 18—Famous Holt will case goes on trial before Justice Bradley.

May 18—Irvin Ford, colored, goes on trial for the murder of Elsie Kregin.

May 19—Death at Honolulu of Kate Field, celebrated writer for many years; founder and editor of "Kate Field's Washington."

May 20—Irvin Ford convicted in four minutes of the murder of Elsie Kregin, the swiftest justice on record in the District.

May 24—Suicide in the Potomac River of the veteran policeman, Michael Breen

May 24—Corner stone of the New Gonzaga Hall laid by Cardinal Gibbons.

May 25—Attempt to murder entire family of R. Lemuel Buxton, at Gaithersburg

May 28—Destructive storm, remnant of the St. Louis cyclone, sweeps over Washington at 3:30 p. m.; wind of 70 miles an hour leaves trail of havoc; scores of buildings damaged; loss, $75,000; one of the worst storms in the history of the city.

June 2—Marriage of Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, and the Rev. Martin D. Hardin, of Kentucky.

June 5—Death at Garfield Hospital of Sadie Buxton, daughter of R. Lemuel Buxton, wounded by a fiend who tried to murder her entire family. See May 25, 1896

June 12—Death of Maj. William G. Brock, former superintendent of police.

June 24—Ohio Democratic State Convention, at Columbus, instructs its delegates to the Chicago national convention for John R. McLean, of Cincinnati and Washington, as Ohio's favorite son candidate for President.

June 24—Arrival of Mr Hoshi Toru, new Minister from Japan, succeeding Minister Kurino.

June 24—Marriage of Miss Bessie Gorman, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Arthur P Gorman, of Maryland, to Mr. Wilton J. Lambert, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lambert at the Gorman residence, Fifteenth and K streets.

June 25—Famous Holt will case ends in Justice Bradley's court with a verdict declaring the will to be a forgery, after one of the most celebrated suits in the history of the District, lasting 39 days.

June 26—Irvin Ford, colored, hanged at the District jail, for the murder of Elsie Kreglo, May 4, 1896.

June 30—Dr. H M. Johnson appointed principal of Eastern High School, succeeding Prof. C. M. Lacey Sites, removed.

July 1—Death at Hartford, Conn., of Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose famous story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was first published serially in the National Era, in Washington, in 1851-52.

July 1—Death of Col. Joseph A. McKibbin, proprietor of Marshall Hall, who acted as second for Senator Broderick in the famous Broderick-Terry duel in California.

July 4—Mob breaks into the Rockville jail at 2:30 a. m. and lynches Sidney Randolph, colored, held under suspicion in connection with the murder of Sadie Buxton, and attempted slaying of the whole Buxton family at Gaithersburg, May 25, 1896.

July 7—Six electric cars put in service on the F street line from Georgetown to Lincoln Park, opening the new underground electric system for the first time

July 8—Opening of the great Christian Endeavor convention, one of the most notable events in the history of Washington.

July 10—William J Bryan, of Nebraska, long identified with Washington as member of Congress and later as Secretary of State in the Wilson cabinet, stampedes the Chicago convention and is nominated for President by the Democratic Party.

July 14—Mammoth lantern parade in Pennsylvania avenue by the League of American Wheelmen, the greatest turnout of the kind in the history of Washington.

July 24—Mysterious explosion blows up the Fifteenth street sidewalk in front of the Treasury.

July 25—First intercity bicycle race between Washington and Baltimore ends in a tie.

July 25—First test of the hydrocycle on the Potomac.

July 28—Miss Margaret Drown murdered at her home at Seat Pleasant, Md., and is found with her throat cut; James Smith, colored, arrested in Washington, and confesses.

July 30—Death of Dr. Joseph Meredith Toner, physician, scientist, philanthropist.

Aug. 7—John E. Ford murdered by Christopher L. Fearson.

Aug. 9—Six die in Washington as result of excessive heat, and five the following day, and three on the 11th, with scores of prostrations.

Aug. 13—Hardware store of F. P. May & Co., 624 Pennsylvania avenue, struck by lightning and set on fire.

Aug. 17—Death at Hamilton, Mass., of Miss Mary Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), long a prominent writer in Washington, and literary executor of James G. Blaine.

Aug. 23—Death at Saratoga of John Chamberlin, veteran hotel man of Washington, proprietor of the celebrated Chamberlin Club.

Aug. 26—Death at Atlantic City of the distinguished Washington jurist, Judge Arthur MacArthur, who was for eighteen years on the Supreme bench of the District of Columbia.

Sept. 3—Arrival in Washington of Li Hung Chang, viceroy of China

Sept. 6—Death of Dr. G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian.

Sept. 9—Corner stone laid of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church (congregation of the old Fourth Street Church), southwest corner Fifth and C streets southeast.

Sept. 12—Washington Light Infantry celebrates its sixtieth anniversary.

Sept. 17—Lord Chief Justice Charles Russell, of Great Britain, arrives in Washington for a visit.

Sept. 19—William J. Bryan, in his memorable campaign for the Presidency, arrives in Washington; his address before a vast crowd at Capitol Park is cut short by a severe electrical storm.

Sept. 29—The worst storm in the history of Washington strikes the city at 10 p. m., injuring many persons and causing widespread property damage; wind reaches velocity of 80 miles an hour; one killed in Washington and ten in nearby suburbs; property loss in the city, $500,000.

Oct. 3—Arrival of Mgr. Sebastiano Martinelli, O. S. A., as Apostolic Delegate to the United States, succeeding Cardinal Satolli

Oct. 5—Death at her home in Chevy Chase of Annie Lewis, of Washington, one of the most popular actresses on the stage.

Oct. 11—Opening of Gonzaga Hall, the Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., of St Patrick's Church, delivering the first lecture.

Oct. 14—Parade of the Union Veteran Legion, then holding its encampment in Washington, reviewed by President Cleveland.

Oct. 14—Maj. George H. Harries succeeds Samuel L. Phillips as president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. (F and Ninth street lines).

Oct. 14—Famous Potomac River excursion boat Mary Washington sinks off the foot of Eleventh street.

Oct. 15—James Smith, colored, convicted of the murder of Miss Margaret Drown at Seat Pleasant, Md., July 28, and sentenced to be hanged; is hanged at Uppper Marlboro December 18.

Oct. 18—A $100,000 fire destroys 20 houses and 17 loaded railroad cars in Alexandria.

Oct. 21—Corner stone laid of the College of History, first of the group of buildings of the American University.

Oct. 21—National Civil Service Association organized by Government employes.

Oct. 25—St. Mary's German Catholic Church, Fifth street near H northwest, celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

Nov. 6—Pat Ready, middleweight champion of the District, knocks out Tom Burns, of California, in three rounds, at a suburban roadhouse.

Nov. 9—Dedication of Columbia Theater, with the Metropolitan English Opera Company in "Il Trovatore."

Nov. 15—St. John's Episcopal Church, Georgetown, celebrates its centennial.

Nov. 22—Death of Col. Franklin Tenney, who was for 37 years proprietor of the National Hotel.

Nov. 24—Thomas W Smith's planing mill and lumber yard destroyed by fire loss, $50,000.

Nov. 28—Death at his home in Washington of George Y. Coffin, The Post's famous cartoonist

Dec. 9—Debut of Miss Vivien Sartoris, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, 2111 Massachusetts avenue.

Dec. 10—Debut of the Misses Louise and Irene Sheridan, at the residence of their mother, Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, 1617 Rhode Island avenue.

Dec. 16—Death of Sayles J. Bowen, former mayor of Washington.

Dec. 19—Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor removed from Indianapolis to Washington.

Dec. 25—Former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, passes through Washington on her way to Boston.

Dec. 28—Destruction by fire of the Rink, New York avenue, near Thirteenth street.

Dec. 31—Death, from a fall from a window, at St. Louis, of Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the Globe-Democrat, and brilliant Washington correspondent who invented the interview.

1897

Jan. 1—First moving pictures ever seen in Washington, Dumiere's famous cinematographe, shown at Willard's Hall.

Jan. 2—Waller, the Flying Dutchman, wins six-day international bicycle race at Convention Hall.

Jan. 11—Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, sign the first arbitration treaty at the State Department.

Jan. 17—Dedication of Grace Lutheran Church, Thirteenth street, opposite Corcoran.

Jan. 17—Death of Joseph Clapp Willard, one of Washington's wealthiest citizens, at his residence, 613 Fourteenth street northwest.

Jan. 19—The Very Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Conaty inaugurated rector of the Catholic University.

Jan. 23—Arrival of former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii; received by President Cleveland, Jan. 25.

Jan. 24—Suicide of Joseph I Peyton, prominent patent attorney, at his residence, 513 A street southeast.

Jan. 27—Period of intense cold, with heavy fall of snow, and much distress among the poor, for whom a relief fund is collected.

Feb. 4—Death of Prof. Joseph H Daniel, for many years music teacher in the public schools

Feb. 11—Death of Lewis Clephane, postmaster of Washington in Lincoln's administration.

Feb. 17—Death of Gen. Alfred J. Pleasonton, famous Civil War cavalry leader, and native of Washington, at the Gresson House, northwest corner Thirteenth and E streets northwest.

Feb 17—Opening of the National Congress of Mothers at the Arlington.

Feb. 22—Washington debut of Anna Held, in "A Parlor Match," at the National.

Feb. 22—Opening of the new Government Printing Office.

Feb. 23—Mrs. Mary Flint, 730 Seventh street northwest, knocked down and seriously injured at First and H streets northeast by a hit and run horse and buggy.

Feb. 24—William J Bryan guest of honor at a dinner given by John R McLean.

Feb. 24—First public opening of the new Corcoran Art Gallery in Seventeenth street.

Mar. 4—Inauguration of William McKinley; a beautiful, sunny day.

Mar. 25—Daniel Barbour, noted "voodoo doctor," and celebrated negro character, drowned in James Creek Canal. He wore more medals than Pershing.

Apr. 2—First "horseless carriage" ever seen in Washington makes trip over city.

Apr. 7—Famous old river steamboat Mary Washington sold to Capt Harry Randall for $125.

Apr. 10—Miss Annie Ward burned to death in a gasoline explosion at 308 E street northwest.

Apr. 13—Death at Lebanon, Pa., of D. C. Forney, former editor of the Washington Chronicle and Sunday Chronicle, and cousin of J. W. Forney.

Apr. 14—President McKinley appoints John W. Ross and John B. Wight to be Commissioners of the District.

Apr. 19—Arrival of Theodore Roosevelt to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Apr. 22—Fire in storeroom No. 2 at the Navy Yard causes loss of $30,000.

Apr. 23—Joseph McCoy, a young negro, lynched in the early morning on a lamp post on Lee street, Alexandria; he had confessed to assaulting a 9-year-old white child. There is a reign of terror and troops are called out.

Apr. 24—Arrival of the new Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-Fang, who was to become one of the most popular diplomats ever accredited to Washington He succeeded Yang Yu.

Apr. 24—President McKinley commutes the death penalty imposed on Christopher L. Fearson for the murder of John E Ford, August 7, 1896, to life imprisonment.

Apr. 25—Washington Council, Knights of Columbus, instituted.

May 5—The Senate rejects the proposed arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

May 9—William Hallett Phillips, prominent attorney, drowned in the Potomac off Mount Vernon.

May 16—Monster mass meeting at Columbia Theater demands independence for Cuba and calls on the government to send American warships to Havana.

May 20—Death of Horatio King, former Postmaster General, at his residence, 707 H street northwest.

May 23—John H. Garges, 25, accidentally drinks a glass of cyanide of potassium in Henry B. Koch's jewelry store, Third and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, and falls dead.

May 23—Dedication of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth and C streets southeast.

May 31—Dorsey Foultz, colored, 21, shoots and kills Charles Robinson, colored. He has never been caught.

June 1—International chess match between members of the House of Representatives and the British House of Commons ends in a draw.

June 3—Disastrous fire in the warehouse district of Alexandria causes loss of $60,000.

June 4—James Lewis, colored, hanged at Fairfax for assault on an aged white woman, April 13, 1897; the first execution at Fairfax since 1837.

June 10—Marriage at Boston of Mr Larz Anderson, of Washington, and Miss Isabel Perkins.

June 16—Treaty signed in Washington for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; former Queen Liliuokalani, then in the city, files formal protest.

June 30—John Russell Young succeeds A. R. Spofford as Librarian of Congress.

July 4—Diamond jubilee celebrated of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Second and C streets southeast.

July 11—Death of Alfred C. Lewis, one of the proprietors of Willard's Hotel.

July 21—Charles E. Springmann, 401 South Capitol street, dies of hydrophobia, six weeks after being bitten by a dog.

July 28—Famous Northern Liberty well, Fifth, between I and K streets northwest, ordered filled up.

Aug. 10—Wind and electrical storm of unusual violence sweeps over Washington, heavy rainfall flooding the streets and tying up traffic.

Aug. 15—Death of Henry King, jr., proprietor of King's Palace, at his residence, 814 Seventh street.

Aug. 15—Corner stone laid of Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Fourteenth street, near Columbia road.

Aug. 20—H. O. Claughton, prominent attorney, and Miss Villa Custis, daughter of Dr. G. W. N. Custis, 110 East Capitol street, are killed when their carriage is struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Deanewood Crossing.

Sept. 2—Thomas V. Hawkins, negro messenger in the office of Tax Collector E. G. Davis, decamps with about $9,000; is arrested in Toronto September 4, with $8,338 still in his possession. Sentenced October 6 to three years in the penitentiary

Sept. 5—Sudden death at Atlantic City of Frederick Freund, well known Washington caterer.

Sept. 16—Corner stone laid of the Temple of the Hebrew Congregation of Washington, in Eighth street.

Sept. 18—Corner stone laid of the Ninth Street Christian Church, Ninth and D streets northeast.

Sept. 27—Church & Stephenson's lumber yard, Eighth and C streets southwest, destroyed by fire.

Sept 28—Marriage at Harrisburg, Pa., of Miss Rachel Burnside Cameron, daughter of former Senator Don Cameron, and Mr. Chandler Hale, son of Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine.

Sept. 29—Power house of the Capital Traction Co., on site of the present Municipal Building, occupying the entire square bounded by Thirteen-and-a-Half, Fourteenth, D and E streets northwest, destroyed in one hour by the most spectacular fire in the history of Washington; loss in excess of $1,000,000.

(Leet Bros. Co.)

Burning of the power house of the Capital Traction Co. September 29, 1897.

Oct. 7—Escape from prison in Havana of the beautiful Cuban patriot, Senorita Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, thrills Washington; the rescue was effected by Karl Decker, of the New York Journal, a former Post reporter.

Oct. 13—Notable banquet at the Shoreham in honor of the Most Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., Archbishop of Damascus, formerly rector of Catholic University, on the eve of his departure from Washington.

Oct 15—President McKinley reviews parade of the District policemen and firemen.

Oct. 18—Death at his residence, 1428 P street northwest, of Rear Admiral John A. Worden, hero of the Monitor.

Oct. 18—Death of Surgeon General Newton L. Bates, U S N., President McKinley's personal physician.

Oct. 23—Mass meeting of 10,000 citizens at Convention Hall pays homage to Karl Decker and Evangelina Cisneros; Mr. Decker is honored on October 26 by a banquet at the Raleigh given by the newspaper men of Washington.

Oct. 28—Prof. Francisco Fanciulli retires as leader of the Marine Band

Oct. 28—Maj. George H. Harries elected permanent secretary of the Washington Board of Trade.

Nov 1—New Library of Congress formally opened to the public for the first time

Nov. 2—Death of Thomas F. Miller, judge of the Police Court

Nov. 5—Charles F. Scott appointed judge of the Police Court.

Nov. 14—Death of M. W. Beveridge, prominent F street business man

Nov. 21—Death of Brevet Gen. Albert Ordway, commanding general of the District National Guard, at the Hoffman House, New York.

Nov. 30—George H. Harries, inspector general of rifle practice, appointed by President McKinley to command the District National Guard, with rank of brigadier general.

Dec. 8—Debut of Miss Daisy Leiter, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z Leiter at the residence on Dupont Circle.

Dec. 11—Death of Gardiner G. Hubbard, one of Washington's best known citizens, at his home, Twin Oaks, Woodley Lane, aged 75.

Dec. 21—Miss Lelia Herbert, daughter of former Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, throws herself from a third-story window of her residence, 1313 New Hampshire avenue, and is killed.

Dec. 26—Suicide by shooting of Miss Anna Virginia Wells, beautiful society girl, daughter of Lewis S. Wells and a friend of Miss Lelia Herbert, at her residence, 1311 N street northwest.

Dec. 29—Death of Col. W. H. Lowdermilk, one of the proprietors of the bookstore firm bearing his name

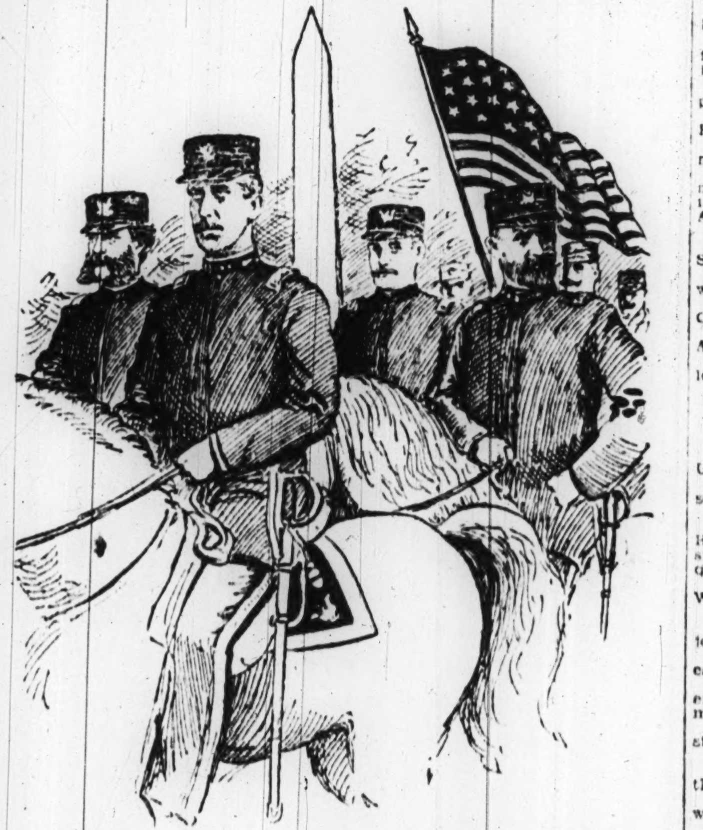
1898

Jan. 1—Cracksmen blow the safe and rob the Hyattsville postoffice

Jan. 2—Y M C A., 1409 New York avenue, wrecked by fire.

Jan. 8—C. Aulick Palmer installed as Marshal of the District, succeeding Albert A Wilson.

Jan 14—Seaton Perry, prominent dry goods merchant, commits suicide at his residence, 1713 Rhode Island avenue.



(From The Post, May 22, 1898.)

Col. Harries, Maj. Urell, Surg. Pyles and Maj. Hines leading the First Regiment of District Volunteers through Washington from Camp Alger southward to the front.

Jan. 22—Marriage of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, copastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Eleanor W. Collier, of Pittsburgh.

Jan. 23—Randall Hagner, prominent lawyer, accidentally killed by the discharge of a shotgun at his residence, 1725 DeSales street.

Jan. 25—U. S. S. Maine arrives at Havana, The Post applauding President McKinley for sending it there.

Jan. 26—Arrival of Sanford B. Dole, president of the Hawaiian Republic, and Mrs. Dole. They stop at the Arlington.

Feb. 9—Senor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to the United States, resigns in consequence of a letter published in The Post written by him to a Madrid editor, reflecting upon President McKinley, thus forestalling a request for his recall

Feb. 11—John Daly, the Irish nationalist, arrives in Washington to make an appeal for Irish freedom.

Feb. 15—Battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; a Post extra, 4:30 a. m., February 16, throws Washington into a frenzy of excitement; 258 sailors dead.

Feb. 19—Death of Samuel Peters Brown, founder of Mount Pleasant and first president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., at his residence, 2020 N street northwest, aged 82 years.

Feb. 23—Death of Matthew W. Galt, prominent jeweler, at his residence, 1409 H street, northwest.

Mar. 2—W. H. Santelmann becomes leader of the Marine Band.

Mar. 8—The House passes a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the national defense.

Mar. 8—Charles Winston convicted of the murder of his wife, Emma, December 13, 1897.

Mar. 10—Prince Albert, heir to the Belgian throne, arrives in Washington and stops at the Arlington Hotel.

Mar. 15—Dennis J. Canty, a former stockbroker and well known man about town, shoots and kills George M. Rye at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and F streets; claims self-defense.

Mar. 17—Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, at his residence, 2010 R street. Born a slave, he became United States Senator from Mississippi during the reconstruction period.

Mar 26—The Post publishes the report of the board of inquiry stating that the Maine was blown up from outside. Sousa's new march, "Unchain the Dogs of War," scores a tremendous hit all over the country.

Mar. 29—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine, returns to Washington, his home city; he is tendered a public reception at the Arlington, April 2

Apr. 9—Body of Christian Schlag, missing two weeks, found on the Eastern Branch a quarter of a mile above Twining City.

Apr. 10—Serious fire ruins entire stock of John Rudden's furniture store, 513 Seventh street.

Apr. 11—President McKinley touches a button opening the great Masonic fair at Convention Hall.

Apr. 11—President McKinley sends his famous Spanish-Cuban message to Congress.

Apr 12—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Consul General at Havana, arrives in Washington, and is the hero of the hour.

Apr. 16—The Senate adopts, after four days of memorable debate, a resolution declaring for immediate intervention in Cuba.

Apr. 19—The Senate and House, at 3 a. m., simultaneously adopt a resolution presenting an ultimatum to Spain.

Apr. 20—Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister, leaves Washington.

Apr 21—Spain receives the ultimatum and breaks off relations with the United States; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the American Minister, leaves Madrid.

Apr. 23—President McKinley calls for 125,000 volunteers from the militia.

Apr. 25—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt resigns to accept commission as lieutenant colonel of the Rough Riders.

Apr. 25—District of Columbia National Guard, two regiments, marches to camp at Soldiers Home, but is recalled; the Potomac River is mined.

Apr. 26—John Sherman resigns as Secretary of State.

Apr. 27—American fleet bombards Matanzas, killing one Spanish mule, so 'tis said; American fleet (flagship Olympia), commanded by Acting Rear Admiral George Dewey, sails from Hongkong for Manila.

Apr. 30—Suicide of Frederick J. Kaiser, F street business man, at his residence, 813 Eighteenth street.

May 1—A Post extra at 11 p. m. (Sunday) thrills Washington with the news of Commodore Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay. "Dewey did it!"

May 9—Congress, by special act, promotes Commodore Dewey to be a rear admiral and votes him its formal thanks and a sword.

May 12—George Downing, under arrest on a charge of being a spy in the pay of Spain, commits suicide in his cell at Washington Barracks.

May 12—The Rev. Byron Sunderland, for nearly 50 years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, resigns; accepted by the Presbytery, June 6.

May 13—First District troops leave Washington for camp near Falls Church.

May 21—First District of Columbia Volunteers (D. C. N. G.) leaves Camp Alger, near Falls Church, Va., and after parading down Pennsylvania avenue, departs by train for Chicamauga, Col. George H. Harries commanding the regiment.

May 23—Opening of the new Georgetown University Hospital, Thirty-fifth and N streets northwest.

May 26—Naval Battalion, D. C. N. G., organized; mustered in June 25.

June 6—Death of Capt. "Billy" Williams, celebrated detective, who captured Dr. Samuel Mudd and John M. Lloyd, two of the alleged Lincoln conspirators.

June 9—Miss Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, the ward of Mrs. John A. Logan, marries in Baltimore Lieut. Carlos F. Carbonel, who assisted Karl Decker in her rescue from a Cuban prison, and who was at this time an officer on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

June 11—Dennis J. Canty is acquitted of the charge of the murder of George M. Rye, March 15, 1898.

June 15—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 210 to 92, adopts a resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii.

June 16—Stampede of 3,000 frantic horses and mules at Tampa creates panic in the Camp of the District regiment.

June 23—Count Cassini, Russia's first Ambassador to the United States, is formally presented to President McKinley.

June 23—William H. Brooks murdered and his wife's skull crushed with a hatchet at their home, 914 Twenty-second street northwest; she recovers.

June 24—George William Horton, a former policeman, cuts the throat of Mrs. Jane Nicholson in Armory Square; he is arrested and confesses to the murder.

July 1—District regiment at Tampa embarks for Santiago.

July 1—Hottest day in Washington for eleven years; official temperature, 101½.

July 4—Washington goes wild with joy as President McKinley, as midnight ushers in the national holiday, gives out the news that Cervera's fleet, with the exception of one vessel, had been destroyd July 3 at Santiago by Admiral Samson's fleet, a Post extra giving the first news to the city at 1 a. m.

July 6—The Senate, 42 to 21, adopts the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, and the following day the signature of President McKinley brings the Pacific islands into the Union.

July 7—News of the sinking of the French liner La Bourgogne off the Grand Banks on July 4, with a loss of nearly 600 lives, saddens the city, a number of Washingtonians, including Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pollock, being lost.

July 7—National Educational Association meets in Washington for the first time since 1859, 40,000 visitors in the city.

July 10—Franklin C. Hosmer, 1315 S street northwest, killed, and 35 passengers injured as a Capital Railway electric car plunges down Asylumn Hill, Congress Heights, and crashes into an Anacostia horse car in front of Douglass Hall; Thomas W. Roberts dies of his injuries July 13.

July 12—Maj. William G. Moore, superintendent of police since 1886, dies at his residence, 1710 L street northwest, aged 69.

July 16—Richard Sylvester, chief clerk, promoted to be major and superintendent of police.

Aug. 10—Death of Robert Beall, famous bookseller of old-time Washington, successor to Frank Taylor

Aug. 12—President McKinley issues a proclamation of peace, ending the war with Spain.

Aug. 19—District regiment starts home from Santiago.

Aug. 26—Admiral Winfield S. Schley arrives and is hailed by the people of Washington as a hero for his part in the battle of Santiago.

Sept. 5—Fred Freeland, fireman, and Ben. F. Cooper, brakeman, instantly killed in a wreck caused by a misplaced switch at the north end of the Long Bridge.

Sept. 7—Admiral Cervera, defeated Spanish commander at the battle of Santiago, comes to Washington, calls at the Navy Department to express his appreciation of his treatment while in the United States, and departs the same day.

Sept. 9—First Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers, returns from Cuba, and is welcomed home by all Washington.

Sept. 9—Dedication of the new Temple Beth Elohim, synagogue of the Washington Hebrew Congregation

Sept. 19—Fire starting shortly before midnight completely destroys the seven-story building of the Robinson & Cherry Co., southwest corner Twelfth and F streets, the flames in 40 minutes consuming buildings worth $100,000 and a stock of $120,000.

Sept. 21—Carter & Clark's sawmill, Water street, between Ninth and Tenth, destroyed by fire.

Sept. 22—Body of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," daughter of President and Mrs. Jefferson Davis, C. S. A., who died at Narragansett Pier, R. I., September 18, passes through Washington, en route to Richmond for interment in Hollywood Cemetery.

Sept. 25—Hall Caine, distinguished English novelist, author of the famous novel, "The Christian," comes to Washington, for the first time, for the premiere of the play of the same name at the National Theater, September 26. Viola Allen as Glory Quayle, and Edward Morgan as John Storm.

Sept. 27—Theodore Roosevelt nominated at Saratoga as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York.

Oct. 5—Opening at Epiphany Church of the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church, the first time it was ever held in Washington.

Oct. 11—Boston wins the National League pennant by defeating Arthur Irwin's Senators at National Park, Washington finishing the season of 1898 in eleventh place.

Oct. 16—Death of Thomas Somerville, prominent business man and Mason.

Oct. 26—Marriage of Miss Romaine Mannix and Mr. Ernest George Walker.

Nov. 1—Remains of Bishop Thomas John Clagett reinterred at site of the Episcopal Cathedral, first person to be buried there.

Nov. 2—Dedication of Columbian University Hospital, 1335 H street northwest.

Nov. 6—Gas explosion in the sub-basement of the Capitol at 9 p. m., followed by disastrous fire; office of the marshal of the Supreme Court gutted and court records are lost or damaged; loss, $20,000.

Nov. 11—Death of Col. Enoch Totten, distinguished lawyer, at his residence, 1708 I street northwest.

Nov. 22—Death of Dr. Charles M. Hammett, former health officer of the District of Columbia.

Nov. 25—Business Men's Association of Washington organized at the Willard Hotel.

Nov. 26—City Postoffice removes from the Union Building, G street, to the first floor of the newly completed Postoffice Department, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Dec. 1—Former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, returns to Washington to prosecute her claims before Congress.

Dec. 3—Fire destroys the Eckington and Soldiers Home Railway carshed, Fourth and T streets northeast; loss, $65,000.

Dec. 11—Death at the Raleigh Hotel of Gen. Calixto Garcia, second in command of the Cuban army of liberation.

Dec. 19—Death at her home, 121 C street southeast, of Mrs. Mary T. Throckmorton, who, as the beautiful Mary Tutt, was one of the belles of early Washington, and made her debut at the White House by invitation of President Andrew Jackson.

Dec. 24—President McKinley receives the treaty of peace with Spain.

Dec. 28—Death at his residence, 1 Thomas circle, of the venerable stateman, Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, aged 89.

Dec. 29—Four firemen injured in a fire in the Barber & Ross Building, southwest corner of Eleventh and G streets northwest; loss, $65,000.

Dec. 29—First meeting of the Afro-American Council, at Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Dec. 30—The Y. M. C. A. purchases at auction the home of the Columbia Athletic Club, G street, near Eighteenth, for $70,500.

Dec. 30—Death of Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister, at the legation, 1413 I street northwest.

1899

Jan. 2—Blizzard grips Washington, temperature 1 degree below zero.

Jan. 3—Dedication of the new schools of law and diplomacy of Columbian University on H street, east of Fifteenth, adjoining the main university building.

Jan. 5—Death of Mrs. Harry H. McKee, burned at her home, 127 Fourth street southeast.

Jan. 10—Ashley M. Gould appointed assistant district attorney.

Jan. 11—Columbia Athletic Club removes to the Matthew Galt mansion, 1409 H street northwest, and the Y. M. C. A. takes possession of its former home, G street, near Eighteenth, which it had just purchased, removing from its former quarters, 1409 New York avenue.

Jan. 12—Andrew Carnegie presents $250,000 to the city for a building for the Washington Free Library.

Jan. 16—First vaudeville in Washington presented at the Grand Opera House.

Jan. 17—Death of John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress and prominent journalist, at his residence, 1755 Q street northwest.

Jan. 24—Wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Second and K streets southeast; Thomas N. Bowen, engineer, killed

Jan. 26—Former Attorney General Augustus H. Garland stricken while delivering an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States; dies ten minutes later in the clerk's office

Jan. 31—Georgetown Citizens Association organized at 1325 Thirty-second street; B T. Janney elected president.

Feb. 4—Opening of the Hall of the Ancients, 1312-1318 New York avenue.

Feb. 5—Fire destroys the freight shed of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Rosslyn, the whole town threatened with destruction.

Feb. 6—Treaty of peace with Spain ratified by the Senate; America becomes a world power in the Pacific.

Feb. 8—Cold wave, following a heavy snowfall; temperature drops to 7 degrees below zero the following day; coldest weather since 1881.

Feb. 11—Temperature drops to 15 degrees below zero, the coldest weather ever recorded in Washington.

Feb. 12—Old Columbia Athletic Club dedicated to the use of the Y. M. C. A.

Feb. 13—The city is storm-swept, unprecedented fall of snow, business is at a standstill and all traffic suspended, no mail, and no trains leave the city; much suffering among the poor, and The Post calls for a relief fund; estimated property loss, $50,000. This was the "Great Blizzard," when 20.5 inches of snow fell on a fall of 15 inches already on the ground.

Mar. 1—Death at the Shoreham Hotel of Lord Farrer Herschell, member from Great Britain of the Joint High Commission.

Mar. 9—Resignation of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mar. 13—Herbert Putnam appointed Librarian of Congress.

Mar. 19—Corner stone laid of the College of the Holy Cross.

Mar. 26—S. S. Daish & Sons' grain warehouse, Florida avenue and Brentwood road, destroyed by fire.

Apr. 9—Death of Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, at his residence, 21 First street northeast.

Apr. 9—Death of Almon M. Clapp, distinguished Washington editor, at his residence, 1004 M street northwest; proprietor of the old National Republican.

Apr. 11—Treaty of peace between the United States and Spain formally proclaimed by President McKinley.

Apr. 18—Andrew Carnegie increases his donation for a free library for Washington to $300,000.

May 6—Death of Dr. William Whitney Godding, for many years superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

May 7—The Post reports that "coon songs" are going out, and "ragtime" is coming in.

May 11—Laying of the first stone of the Phoebe A. Hearst School for Girls celebrated with exercises at Trinity Church.

May 13—Trentanove's statue of Daniel Webster, a gift to the city by Stilson Hutchins, founder of The Washington Post, erected at Scott Circle.

May 17—Olmstead Taylor, alias Buck Brown, negro, wanted for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenstein, near Boyds, Md., shoots and kills Police Sergt. Fritz Passau while resisting arrest barricaded in a shanty on the Canal road near Georgetown.

May 17—Marriage at St. John's Church of Miss Harriet Ward, of Washington, and Mr. Chandler P. Anderson, of New York.

May 21—First electric car of the City & Suburban Railway run over the G street line; on the same day the first electric car is run to Hyattsville.

May 23—Opening of a three-day peace jubilee to celebrate the victorious ending of the war with Spain.

May 25—George W. Horton convicted of the murder of Mrs. Jane Nicholson, June 24, 1898.

May 26—Disastrous fire destroys the stock of Cherry & Moran, clothiers, successors of Robinson & Cherry, at their new store, 811 Market Space.

May 26—Death of Dr. Carl Johan Kaspar Christiani, prominent druggist.

May 29—Celebration of the centennial of the Georgetown Convent of the Visitation.

June 12—Consolidation accomplished of twelve street railway companies and two electric light companies.

June 19—Marriage of Miss Frances Gibson and Dr. Walter A. Wells.

June 22—Epidemic of strange insect bites on the upper lips of Washington people; hospitals busy treating cases; the "kissing bug."

June 30—Death at her picturesque cottage in Georgetown of Mrs. Emma D. E. N Southworth, famous Washington novelist.

June 30—John A. Merritt, of New York, succeeds James P. Willett as postmaster of Washington.

July 1—Corner stone laid of the new Gay Street Baptist Church, Thirty-first and N streets, Georgetown.

July 2—Fire causes loss of $30,000 when the lumber yard of Thomas W. Smith, Fourth and N streets southeast, is burned.

July 3—The left hand of Dallas D. Lore, clerk in the second auditor's office, is blown off by the explosion of a giant firecracker.

July 3—Death of John Walter Hendley, famous modeler of the National Museum.

July 4—A steady stream of maimed and wounded, victims of one of Washington's noisiest Fourths, pours into the hospitals of the city.

July 7—Death of Alexander T. Britton, senior member of the law firm of Britton & Gray, at his residence, 1220 Connecticut avenue.

July 7—Mrs Frances W. Dickins burned to death in an explosion of gasoline at her residence, 1324 Nineteenth street northwest.

July 11—Suicide of Charles E. Gibbs, formerly one of the proprietors of the Ebbitt House.

July 14—Fire in the new Postoffice Department Building; damage, $3,000.

July 14—White mob tries unsuccessfully to lynch William Dodson, 50-year-old negro, confined at Alexandria County Jail, Fort Myer Heights, on a charge of criminally assaulting an 8-year-old white child.

July 16—Washington is swept by a severe electrical and wind storm.

July 22—James and Arthur Birney, minor sons of A. A. Birney, drowned at Ocean City, Md.

July 23—Cycle path, from the Anglers' Club at the end of the Conduit road, to Great Falls, built by popular subscription.

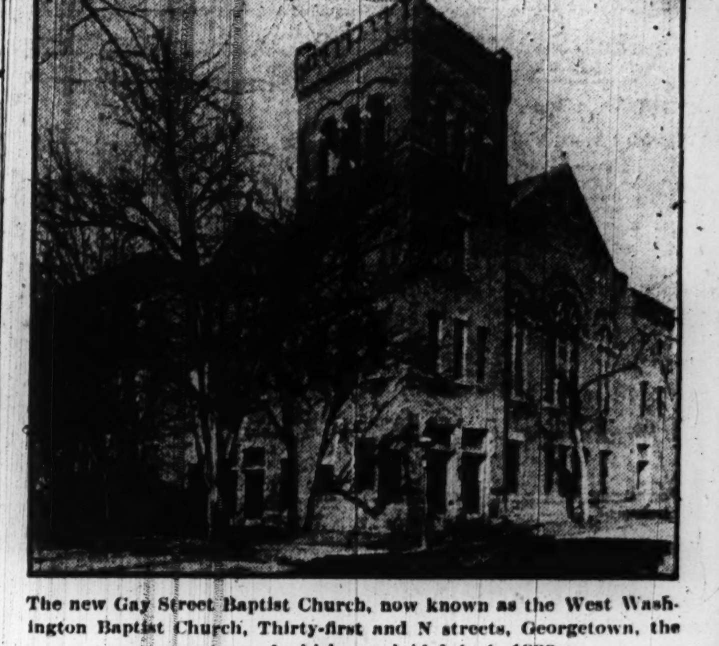
July 25—Death of Dorsey Clagett, prominent in civic affairs, and formerly collector of the port of Georgetown.

Aug. 3—Storm of almost hurricane force sweeps over the city, uprooting trees and unroofing houses; severest since September 29, 1896.

Aug. 6—Lisa Weisenberger, 13, murdered by Benjamin H. Snell, an examiner in the Pension Office; one of the most revolting crimes in the history of Washington.

Aug. 8—Ben Thomas, 30-year-old negro, lynched by a mob for attempted assault on a white child, on Fairfax street, Alexandria.

Aug. 8—Death of Antonion Zeno Shindler; National Museum artist.



The new Gay Street Baptist Church, now known as the West Washington Baptist Church, Thirty-first and N streets, Georgetown, the cornerstone of which was laid July 1, 1899.

Aug. 9—Fire at midnight badly damages the United States Electric Lighting Co. building at Fourteenth and B streets northwest.

Aug. 12—Death at Chocorua, N. H., of Miss Lizzie Macnichol, talented and beautiful opera singer, of Washington; she was prima donna of the Castle Square Opera Company.

Aug. 16—Frank W. Funk, murderer of William H. Brooks, arrested at Columbia, Mo.

Aug. 30—John R. McLean nominated as Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio.

Sept. 12—Miss Alice Knott asphyxiated at her residence, 803 Twelfth street northwest, when her pet parrot turns on the gas.

Sept. 19—Death of Lawrence Gardner, prominent citizen and a Democratic leader of Washington.

Sept. 30—Former Postmaster James P. Willett instantly killed when he falls five stories through an elevator shaft at the City Postoffice.

Sept. 30—President McKinley appoints Job Barnard associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Thomas H. Anderson, United States attorney, and Louis A. Dent, register of wills.

Oct. 2—Admiral George Dewey, hero of the battle of Manila, arrives in Washington and is given one of the most memorable receptions in the history of the city

Oct. 9—Andrew Carnegie adds $50,000 to his donation for the public library for Washington, increasing his gift to $350,000.

Oct. 13—Death of Robert O. Holtzman, prominent real estate dealer, at his residence, 905 Tenth street northwest.

Oct. 26—The James E. Fitch house, at 1747 Rhode Island avenue, is presented to Admiral Dewey, the gift of the American people, purchased by popular subscription for $50,000.

Oct. 28—Death of George W. Cochran, owner and proprietor of the old Cochran Hotel, northwest corner Fourteenth and K streets northwest.

Oct. 28—Death in Baltimore of Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the typesetting machine which bears his name; he was a resident of Washington in 1872

Nov. 9—Marriage of Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Mildred M. Hazen, widow of Gen. W. B. Hazen and daughter of Mrs. Washington McLean.

Nov. 21—Death at his home in Paterson, N. J., of Garret A. Hobart, Vice President of the United States; he resided in Washington in the old Cameron mansion in Madison place.

Nov. 24—Hopewell H. Darneille succeeds Matthew Trimble as assessor of the District.

Dec. 6—Testimonial dinner at the Arlington Hotel, attended by 250 representative citizens, in honor of the Rev. John G. Butler, pastor of Luther Memorial Church, in commemoration of his completion of 50 years of pastoral service in Washington.

Dec. 8—George William Horton hanged at the District jail for the murder of Mrs. Jane Nicholson, June 24, 1898.

Dec. 8—"Jack the Cutter" terrorizes Washington women by mingling in crowds of shoppers and cutting their clothing with a sharp knife.

Dec. 8—Corner stone laid of Trinity College, first Catholic institution of higher learning for women in Washington.

Dec. 14—Centennial of Washington's death commemorated by the George Washington Memorial Association at the Lafayette Square Opera House; there were also impressive services at Mount Vernon.

Dec. 22—Roof of the Academy of the Visitation, in Georgetown, destroyed by fire.

Dec. 23—Frank W. Funk convicted of the murder of William H. Brooks.

Dec. 27—The bodies of 151 of the dead of the battleship Maine arrived at Arlington Cemetery, where they are buried the following day.

1900

Jan. 1—Charleston, S. C., through Mayor Smith, welcomes the visiting Gridiron Club, and presents two keys to the city.

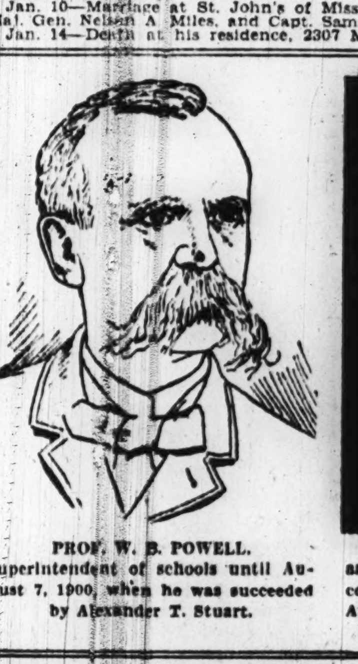
Jan. 5—Death of Dr. William Alexander Hammond, distinguished scientist and former surgeon general of the army, at his residence, 2800 Thirteenth street northwest.

Jan. 7—The Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., preaches his first sermon as the new pastor of the Church of Our Father.

Jan. 10—Dr. Benaiah Langley Whitman tenders his resignation as president of Columbia University.

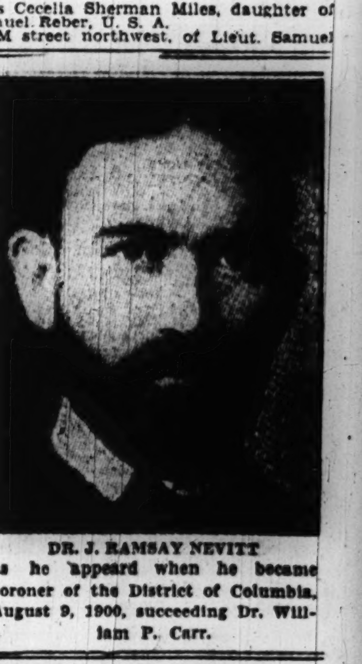
Jan. 10—Marriage at St. John's of Miss Cecelia Sherman Miles, daughter of Maj. Gen. Nelson A Miles, and Capt. Samuel Reber, U. S. A.

Jan. 14—Death at his residence, 2307 M street northwest, of Lieut. Samuel Howard, U. S. N., pilot of the Monitor during the battle with the Merrimac.



PROF. W. B. POWELL.

superintendent of schools until August 7, 1900, when he was succeeded by Alexander T. Stuart.



DR. J. RAMSAY NEVITT

as he appeard when he became coroner of the District of Columbia, August 9, 1900, succeeding Dr. William P. Carr.

Jan. 18—Trentanove's statue of Daniel Webster, at Scott Circle, the gift to the city of Stilson Hutchins, unveiled.

Jan. 21—Immense mass meeting at the Grand Opera House expresses sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain.

Jan. 24—Burial at Arlington of the remains of 43 American soldiers who died of yellow fever in Cuba during the war with Spain.

Jan. 31—Benjamin H. Snell convicted of the murder of Lizzie Weisenberger.

Feb. 4—The Right Rev. Mgr. Donitus A. Sbarretti consecrated Bishop of Havana at St. Aloysius' Church.

Feb. 8—Thirty-second annual convention of the National American Women Suffrage Association opens at the Church of Our Father, Susan B. Anthony presiding.

Feb. 9—Burial at Arlington of the remains of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, hero of the Philippine insurrection.

Feb. 10—One hundred public automobiles put in operation in Washington, successors to the "night liner," and advance guard of the modern taxicab.

Feb. 24—Marriage at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, of the Hon. Lillian Pauncefote, daughter of Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Mr Robert Bromley, son of Sir Henry Bromley; one of the most brilliant weddings in the annals of Washington.

Mar 13—Announcement of the marriage in London of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the Washington novelist, to her secretary, Stephen Townsend.

Mar. 14—Olaf Pallesen, a letter carrier, stabs his wife to death, kills 3-year-old Julia Hegesbach, and murderously assaults the child's mother, Mrs. Mary Hegesbach, in front of his home, 1121 Twenty-fourth street northwest, and narrowly escapes being stoned to death by a mob. He is convicted of murder, May 29, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mar. 30—Death at Bridgeport, Conn., of Harry P. Godwin, for many years a prominent Washington newspaper man.

Apr. 4—Admiral George Dewey announces in The Post that he is a receptive candidate for President; he was a Democrat.

Apr. 12—James L. Norris elected as head of ticket of six District delegates to the Democratic national convention, pledged to William J. Bryan.

Apr. 16—The "anti-Norris" wing of the Democratic Party of the District elected six delegates to the national convention, pledged to Bryan and headed by Cotter T. Bride.

Apr. 16—Resignation of the Rev. Samuel Domer, for 26 years pastor of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church.

Apr. 17—Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, delivers his famous speech in the Senate in favor of Philippine independence.

Apr. 19—Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York, presents "Aida" at the National Theater.

Apr. 27—President McKinley appoints Henry B. F. Macfarland, prominent newspaper correspondent, and John W. Ross Commissioners of the District.

May 22—Opening of the twenty-sixth session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; there was a parade and fireworks on the Avenue that night.

May 24—Hearst School for Girls, Mount St. Alban, dedicated.

June 2—Death of Samuel E. Wheatley, former District Commissioner, at his residence, Moreland, on the Rockville road.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13, COLUMN 1.

CYCLONIC VISITOR HERE IN

MRS. CARRIE NATION FINED FOR ATTACK ON LIQUOR DEALER

Dry Crusader Flung Epithets at Sol Minster Until Police Interrupted.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT CHARGE COST HER $25

Combated Judge's Decision on Law by Reading Passages From Bible.

MRS. CARRIE NATION.

Among the multitude of episodes, great and small, proper and improper, occurring on Pennsylvania avenue in the last 50 years, one of the most novel was the arrest of Mrs. Carrie Nation, a militant cyclone, who had blown in from Kansas, on a charge of disorderly conduct on the night of June 12, 1907.

Toward the evening of that date, according to all available evidence, the famous Carrie had developed her reform and opposition complex to an unusually high degree, and concomitantly had conjured up an inspired resolution of the kind and quality that moved Samson to rend the lion.

The rumbling and menacing cyclonic disturbance, originating and revolving within her own mind, was at length transported down Pennsylvania avenue in her own person, and it was a result of this high mental tension breaking the confines of her mind, and loosing itself upon the street, that brought the intervention of the police.

Retinue With Her.

By her side were a number of mute followers, persons of like mental orientation but of less volatile energy, and these, as pliant to her commands as her own arms or tongue, being in absolute subjection to her will, stood ready to assist her in any enterprise.

The opposition complex of the noted Carrie of hatchet fame increased tension, as a magnet approaching its contrary, on coming into proximity of a saloon.

Girding for her usual rampage, she charged upon several downtown saloons, and about 8 o'clock in the evening arrived opposite the Raleigh Hotel. The bartenders there, however, stepped outside, formed a cordon around the doors and refused her entrance.

This brief tilt and jarring contact over, she proceeded down the Avenue a short way, finally coming upon the wholesale liquor house of Sol Minster, at Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue. There she halted and there Mr. Minster halted her.

Launches Her Tirade.

Her retinue stepped back and formed a guard to prevent rear attacks, whereupon the famous Mrs. Nation proceeded to tell Mr. Minster what she thought of his business. She was somewhat handicapped in the tilt, since her descriptive vocabulary was confined largely to "saloon" and "hell hole," but nevertheless she succeeded in getting her ideas across very well.

The fray had progressed only a short time when Policeman Emmert and Detective Vermillion, attracted by the loud, vehement accents, rushed from where they were standing, about a block away, placed Mrs. Nation under arrest and carried her to the First Precinct Station.

There she was docketed for disorderly conduct and commanded to put up $20 collateral. "I will pay it," she avowed, reaching for the hem of her skirt. She produced the necessary money from a small leather bag attached to her underskirt.

Demanded Officers' Names.

Asked her occupation, Mrs. Nation declared "A servant of the Lord." She refused to give any other answer, and was put down on the book as such. She scornfully protested that the police had chosen the two biggest men

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CITY MARKED CENTENNIAL IN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12.

June 7—Marriage of Miss Florence Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman, and Mr. Frederic A. Keep, of Chicago.

June 17—Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Georgetown, celebrates its semicentennial.

June 29—Opening of the present new home of the Washington Star, Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

July 7—Alexander T. Stuart appointed Superintendent of Schools, succeeding Prof. W. B. Powell.

Aug. 9—Dr. J. Ramsay Nevitt appointed coroner, succeeding Dr. William P. Carr.

Aug. 12—Two Capitol Hill boys, Joseph Waltemeyer and Julian Boiseau, drowned in the Eastern Branch.

Aug. 14—John C. Page killed by electric shock in the conduit of the Columbia Street Railway, Fifteenth and H streets northeast; the first plow-pit electrocution in the history of Washington.

Aug. 19—Death at Providence Hospital of Sergt. "Buck" Taylor, one of the best known of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Aug. 23—Opening of Washington's first "house of detention" for women prisoners at 505 Eighteenth street northwest.

Aug. 23—Negro laborers digging the foundation for the present New Willard Hotel, on the site of the old Willard's, unearth some historic keys of the old Mansion House, and many gold and silver coins.

Sept. 19—"Galveston Day." All Washington unites in raising relief fund for the victims of the great hurricane and flood at Galveston, Tex., September 8.

Oct. 11—Dedication of the Convent of the Perpetual Adoration, V street northwest, by Cardinal Gibbons.

Oct. 14—Dedication of St. Catherine's Home, North Carolina avenue and First street southeast, by Cardinal Gibbons.

Oct. 20—Death at West End, N. J., of Uriah H. Painter, proprietor of the Lafayette Square Opera House, famous war correspondent and newspaper man, aged 63. He was Thomas A. Edison's first financial backer.

Oct. 22—Death at his Washington residence of John Sherman, former senator and Secretary of State.

Nov. 9—Frank W. Funk hanged at the District Jail for the murder of William H. Brooks, June 23, 1898.

Nov. 22—Dedication of Trinity College for Women by Cardinal Gibbons.

Dec. 10—First automobile show in the history of Washington is opened at Convention Hall.

Dec. 12—Washington celebrates with appropriate ceremonies the centennial anniversary of the foundation of the National Capital.

Dec. 19—Death at Phoenix, Ariz., of the Rev. W. Raymond Stricklen, D. D., pastor of Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dec. 20—The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between the United States and Great Britain (superseding the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty), is ratified by the Senate.

Dec. 22—Frank H. Morris, auditor of the Treasury for the War Department, is shot and killed in the Winder Building by Samuel McDonald, a former subordinate Government clerk, who attempts suicide; he died at Emergency Hospital, December 29.

Dec. 29—Capt. Henry W. Howgate released from the Albany Penitentiary, his sentence completed; he returns to Washington.

Dec. 29—Death at his residence, 1625 K street northwest of former District Commissioner James B. Edmonds.

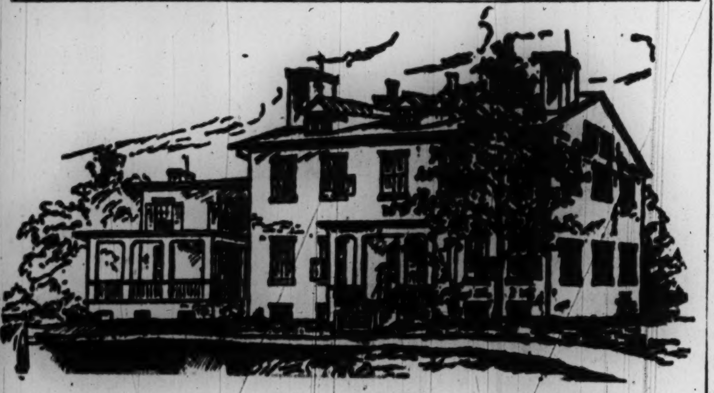
Dec. 31—End of the century.

1901

Jan. 1—Washington celebrates the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

Jan. 12—James H. Manning, manager of the Washington Senators, sells a one-third interest to Fred Postal, of Detroit.

Jan. 14—Sarah Bernhardt appears at the National in "L'Aiglon," after an absence from Washington of four years.


The famous mansion of Chief Justice Chase at Edgewood, which was on the site of the new St. Vincent's Orphanage, dedicated June 2, 1901.

Jan. 18—Pope Manufacturing Co. Building, 817-819 Fourteenth street northwest, destroyed by fire; loss, $150,000.

Jan. 19—Death at St. Elizabeths of Col. William A Cook, friend of Lincoln and one of the organizers of the Republican Party.

Jan. 23—The death of Queen Victoria is learned with sorrow in Washington.

Jan. 27—Early morning fire alarms the guests of the Willard Hotel; loss, $5,000.

Jan. 28—Annual Charity Ball at the Arlington Hotel a brilliant social event.

Feb. 2—President McKinley attends services at St. John's Episcopal Church in honor of the memory of Queen Victoria.

Feb. 11—Death of Henry J. Ellicott, well-known sculptor.

Feb. 12—Death of Dr. Samuel C. Busey, one of the most prominent Washington physicians.

Feb. 15—Manager Manning secures a new baseball park for the American League games on Florida avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northeast.

Feb. 26—Milton E. Ailes, afterward president of Riggs Bank, succeeds Frank A. Vanderlip as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mar. 3—George W Knox warehouse, D street and Virginia avenue southwest, completely destroyed by fire; loss, $115,000.

Mar. 4—McKinley and Roosevelt inaugurated President and Vice President; a bleak, rainy day.

Mar. 11—Fire Department tests its first water tower.

Mar. 20—Fire does $75,000 damage to the store of N. Dyrenforth & Co., clothiers, 923 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Apr. 9—Statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan in Iowa Circle unveiled.

Apr. 14—Col. James G. Berret, Washington's Mayor in the Civil War period, who was arrested by Stanton as a Southern sympathizer and released by Lincoln, dies; aged 86.

Apr. 15—Death of Mgr. James McMahon, benefactor of the Catholic University.

Apr. 24—Corner stone laid of the Public Library in Mount Vernon Square, the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

Apr. 26—The Senators defeat the Athletics at Philadelphia in their first game as a member of the new American League; the first game at home in this league was played at the new grounds, Fourteenth street and Florida avenue northeast, April 19, Washington winning from the Baltimore Orioles, 5 to 2.

Apr. 29—Robert W Dutton appointed chief of the Fire Department.

May 14—Death in New York of Count Eugene Stanislaus de Mitkiewicz, for years a celebrated Washington character.

May 15—James Seymour Ayres, jr., shot and killed at the Kenmore Hotel, 224 North Capitol street; Mrs. Lolo Ida Hemry Bonine on May 20 confesses that she shot him in defense of her honor; she is tried for murder and acquitted.

May 16—The Glastonbury cathedra, or bishop's chair, is dedicated on the site of the proposed cathedral, Mount St. Alban.

May 17—Death of Mrs Lyman J. Gage, wife of the
at her residence, 1707 Massachusetts avenue.

June 2—New St. Vincent's Orphanage, formerly at
ward & Lothrop's extension, is dedicated at Edgewood
mansion of Chief Justice Chase.

June 4—Marriage of Miss Martha Hichborn, a celeb
young James G. Blaine.

June 30—Death at Catskill, N. Y., of the Rev. Byr
century pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

July 10—Death of John W. Thompson, prominent
1419 I street northwest.

July 24—Death of Mrs. Louise Pollock, Washington's

Aug. 9—Mrs Robert C. Harris burned to death
avenue northwest.

Sept. 2—Brigade rifle team, District of Columbia
Hilton Trophy at Seagirt, N. J., for the fourth tim

Sept. 6—President McKinley shot by the anarchi
Temple of Music, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N

Sept. 12—Meeting at the Navy Yard of the Schley

Sept. 13—A Post extra announces that President M

Sept. 14—Death of President McKinley at Buffalo.

Sept. 14—Theodore Roosevelt takes the oath as Pres

Sept. 17—Funeral of William McKinley at the
stampede of a vast crowd in the Capitol plaza.

Sept. 20—The Rev. D. J. Stafford becomes pastor of

Sept. 26—Death at his residence, 212 B street sout
secretary and biographer, with John Hay, of Lincoln.

Sept. 26—Death of W. S. Thompson, for 30 years t
macist, at his residence, 1322 New York avenue.

Sept. 26—Corner stone laid of the Ruppert Home.

Sept. 27—Fire causes $50,000 loss on the Alexandria

Oct. 12—Death of Matthew G. Emery, the last M
residence, 207 I street northwest.

Oct. 20—Visit of Marquis Ito, former premier of Jap

Oct. 23—Statue of Albert Pike unveiled.

Nov. 5—Albert K. Williams killed by a street car a
streets.

Nov. 6—Marriage of Miss Edythe Agnes Patten and
Adjutant General of the Army.

Dec. 10—Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, a fashionabl
murdered at her home, 1117 K street northwest. Thi
been solved.

Dec. 13—Mrs. Lolo Ida Hemry Bonine acquitted
Seymour Ayres jr., May 15, 1901.

Dec. 13—Schley Court of Inquiry finds the Admiral
in a minority report, gives him credit for the victory o

1902

Jan. 18—Daniel R. Goodloe, former editor of t
Chronicle, Washington correspondent of the New Y
Tribune, dies near Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 29—Andrew Carnegie presents deed of gift
Institution of Washington for "Improving and exte
research and study."

Feb. 22—Senators Benjamin R. Tillman and John
Carolina, engage in a fist fight on the floor of th
guilty of contempt of the Senate. The fight started
McLaurin had sold his vote for official patronage
calling Tillman a liar.

Feb. 24—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the
Washington and is a dinner guest at the White Hou

Apr. 12—Death of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmag
lecturer, at his home, 1400 Massachusetts avenue nort

May 6—Death of Rear Admiral William T. Samp
ington.

May 24—Statue of Count de Rochambeau unveile
dresses by President Roosevelt and Ambassador Cam

June 27—President Roosevelt takes up his resid
pending the building of the new Executive offices.

June 30—Senator Joseph W Bailey, of Texas, and
of Indiana, engage in a fight on the floor of the Sen

July 29—Death of John W Ross, District Comm
Yale street northwest.

Sept. 12—Death of Alexander R. Shepherd, Gover
lumbia in 1873 and 1874, at Batopilas, Mexico.

Sept. 25—Frank McKee, a machinist, explodes a
Golden Eagle Hotel, New Jersey avenue and D str
himself.

Oct. 6—The Grand Army of the Republic holds
campment in Washington, featured by automobile
on the Potomac at Georgetown, and dedication of
city, on the Ellipse.

Oct. 11—Ground broken for the Memorial Contin
W. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters o
several hundred attend the ceremonies in spite of a b

Oct. 13—Henry Litchfield West, of The Washin
District Commissioner to succeed the late John W R

Nov. 6—President Roosevelt returns to the White
quarters on Jackson place upon completion of the n

Nov. 25—Death at Hot Springs, Va., of Col. Thoma
ington lobbyist and raconteur

Dec. 6—The Washington Post is 25 years old.

(

The Administration Building of the Carnegie
when Andrew Carnegie presented a deed of gift
"improving and extending the opportunities
study," January 29, 1902.

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ES IN EDUCATION FACILITIES

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an members of Congress and children of the poorest workmen were to attend the same school was still some years ahead. But the change was coming.

The establishment of schools for colored pupils dates from 1862. However, the development of the colored school system since had progressed toe and toe with the development of the white schools. Free colored schools naturally were given impetus by the emancipation.

Had Two Superintendents.

Until July 1, 1900, there were two superintendents of schools here, a superintendent of white schools and of all schools in the "county," and a superintendent of colored schools in the city. On that date both offices were abolished, and a single superintendent was appointed for the entire school system. A board of trustees had charge of school affairs until that date, when the Board of Education was first appointed, consisting of seven members until 1906, when the number was increased to nine. The old board of trustees, formed by a merger of four boards in 1874, consisted of nineteen members until 1882 when the number was reduced to nine. In 1895 the membership was increased to eleven by the addition of two women.

The period following the Civil War was marked by the appointment of a superintendent of schools for the first time, a forward stride in itself. A. E. Newton, white member of the board of trustees, was appointed first superintendent of colored schools, and likewise the first superintendent of schools.

Wilson's Accomplishments.

Zalmon Richards was appointed first superintendent of white schools in 1869, serving until 1870, when Wilson was appointed. Benjamin P. Davis was for one year, 1871, superintendent of "county" schools, after which the office was combined with Wilson's. Wilson was succeeded in 1885 by Edward P. Paul, who, after serving but little more than two months, was run down and killed by a pair of runaway horses on Pennsylvania avenue.

Wilson, however, accomplished several worthy things. He introduced the "grade" in local schools, established the normal school, organized the high school, introduced manual training, and instruction in drawing, and was a pioneer in the fight to obtain adequate school buildings.

William B. Powell, who succeeded Paul, and served as superintendent of the white schools until the office was abolished in 1900, was another organizer. He extended the manual training work in high schools, and introduced it into graded schools, along with cooking and sewing. During his incumbency Eastern, Western, Business, McKinley and Armstrong High Schools were organized and kindergarten was established.

Educator Slain at Polls.

In the colored schools Newton was succeeded in 1868 by George F. T. Cook, who served until 1870, being then succeeded by Octavius Cato, who served until 1871, when he went to his home, Philadelphia, to vote, and was shot and killed at the election. Newton was called back, but served only a short time for Cook, who had resigned, returned and served until the office was abolished in 1900. He proved an able man, and served well the interests of his race.

Alexander T. Stuart, who served from 1900 to 1906, was the first of the present line of superintendents. About this time the Board of Education was abolished by Congress, and a new one appointed, and in the general shake-up, Stuart left the office and was succeeded by William E. Chancellor. After two years, Chancellor vacated the office, and was succeeded by Stuart, who served until 1911. William M. Davidson succeeded him, serving until 1913, when Ernest L. Thurston took up the difficult reins of the superintendency. He, too, vacated the office on July 1, 1920, and was succeeded by Dr. Frank L. Ballou, who has since conducted the office with rare success and harmony.

Since the creation of the office in the late Sixties, it had been the center of an almost continuous storm, and many good men have left the superintendency under fire. In fact, some of the best who have held the position in virtually every instance the trouble started in the board of trustees or the Board of Education. It is said that in only two or three instances had a superintendent left the office except under fire. Jealousy, rivalry and ego kindled the flame, it is said, and from all accounts, there had been sufficient jealousy, rivalry and ego to keep it burning almost continually.

70 CITY PLAYFIELDS ESTABLISHED SINCE PLAN BEGAN IN 1902

Appropriations for Centers Have Leaped From $2,000 to $168,000.

SPONSORS HAD TROUBLE IN OBTAINING FUNDS

Post's Awards Have Greatly Stimulated Interest and Activity.

By MRS. SUSIE ROOT RHODES.
(Supervisor of Playgrounds.)

It is a coincidence that the golden jubilee of The Washington Post and the silver jubilee of municipal playgrounds in Washington came in the same year. The actual date of the establishment of playfields for the public in Washington was July 8, 1902.

Since that memorable time seventy playgrounds have been established on District-owned property, in public parks and in school yards to accommodate 25,000 boys and girls daily. From the first playground, which was rigged up in the back yard of the Neighborhood House in Southwest with rather crude equipment, the present modern system has been developed.

During the first year of playgrounds three stations were organized, one for colored children, and with each succeeding one the increased need for public play stations became more evident and citizens of Washington contributed generously toward the establishment of the fields. At that time playgrounds were conducted with funds obtained by popular subscription, and it was not until 1905 that Congress appropriated $2,000 "for the maintenance and equipment of playgrounds." For the fiscal year of 1928, the congressional appropriation for public playgrounds in Washington was $168,000.

Rudolph Early Backer.

One of the leading advocates of playgrounds during the first year of their existence was Cuno H. Rudolph, former District Commissioner and at that time president of the Associated Charities. He was named chairman of the committee in charge of playgrounds, and for that reason can quite properly be termed the first supervisor of Washington playgrounds.

Figures Tell Story Of Playground Growth

Date.	Appropriation.	Playground acquired.	Acreage.
1905	$2,000	Virginia Avenue	2 1-8
1906	10,000		
1907	30,000	Cardoza	2
		*Garfield	1½
		Georgetown	2¼
		Rosedale	5
1908	6,500		
1909	6,500	*Howard	3
1910	24,400	New York Avenue	1
1911	16,870		
1912	18,875		
1913	25,735	Bloomingdale	3¾
1914	26,610	*Willow Tree	1¾
1915	42,365		
1916	44,415		
1917	55,595	Happy Hollow	1
		Hoover	1½
1918	58,515	Mitchell Park	⅝
1919	70,330	Park View	3½
1920	88,960	Twin Oaks	½
1921	84,320		
1922	132,330	Columbia Heights	½
		Gallinger	½
		*Iowa Avenue	1½
		*Montrose Park	¼
		*Plaza	3½
		Logan	⅝
1923	134,220	Phillips	⅜
		*Van Ness	½
		Rose Park	1
		*Thomson	¼
1924	126,085	*Payne	¼
1925	165,780	Chevy Chase	2½
1926	146,580	Barry Farms	2½
		*Burroughs	1
		Takoma	4½
1927	166,965		
1928	174,965		

*Loaned.

Arthur C. Moses, James E. West and former Commissioner Macfarland all had leading parts in the early development of playgrounds.

The first five years of playgrounds was a period of changes and unrest. The majority of people of the city were not educated to the value of supervised recreation and after the first novelty had worn off funds came in very slowly.

Early in the formative stage of playgrounds in the District the Playground and Recreation Association of America was formed by the local committee which invited recreation heads from every section of the country to consider playground problems.

Curtis First Supervisor.

The association was the outcome of this meeting and today it is recognized as the criterion of playground knowledge. Its functions are to assist heads of recreation departments in solving their problems, establishing playground systems, and conducting educational programs in localities that have not realized the value of playgrounds.

The first active supervisor of playgrounds in Washington was Dr. Henry S. Curtis, who had been a playground director of New York. Dr. Curtis supervised the work and trained the playground supervisors in addition to assisting in the campaign to raise the necessary funds to equip and man the playfields.

The press was used as a means of educating the public to recreation needs and The Post played a leading part in this publicity campaign. Ministers devoted sermons to advocating playgrounds and practically every civic organization lined up with the committee to put playgrounds over.

West and Moses to Rescue.

Things moved along fairly smoothly until 1909, when the playground committee found itself without funds and with little likelihood that a sufficient sum could be raised to continue on. When things looked darkest, James E. West and Arthur C. Moses agreed to take over the entire responsibility and raise the necessary finances. The directors and other playground employes were called together and the situation explained to them. Every one of the directors agreed to work for a time without pay and then they labored on limited compensation for a considerable time longer.

Many novel means of raising money were used, such as a baseball game between Democratic and Republican members of the House of Representatives at American League Park. The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade competed in a similar game and individuals contributed generously until the fund totaled $12,000.

James E. West followed Dr. Curtis as supervisor of playgrounds, and while he was in office Congress voted to make playgrounds a department under the District Government. But he left before the first official appointment to the position was made to take over the office of chief of Boy Scouts of America.

Former Department Heads.

Edgar S. Martin became supervisor in 1911 and remained at the helm until 1915, when Daniel J. Donovan, the present auditor of the District, was made acting supervisor of playgrounds. George M. Roberts, present superintendent of weights and measures, succeeded Donovan and remained in charge until April 16, 1916, when the oversigned came into office.

When I was appointed to the supervisorship there were eleven playgrounds known as municipal, and school yards had not come into the regular use as playgrounds as they are today.

Last summer we were able to open 39 school yards during the summer vacation in addition to the 30 municipal stations that now are conducted twelve months of the year. One of these is the Ida May Gales playstation at the Children's Hospital, where convalescent children are entertained by a trained playground worker furnished by our department. Briefly, this is the history of playgrounds in the District of Columbia, but should it close without an expression of gratefulness to The Washington Post officials and reporters for their many acts of kindness and thoughtfulness to the playground department and the children of Washington, it would indeed be an incomplete record.

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity to felicitate The Post on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary as a most useful public institution. In a limited amount of space it is impossible to relate the many ways in which The Post has assisted the growth of playgrounds, but I will mention one instance in which the results of The Post's interest can be proven by figures.

Post's Encouragement.

In 1925 we held our first interplayground field and track meets and 00 boys took part. The games were conducted without prizes as we do not have funds for this purpose. In 1926 The Post offered medals and cups to the playground youngsters for meets for white and colored boys and girls.

With The Post prizes as an incentive 2,000 boys appeared on the Plaza Playground this past summer on the occasion of the interplayground games and a proportinate increase was noted in the other meets in which Post trophies were distributed.

In closing I extend my sincere thanks to officials of The Washington Post for the many acts of kindness and to the reporters who have chronicled our successes and struggles so faithfully and to congratulate all that have had a part in making The Post the serviceable paper that it is.

NORMAL SCHOOL'S FOUNDER RELATES EARLY STRUGGLES

Miss Lucilla Smith, Takoma Park, Conceived Teachers' Training Plans.

SHE HAD CLASS OF 20 IN FRANKLIN BUILDING

Alexander Graham Bell and Other Scientists Taught First Group.

Cradle days of the Washington school system—days when school teachers received the high salary of $400 a year and required only an eighth grade education to teach—are recalled by a little white-haired lady, who more than half a century ago established the city's first normal school.

The little woman is Miss Lucilla Smith, of 205 Cedar street, Takoma Park, Md. Although now in her early eighties and for a score of years retired from her life's work, the memory of that first class, in a small third-floor room of the old Franklin Building, lingers fresh in her mind.

Starting in 1873 with virtually no equipment and no preconceived plan, Miss Smith evolved a course of normal school study destined in a year to transform graded school fledglings into public school teachers.

Studied With Her Class.

"I was a student with them," she explains. "Much of the work was as new to me as it was to my class, and I had to study all of the time to keep up with it. For practice work we made use of children in a primary class adjoining our room. For nature study we took long trips along the banks of the Potomac, which at that time abounded in flowers."

MISS LUCILLA E. SMITH.

In those early days her class often made trips to the laboratory of Alexander Graham Bell, where they were instructed by the inventor himself in principles of physics and physical culture. Other scientists, as famous in their day—John Hindall, Cleveland Abbe and Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution—made frequent visits to her class.

Nor were they the only notables. It was before commencement exercises of a group of Miss Smith's embryo teachers that President Garfield made the last public address of his career. On other occasions President Arthur and Gen. Sherman addressed them.

Nature Study Started.

When the late Superintendent of Schools James Ormond Wilson, and O. K. Harris, a member of the Board of Education, first proposed establishment of a teachers' training school here, the idea was strikingly novel. Only two other cities, Cincinnati and Boston, had made similar "experiments."

As Miss Smith was a product of the Boston Teachers' Training School, it was only natural that Wilson and Harris came to her to execute their plan. At that time she had already been teaching in Washington three years. A short while before, while a teacher here, she had introduced the first course in nature study in the history of the public schools of the country.

There were 20 students in the group destined to form the nucleus of Washington's present normal school system. One of their number, Miss Mary E. Little, principal of the Brookland School, followed her mentor into retirement a year ago.

Distinguished Pupils.

When Miss Smith left the city in 1885 to accept appointment to the Brooklyn Teachers' Training School, after twelve years as principal here, the school still was confined to a single classroom in the Franklin Building. Its enrollment quota had increased from 20 to 30 students.

Teachers trained in those first twelve years have since distinguished themselves in their profession. One of these, Miss Janet McWilliam, is now active in the local schools as a supervising principal, while two others, Miss Mary Bond and Miss Florence Gore, are administrative principals. Miss Flora Hendley and Miss Anna Beers became supervising principals before their retirement.

Washington's first normal school principal met its latest recently when Miss Smith addressed a luncheon given in honor of Miss Anna Halberg, new principal of the Wilson Normal School, at the Congressional Country Club. There is a classroom in Miss Halberg's building set aside for Miss Smith and decorated in her honor.

Now Oldest in Country.

The founder of Washington's first normal school has not lost touch with the field of her former activities. As concerns it, she has at least two positive convictions. One is that our "normal schools" should be designated "teachers' training schools." She declared that "normal schools" go much further in the preparation of a teacher. Her other conviction is that women make better teachers than men. In the twelve years she conducted the Washington Normal School she never had a man in her class, she asserts.

Incidentally, she points out that the Wilson Normal is now the oldest city training school for teachers in the country. Its forerunners, the Boston and Cincinnati training schools, have long since passed out of existence.

CITY'S BEAUTIFUL RIVER FRONT HAS ARISEN FROM MUD FLATS

PARKS ARE GAINED WHEN PESTILENTIAL LANDS ARE DRAINED

Post, in Its First Issue, Began Movement for Reclamation Work.

SQUARE-RIGGED SHIPS NO LONGER IN HARBOR

Bridges Across Potomac Have Important Part in the City's History.

The improvement of the Potomac River front has been perhaps the most essential of the numerous engineering projects which during the past 50 years have been carried out to make Washington the wondrous city which it is today.

This vast work has not only beautified the National Capital, but has had a marked effect upon the health of the people, the reclamation of the pestilential flats putting an end forever to the malarial fever which in the old days took a sickening toll of death.

In an editorial published in the first issue of The Washington Post ever printed, on December 6, 1877, one will find an excellent picture of conditions on the river 50 years ago, and, incidentally, The Post in the initial number took the leadership in that movement for the alleviation of the intolerable conditions then existing which has ended in adding to the city from the swamps and flats of old one of the most magnificent park systems and centers of recreation in the world, said The Post:

Desolate Scene Pictured.

"Dreary and desolate is the river front of Washington from the bridge over Rock Creek at Pennsylvania avenue, connecting Washington and Georgetown—from thence to the Long Bridge—and then with a somewhat better prospect to Fourth street wharves, where the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Co. receives and dispatches its commercial freight In these three miles of river front, there is an inactivity, a lack of life and bustle, ill-becoming a city of 150,000 people, and to which vessels of the deepest draft can approach and lay in perfect security. There are two channels in the Potomac between the city and Virginia. The marshy beds which stretch from Giesboro Point up the river are the dividing line.

"The one, on the Virginia side, leads to Georgetown, the other, on the Washington side, to the Long Bridge. When there is a succession of heavy rains the river above Georgetown becomes swollen, and soon the roaring waters come tumultuously onward—and often with but little warning. Of course, there is damage done. Wharves become overflowed; store houses filled with muddy waters; sailing craft driven from their moorings, and much loss occasioned thereby. And when Rock Creek is angered; when the sudden accumulation of waters made by heavy showers of rain—when they seek to find an outlet you may depend upon lively times in its vicinity—and it is only then that the scene is changed from dullness and inactivity to life, energy and commotion. The flood and freshet of eleven days ago was an example.

"The loss has been greater in floods of previous years, but seldom, if ever, have the waters been higher. More precaution has been taken in late years in anticipation of these floods, and the disaster, financial and otherwise, in consequence has not been so great.

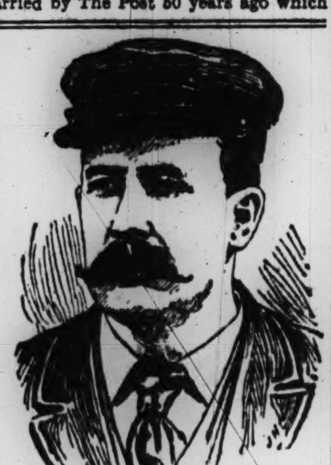
"But the trouble consequent upon every freshet in Rock Creek could, for the greater part, if not entirely, be avoided. Some advocate the erection of a seawall: others condemn this and advise a channel to be cut by slicing off the part of land jutting out from the Observatory and contiguous thereto and letting the waters of the creek have a natural flow.

"The late board of public works in its work for improvement might have turned its attention to the river front and expended a small modicum of the immense sums expended for the protection of its wharves and shipping, and thereby done permanent good—not only to the city, but to its commercial interests."

Reclamation Is Started.

Harbor improvement had begun on July 11, 1870, with an appropriation of only $50,000, but Congress made additional appropriations of the same amount in 1873, 1878 and 1879, and one of $40,000 on June 14, 1880. In the latter year the reclamation of the flats began, and first West Potomac Park and then East Potomac Park were created, the channels of the river were deepened and the danger of floods and freshets removed.

There was one class of news that was carried by The Post 50 years ago which has virtually disappeared from its columns today. The water-borne commerce of the Potomac no longer attracts the attention of the reporter. It has increased, but it has lost its picturesque side and its relative importance.

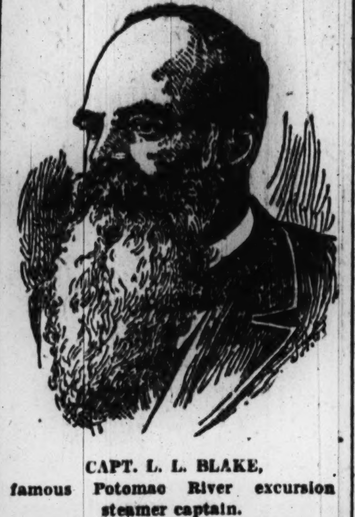


CAPT. EDWARD S. RANDALL, owner and captain of the excursion steamer Mary Washington and founder of River View.

In the old days the harbor generally contained several schooners and square-rigged sailing ships, unloading coal, lumber and ice, but the subsequent invention of ice-making machines has driven Maine's famous crop from the market.

Commerce of Early Days.

The following is a typical bit of water front news culled from The Post of June 18, 1878, which shows the state of commerce at that time:



CAPT. L. L. BLAKE, famous Potomac River excursion steamer captain.

"The following vessels are lying at the wharves of their respective consignees, discharging cargoes: Steamer Defiance from Philadelphia, with general merchandise for Johnson Bros.; schooners Mary Haley, from Philadelphia, with 804 tons of coal for Emery; C. B. Bowie, from Havre de Grace, with 150 tons of coal for Stephenson Bros.; Polk, from Norfolk, with shingles and lumber for Smith & Wimsatt; Eugenia, from Nomini, with lumber for Johnson Bros.; Black Hawk, with wood to M W Johnson; George Taniane, from Philadelphia, with 360 tons coal for William H. Baum; Harvester, from Little River, with lumber for A. E. Phillips; T. B. Hamilton, from Philadelphia, with potatoes for William Leishear; T Vanderhercken, from Kennebec River, with 550 tons of ice for Great Falls Ice Co.; J. S. & L. C. Adams, from Kennebec River, with 471 tons ice for Great Falls Ice Co.; Ostrich, from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles for Willett & Libbey; T. Dunnock, for Salisbury, with 30,000 feet flooring for Riley; Centurion, from York River, with 55,000 feet lumber for Riley; Farmers Friend, from Havre de Grace, with 290 tons coal for Johnson Bros.; Potomac, from Havre de Grace, Grace, with 200 tons coal for Johnson Bros.; Potomac, from Harve de Grace, with 220 tons of coal for Johnson Bros.; Kite, from Chappawansutt, with 30 cords wood for Johnson Bros.; R. H. Shannon, from Philadelphia, with 242 tons coal for George Bogus; A. H. Edwards, from Philadelphia, with 341 tons of coal for C. H. Burgess & Co.; Ross Winans, from Havre de Grace, with 143 tons coal for W. H. Marlow; Cordelia Newkirk, from Philadelphia, with 296 tons coal for Marlow; and James Magee, with coal for Clarke & Given.

No Ice Shipments Now.

It has been many a long day since our waterfront could boast so many sail, and the old-time square-rigged ships from the Kennebec and the Penobscott, with their cargoes of ice and pine timber are no longer a part of our waterfront picture, nor do we get coal now by water.

In 1815 a "team boat," whose wheels were turned by power derived from a team of horses, which turned a crank, which in turn turned the paddle wheels, was running on the Potomac between Georgetown and Alexandria. It was called the "Union Team Boat." Capt. John Shrieve was its skipper.

Shortly after John Gird began running the steamboat Camden on the river, and this appears to have been the first steamboat on the Potomac. In 1817 the steamer Washington began running from the navy yard to Norfolk, and later from Washington to Fredericksburg. Among the early steamboats were the Dandy and the Surprise. By 1835 the Columbia, Fredericksburg, Potomac, Signet, Sydney and Franklin were in operation on the river.

Names of Vessels.

Later came the Augusta, Powhatan, Joseph Johnson, Paul Jones, Phoenix, Go. Washington, Thomas Colyer, George Page, Union, Pearl, Salem, Wawasset, Winnisimet, Express and America.

To a later period belonged the old river boats whose names are more familiar to this and the preceding generation, such vessels as the Mary Washington, W. W. Corcoran, Georgianna, W. E. Colt, Lady of the Lake, George Law, Jane Moseley, the Sue, the Tygert, the Wakefield, the Mattano, the old City of Washington, and the City of Alexandria, ferryboats; the George Leary, the Defiance, the Excelsior, the T. V. Arrowsmith, the Charles Macalester, the Samuel J. Pentz, the Bartholdi, Cecil, Belle, Little Nell, John Gibson, Newport News, Norfolk, the new Washington, Harry Randall, Potomac, Estelle Randall, and the Belle Haven, the latter named after the early name of Alexandria.

Washington in its time has had a goodly fleet to carry its goods to the lower river and bay and bring back produce, timber, tobacco and grain.

Shipments of Silver.

It is difficult to realize that as late as 1885 the government shipped silver bullion to Washington by water. On September 25 of that year two vessels, the Swatara and the Yantic, arrived at the navy yard with a total cargo of precious metal valued at $10,400,000.

The old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was also an important factor, and a reduction in toll in 1883 gave Georgetown the greatest trade in coal it had known for a decade. Georgetown at that time was shipping coal to the West Indies, New England and Charleston, S. C., in schooners which carried 1,000 tons. The channel was then being dredged and vessels drawing 18 feet could come up to the Georgetown docks. There was always a considerable fleet in the river, and a dozen tugboats, which paid handsomely, one which cost only $16,000 having earned as high as $1,200 a month.

The transportation of coal ceased entirely after 1924, but the shipment of sand and gravel by water has increased tremendously in recent years, 1,304,402 tons having been shipped last year. Shipments of lumber and cordwood have fallen off in recent years, and the last foreign shipment to come into the port of Georgetown was on July 1, 1926, when a cargo of laths for Johnson & Wimsatt was received from Nova Scotia.

Water Commerce Increases.

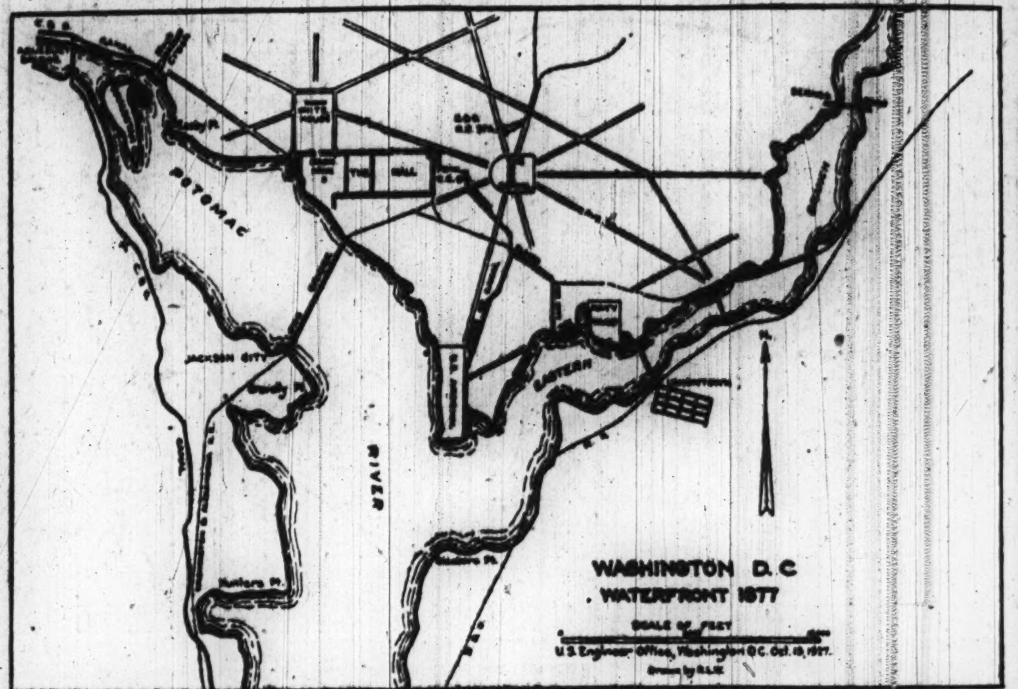
In spite of the loss of the coal and lumber trades, water-borne commerce on the Potomac has been increasing during the last ten years, the increase in total value being due largely to increased costs.

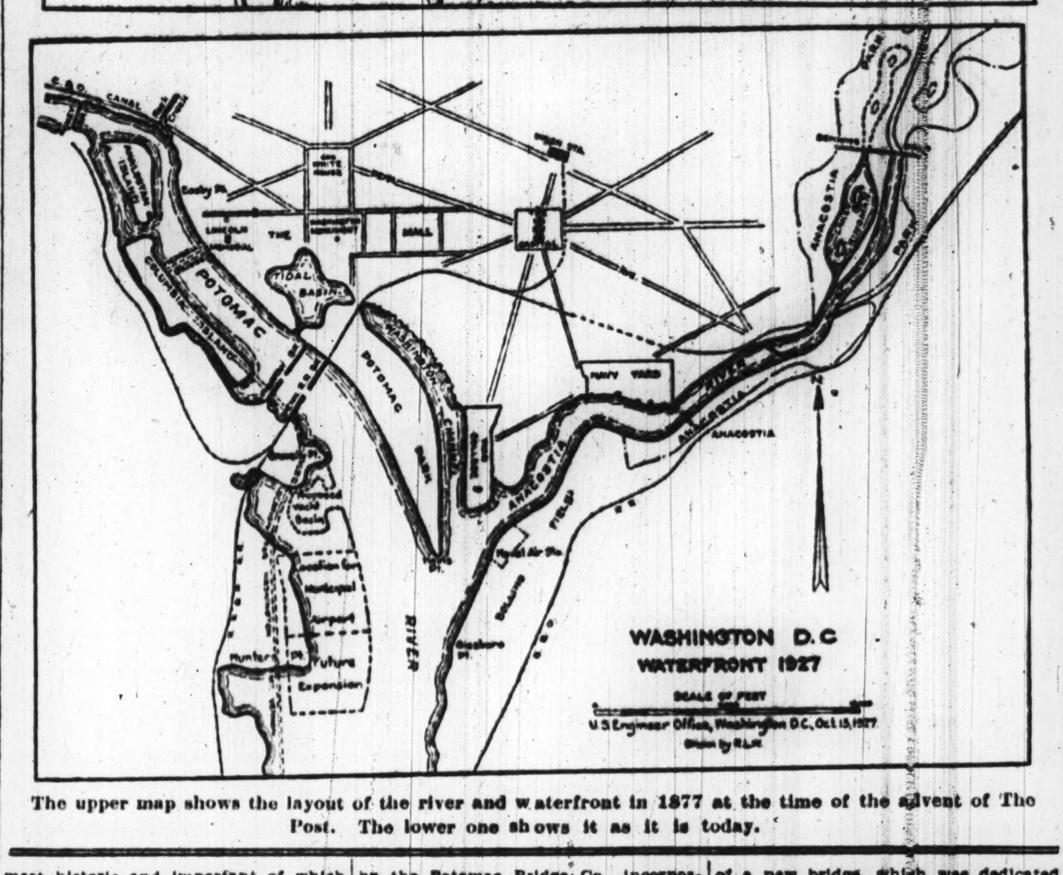
Water-borne commerce has increased from a total of 634,785 tons in 1877 to 1,638,755 tons in 1926, the latter with a total value of $20,189,561. The water-borne commerce of 1880 had a value of $12,543,859, and that was the high water mark for many years. By 1884 the value had dropped to $4,975,385 for the year.

After 1910, when the commerce reached a value of $13,108,073, there was generally an increase, the total value reaching $24,918,557 in 1919.

Bridges Were Lacking.

No such magnificent bridges as Washington boasts today were a feature of the waterfront 50 years ago. The city was for many years terribly handicapped by lack of adequate bridges, most historic and important of which was the old Long Bridge, over which passed so many thousands of the Boys in Blue on their way South to save the Union.





The upper map shows the layout of the river and waterfront in 1877 at the time of the advent of The Post. The lower one shows it as it is today.

The first Long Bridge ran from the foot of Fourteenth street, and at the Virginia side was a settlement long of unsavory reputation, which was called Jackson City. It was originally called Potomac Bridge, and was built in 1809 by the Potomac Bridge Co., incorporated February 8, 1805. It owed its popular name to the fact that it was a mile long. It remained in use until 1829 when it was virtually destroyed by floods.

The owners being unable to repair the bridge, Congress, by an act passed July 14, 1832, purchased the rights and title for $20,000, and on June 30, 1834, appropriated $130,000 for the erection of a new bridge, which was dedicated with much pomp, October 1, 1835, by President Jackson, who crossed over to the Virginia shore and founded what he believed would become a great metropolis, the city named after himself.

The new bridge was nearly destroyed by ice on February 10, 1840, and was subsequently injured by floods in 1856, 1860, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1877, 1881 and 1889. In the latter year, at the time of the Johnstown flood, it was badly wrecked.

Historic Span Vanished.

On March 3, 1863, Congress authorized the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Co. to cross the Long Bridge and extend its tracks down Maryland avenue. In 1864 the company constructed another bridge close to and parallel with the Long Bridge.

Long Bridge was long a disgrace and a hindrance to the city, but it remained in use for railroad and general traffic purposes until December 17, 1906. Meanwhile, the new Highway Bridge had been built, and was opened to traffic February 12, 1906. The removal of the old Long Bridge was completed November 10, 1907, and thus vanished from view forever an historic structure and a familiar sight on the waterfront.

The old Aqueduct bridge, which was built to convey the Alexandria canal across the river, and which, with its more modern successor, has also vanished from human sight, never to be seen again, was completed July 4, 1843, on which day water was first turned into the aqueduct. It was a toll bridge, and for years there was public demand for a "free bridge," to be erected at the Three Sisters. The Government, instead, bought the Aqueduct bridge for $125,000, one-half of which had to be borne by the District.

Rejoiced Over Free Bridge.

Georgetown was en fete on April 11, 1888, for on that day the new "free bridge," as the Aqueduct was called for some time, was formally opened. The old toll bridge with its extortionate charges, which for years had been a hardship upon the merchants of one side of the river and the farmers on the other, was a thing of the past.

Naturally there was great rejoicing. The little town was ablaze with flags and bunting. Commissioner Wheatley welcomed the Virginia delegation, headed by Senator Daniel, as they crossed the bridge, and Representative W H. F. Lee, of Virginia, delivered the principal oration.

Then followed a procession, led by Austin Herr, resplendent in a Prince Albert coat and silk hat, of military and civic bodies. In the evening there were fireworks, and one of the most memorable days in the history of Georgetown came to a close.

First Chain Bridge.

The first bridge on the site of the present Chain Bridge was built by the Georgetown Bridge Co., incorporated by the Maryland legislature in 1791. It was of wood, and to protect it against floods it was held by immense chain cables stretched from pier to pier. A road from Georgetown to the bridge was built in 1795. This bridge was destroyed in 1811, but was immediately rebuilt, and was a toll bridge until March 3, 1833, when Congress bought it for $150,000. The bridge here was swept away by floods in 1840.

A timber bridge was built on the site by a private corporation in 1842, and once more, in April, 1852, it was destroyed by floods. Again it was replaced, and again in October, 1870, it was partially destroyed.

It was rebuilt by Congress by an act approved June 10, 1872, at a cost of $100,000, as a substantial iron structure, under the supervision of the chief of engineers of the Army, and was finished in 1874. The bridge, the present "Chain Bridge," is of the "Murphy whippletruss" type. It is divided into eight spans, two of 160 feet and six of 172 feet.

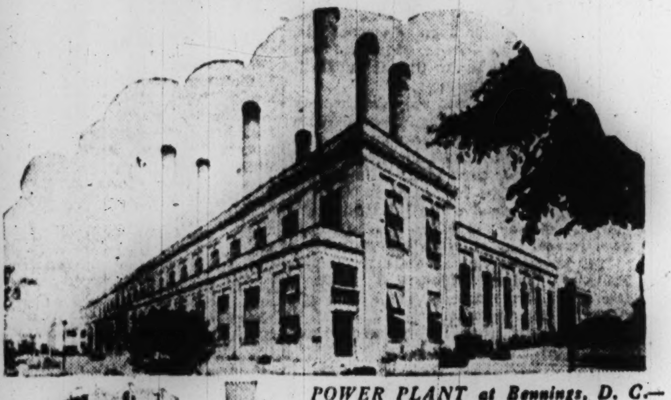
Floods Are Caused.

The floods which so frequently destroyed this and other bridges were largely due to the presence of the old

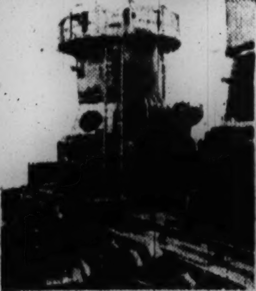
CONTINUED ON PAGE 18, COLUMN 4.

The 50th Year of The Washington Post
Is the 31st Year of
Matchless Service!

BY THE light of dim oil lamps compositors of The Washington Post set its pages by hand 50 years ago. Presses were hand-propelled. Folding was done by hand. Verily "handing out" the paper was but the culmination of an effort in which human hands did ALL the work!



POWER PLANT at Bennings, D. C.—Increased in capacity fifteen-fold since 1906.



One of original 5,000-kilowatt units in Power Plant.

New 30,000-kilowatt unit just placed in service at Bennings.

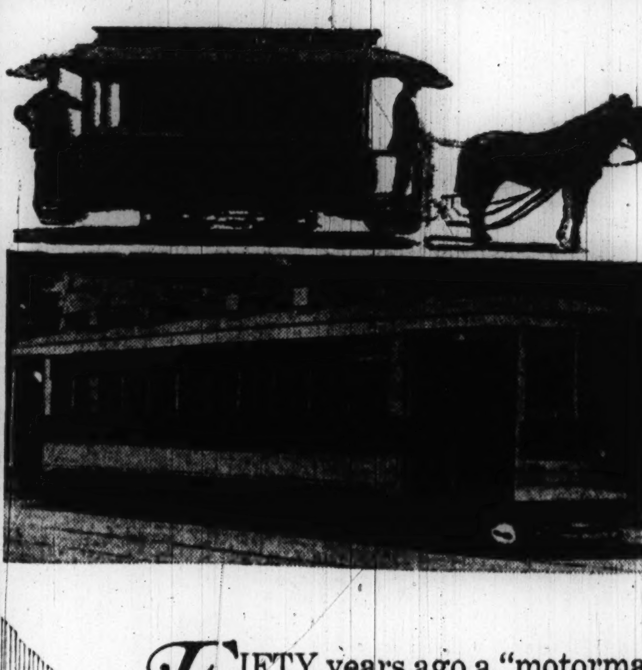
Soon a new element entered into the field. New and better light was developed by electrical science. It was discovered that the same service that produced this light could be used to power machines for setting up more type in a day than the hand method could accomplish in a week! Presses propelled by electricity were an addition that made editions more up-to-the-minute—better and larger!

Progress in any productive field of effort has been measured largely by the progress of electricity in the last half century! And electrical progress in Washington has been phenomenal. The more it has been used the less it has cost its users. In the past three years electrical rates have been reduced to a total of 37½% for domestic lighting purposes!

While in 1901 there was just ONE Electric Meter for every 100 of population in the territory we serve, there was a meter for every TEN inhabitants in 1920. This year there is one for almost every family of four!

Just as the fifty years of existence of The Washington Post have been marked by progress, so have the 31 years this Company has supplied its dependable, cheap and continuous service.

POTOMAC ELECTRIC
POWER COMPANY
---*Matchless Service*---



Transportation of the Times

Upper left—*Horse car on what is now Mount Pleasant line.*
Above—*Newest type Washington Railway Coach.*
Lower left—*New cream and blue car.*

FIFTY years ago a "motorman" was a horseman! Horse-drawn cars plied the principal thoroughfares of Washington. Many an early employe of The Washington Post has ridden to "the office" on the horse cars of yore!

Followed the cable car—the first application of electricity to transportation. It was indirectly electrical. Later the first of Washington's overhead electrical street railways appeared—The Eckington and Soldiers Home Railway. It was among the first placed in operation in this country!

The very first underground conduit Electric Street Railway known in America was developed right here in Washington on the 9th Street line of The Metropolitan Railway—now a part of this Company's System.

This Company's contributions to the field of transportation in Washington have ever been distinguished by PIONEERING—reaching out its lines to sections where revenue returns were in the future * * * adopting every practical improvement to its service * * * furnishing SERVICE to *EVERY* section of the city and its Maryland suburbs.

Of late years this Company was the first local Street Railway to recognize the adaptibility of the motor bus to co-ordinating the transportation needs of the city * * * the first to extend its motor coach lines into adjoining sections of Maryland * * * the first to establish the one-man car as a means of making *more* service available when less revenue rewarded its efforts due to the enormous use of privately-owned vehicles in the District of Columbia.

The fiftieth anniversary of The Washington Post is the 65th year of the Street Car in Washington. For a quarter of a century the most widespread, varied and largest part of Washington's transportation problem has been carried by the

WASHINGTON RAILWAY
& ELECTRIC COMPANY

A Token for Service

WASHINGTON NOW HAS 42 BANKS; HAD BUT 7 HALF CENTURY AGO

6 OF INSTITUTIONS IN 1877 ARE DOING BUSINESS IN 1927

Old Locations Maintained or Sites Nearby Taken for New Buildings.

INVASION OF BRITISH ONCE FORCED REMOVAL

Georgetown Bank Was Organized in 1793 by Samuel Blodgett.

By F. W. PATTERSON,
Financial Editor of The Post.

In December, 1877, when The Washington Post started on its first milestone there were only seven chartered banks within the District of Columbia, while today there are thirteen national banks, seven trust companies and twenty-two savings banks, with combined capital of $23,296,029, deposits reaching $257,025,255.47, and resources of more than $313,000,000.

Of the banks which were in existence on December 6, 1877, six of them are doing business today either in the same location as then or within a few feet of the old site. The National Bank of Washington, organized in 1809 as the Bank of Washington, has had but two locations since that time, except for the brief time in August, 1814, when the British occupied Washington, its effects were moved to Brookville, Md., where they remained until September. The National Metropolitan Bank, which began as the Bank of the Metropolis and carried on as such from 1814 to 1865, is in the same block as when it began business directly opposite the United States Treasury; the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Washington, starting in 1814 as the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, occupied the original building at the corner of M and Thirty-first streets until December, 1922, when it moved into a new home at Wisconsin avenue and M street, one block west.

What began in 1837 as W. W. Corcoran, banker, later became Corcoran & Riggs, and in 1854, Riggs & Co., continuing as such until 1896, when the institution was nationalized and became the Riggs National Bank. The First Bank was located on Pennsylvania avenue, later the quarters occupied by the Second Bank of the United States until 1836 was purchased, and at this site, Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, the present handsome bank building stands.

Still at Old Corner.

The National Savings and Trust Co., which was organized in 1867 as the National Safe Deposit Co., has been on the corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street since that date, although the handsome structure erected on the corner, the main floor of which is used as the banking room, bears little resemblance to the original structure. The Second National Bank, organized in 1872, still occupies the original site on Seventh street.

Of the banks nonexistent when this newspaper was born, but playing an important part in the early history of what, after 1871, was known as the District of Columbia, the first bank organized was the Bank of Alexandria, which was incorporated by an act of the Virginia Legislature in 1792. It was incorporated under Federal law approved February 15, 1811, and its charter was extended from time to time until finally expiring on March 3, 1836.

Following close upon the heels of the first born came the Bank of Columbia, established in Georgetown in 1793. This institution was organized by Samuel Blodgett, assisted by Mr Stoddardt and Gov. Johnson, of Frederickstown, Md. The records show that Samuel Hannon was cashier until 1801. This bank was capitalized at $100,000, and was authorized to have succession "until Congress shall exercise jurisdiction in and assume the government over the territory of Columbia, and until they shall by law annul the charter hereby granted." The charter of this bank expired on March 3, 1836.

Bank of Potomac.

James Mason established the Bank of Potomac in 1804 and was president until 1816. The institution was later chartered, approval being given by Congress on February 16, 1811. The capital was $500,000, in shares of $100 each, and its charter was extended to June 1, 1822, or "during such time only as such bank shall continue to pay specie." The charter expired in 1841, but was revived by Congress to extend to July 4, 1844, when it finally expired and the affairs of the Bank of Potomac were finally liquidated.

The branch bank of the First Bank of the United States followed, with John P. Van Ness as president, and the institution existed until 1811, when it went out of existence because of the failure of Congress to renew its charter. A temporary board of regents, with Mr. Van Ness as chairman, continued to do a discount and deposit business, but its affairs were finally wound up through the assistance of a committee consisting of Messrs. Tayloe, Hellen, Peter, Sanderson and Rolles.

On February 18, 1811, the Union Bank of Georgetown was incorporated by act of Congress for a term of ten years from March 4, 1811. Its capital stock was $500,000. Robert Beverly was its first president and David English its first cashier. The charter of this institution expired July 1, 1849. Another bank authorized to do business for a ten-year term from March 4, 1811, was the Farmers Bank of Alexandria, and this bank was wound up under the provisions of the act of June 17, 1844.

Paid 110 Per Cent.

The Patriotic Bank of Washington came into being in May, 1815, and was located at the corner of Seventh and D streets northwest, starting with Robert Brent as president and Overton Carr as cashier. The bank suspended specie payments April 14, 1834, although it was able to pay 110 per cent to its stockholders. It resumed specie payments in 1836. On December 31, 1841, the capital of the bank was $250,000 and its circulation $25,686. In 1846 this bank opened what is said to have been the first savings department in Washington. This institution continued until the spring of 1865 when its assets were sold to the Bank of the Republic, which was organized in February of the same year. This bank was placed in voluntary liquidation on August 11, 1897.

The Second Bank of the United States was chartered August 10, 1816, with its principal bank located in Philadelphia. John P. Van Ness was chosen president and Richard Smith was elected cashier of the Washington branch, which operated within the Treasury Building.

The property of this branch was advertised for sale and its business closed in August, 1836.

The Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington came along in March, 1817, with a capital stock of $500,000 divided into shares of $25 each. John Tayloe was the first president and A. R. Levering its cashier. This bank's charter was extended for a term of five years from January 1822, for the purpose of liquidation.

Originally a limited partnership under the title, "The Real Estate Bank of the United States," this firm was incorporated by act of Congress under the name, "The Franklin Bank of Alexandria." Records show that its charter was extended to June 1, 1822, and as there was no further extension it was probably liquidated on or before the date mentioned. The Union Bank of Alexandria, formerly a limited partnership, was incorporated March 3, 1917, and on the authority of an act approved March 2, 1821, the bank was authorized to consolidate with the Bank of Potomac.

Wildcat Ventures.

Before the war, 1852 to 1860, there were numerous wildcat banks operating in Washington or claiming to have offices here, where their notes were redeemable. These banks, according to the historians, al' had but a temporary existence and their notes of no value. Among them were The Columbia Bank, R. P. Stow, president; G. C. King, cashier, and Z. F. Horton, treasurer, and the Bullion Bank, with W. M. Watson, president, and S. K. Dexter, cashier.

In the National Intelligencer of January 16, 1836, publicity was given to the fact that the banks of the District were prepared to meet their liabilities immediately, if necessary, in the following ratio

"Bank of Washington, 49.84 per cent; Patriotic Bank of Washington, 71.81 per cent; Bank of the Metropolis, 46.88 per cent; Union Bank of Georgetown, 78.30 per cent; Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, 54.52 per cent; Farmers Bank of Alexandria, 43.21 per cent, and the Bank of Potomac, 51.85 per cent."

Assets Were Listed.

For each dollar of liabilities, except capital stock, each bank had assets as follows:

Bank of Washington, $3.30; Patriotic Bank, $1.64; Bank of Metropolis, $1.39; Union Bank of Georgetown, $2.46; Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, $3.05; Farmers Bank of Alexandria, $1.57, and Bank of Potomac, $2.32.

The entire circulation of the seven banks in the District on January 16, 1836, according to the National Intelligencer, was $964,799.90; the specie held by them was $643,385.52; their aggregate liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, was $2,813,925.25, and their cash funds, $1,492,816.56. To meet these balances the banks had discounted notes amounting to $3,141,559.95; real estate, $318,688.25, and stock, $228,301.93. Total, $3,688,550.13, a surplus of $2,367,439.43

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was chartered by Congress under the Act approved March 3, 1865,

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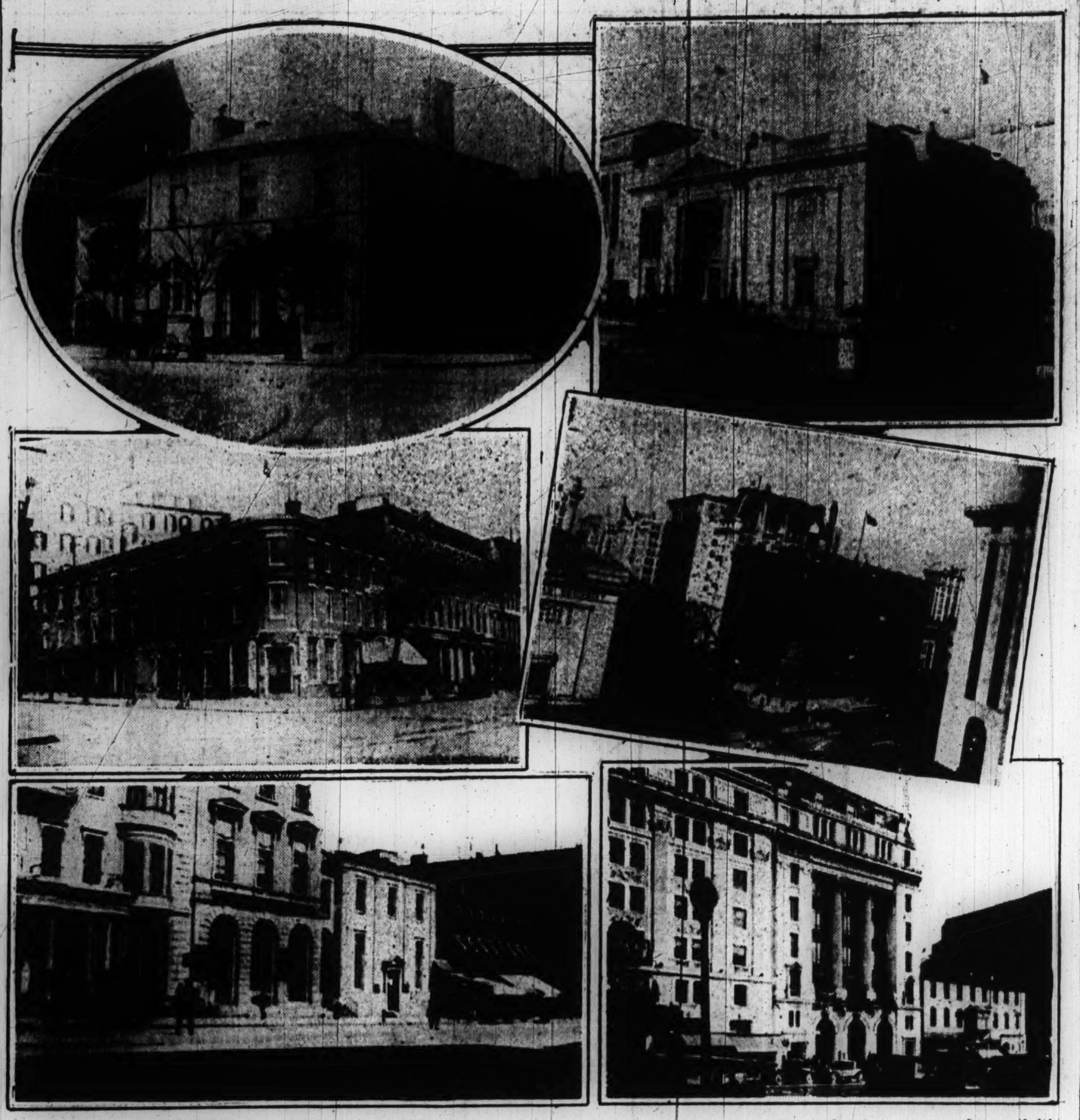


Through the years in Washington's Wall street section. Upper—The northwest corner of Fifteenth and Pennsylvania avenue northwest (left) as it appeared when the old building of Riggs & Co. occupied it, and (right) as it looks today, occupied by the American Security & Trust Co. and the Riggs National Bank. (Jos. Jamieson, Post Staff Photographer.) Center—The northeast corner of Fifteenth and Pennsylvania avenue (left) as it appeared in 1867, when the home of the National Safe Deposit Co., now the National Savings and Trust Co., stood there, and (right) as it appears today. (Jos. Jamieson, Post Staff Photographer.) Notice, in the old picture, that Welcker's Hotel stood on the site now occupied by Hibbs & Co. The buildings in the lower left picture are, right to left, the Bank of the Metropolis, organized January 11, 1814, now the National Metropolitan Bank, at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and F streets northwest; the two-story building used by the bank from 1836 until 1904; the building to which it moved after consolidation with the Citizens Bank, and the corner of the old Riggs House. Lower right—The same view of the east side of Fifteenth street, between F and G streets, as it appears today (Jos. Jamieson, Post Staff Photographer).

STATISTICS OF WASHINGTON BANKS AT CALL OF MARCH 22, 1907.

Below is an analysis of the condition of the Washington banks as reported and published under the call of the Comptroller of the Currency, March 22, 1907.

NATIONAL BANKS.

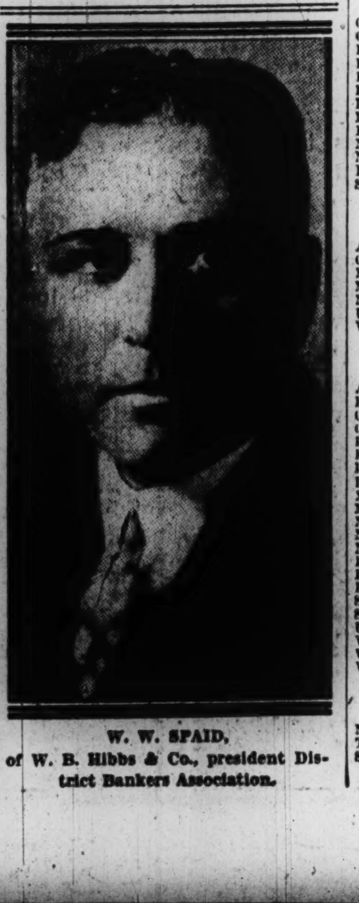
	Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Individual deposits.	Resources.
American	$500,000.00	$177,386.55	$1,349,880.78	$3,351,183.85
Central	500,000.00	299,309.76	1,747,064.84	3,871,909.44
Columbia	250,000.00	265,532.02	1,535,142.18	2,637,043.48
Commercial	500,000.00	200,304.87	2,231,626.89	4,087,927.09
Farmers & Mechanics	252,000.00	382,042.40	1,168,916.61	2,510,207.02
Lincoln	200,000.00	57,092.30	797,070.46	1,158,798.14
Metropolitan	800,000.00	739,507.55	2,908,902.88	5,894,985.21
National Capital	200,000.00	208,470.31	848,037.90	1,479,677.53
National City	300,000.00	97,850.62	492,880.11	1,807,094.16
Riggs	1,000,000.00	1,523,113.92	6,729,963.75	13,180,613.10
Second	500,000.00	219,803.17	1,149,419.78	3,231,539.38
Traders	200,000.00	58,373.00	912,874.17	1,662,306.23
Bank of Washington	200,000.00	127,633.87	2,048,906.00	2,386,749.82
Totals	$5,402,000.00	$5,346,420.35	$23,919,794.25	$46,760,104.45
TRUST COMPANIES.				
American Security	$3,000,000.00	$1,831,335.60	$6,131,161.65	$11,271,006.56
National Savings	1,000,000.00	413,102.94	6,080,907.05	7,565,058.39
Union Trust	1,200,000.00	140,457.33	1,613,499.89	3,496,232.02
Washington Loan	1,000,000.00	680,120.27	5,722,188.32	7,599,598.15
Totals	$6,200,000.00	$2,065,016.14	$19,547,756.91	$29,931,981.12
SAVINGS BANKS.				
Citizens	$90,449.00	....	$143,010.53	$235,612.53
East Washington	100,000.00	$2,377.40	224,710.67	327,088.07
Fourteenth Street	56,173.50	336.94	62,786.76	122,719.52
Home Savings	100,000.00	62,209.44	1,693,627.87	1,881,189.59
McLachlen	81,200.00	12,162.80	79,434.63	196,797.43
Merchants & Mechanics	100,000.00	18,485.00	292,802.67	478,683.31
Potomac	50,000.00	2,675.31	181,124.52	250,874.92
Union	100,000.00	46,923.59	1,277,828.94	1,812,425.98
United States	100,000.00	3,194.86	78,315.80	217,720.41
Washington Exchange	100,000.00	23,678.16	324,439.74	306,174.00
Washington-Mechanics	17,865.00	....	28,127.67	50,992.67
Totals	$895,687.50	$172,043.59	$4,386,209.80	$5,780,278.63
SUMMARY.				
National banks	$5,402,000.00	$5,346,420.35	$23,919,794.25	$46,760,104.45
Trust companies	6,200,000.00	2,065,016.14	19,547,756.91	29,931,981.12
Savings banks	895,687.50	172,043.59	4,386,209.80	5,780,278.63
Grand total	$11,497,687.50	$7,583,480.08	$47,853,760.96	$82,572,364.20

STATISTICS OF WASHINGTON BANKS SHOWN AT CALL OF OCTOBER 10, 1927

The following figures show the condition of the banks of the District of Columbia, October 10, 1927, according to statement of condition reports filed with the Comptroller of the Currency in respnse to his call on that date.

NATIONAL BANKS.

	Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
Columbia	$250,000.00	$508,447.47	$3,986,625.96	$3,875,619.16
Commercial	1,000,000.00	606,262.43	15,207,157.19	18,217,365.32
District	1,000,000.00	890,000.00	9,794,002.42	12,406,948.55
Farmers & Mechanics	252,000.00	499,513.74	3,581,874.83	4,617,787.50
Federal American	1,600,000.00	1,130,000.00	13,194,906.71	15,900,000.81
Franklin	225,000.00	143,033.53	4,750,678.45	5,489,909.76
Liberty	500,000.00	265,060.61	3,029,325.67	3,875,619.16
Lincoln	400,000.00	604,008.12	7,242,044.91	8,550,129.03
Bank of Washington	1,050,000.00	1,184,450.90	9,019,754.86	12,554,105.76
National Capital	200,000.00	316,536.44	1,686,362.96	2,298,087.24
National Metropolitan	800,000.00	1,329,000.01	18,699,464.78	21,751,003.07
Riggs	2,500,000.00	2,300,145.97	42,276,049.33	47,986,638.22
Second	750,000.00	541,219.39	6,000,791.92	7,679,488.49
Totals	$9,567,000.00	$8,974,687.61	$138,559,129.99	$165,202,702.07
TRUST COMPANIES.				
American Security	$3,400,000.00	$3,539,636.37	$30,842,276.63	$38,139,533.91
Continental	1,000,000.00	246,879.25	2,665,282.95	3,954,243.35
Merchants	1,000,000.00	109,022.96	9,166,580.00	10,654,881.42
Munsey	2,000,000.00	1,028,897.60	5,112,317.49	8,956,000.00
National Savings	1,000,000.00	2,732,058.32	11,197,430.99	15,047,587.52
Union	2,000,000.00	955,287.76	8,470,969.60	11,883,506.00
Washington Loan	1,000,000.00	2,264,340.33	13,667,834.79	16,979,742.61
Totals	$11,400,000.00	$10,871,122.39	$81,122,092.56	$105,615,494.90
SAVINGS BANKS.				
Anacostia	$50,000.00	$176,204.97	$1,309,056.49	$1,525,508.83
Brightwood	100,000.00	20,103.25	629,003.80	750,009.46
Chevy Chase	100,000.00	34,618.20	784,606.45	979,988.93
Commerce & Savings	100,000.00	200,000.00	2,046,622.39	2,345,771.40
Departmental	108,040.00	29,444.97	801,350.57	970,690.20
East Washington	100,000.00	119,000.00	1,010,879.36	1,252,000.00
Industrial	50,000.00	15,117.12	497,877.81	574,022.95
International Exchange	109,190.00	19,305.53	645,591.62	790,472.59
McLachlen Banking	150,000.00	103,936.05	1,665,340.72	2,011,314.34
Morris Plan	200,000.00	192,151.44	908,439.03	1,255,147.43
Mount Vernon	150,000.00	125,197.87	3,620,131.55	3,990,744.24
North Capitol	90,000.00	76,716.88	1,577,870.23	1,748,989.86
Northeast	100,000.00	70,001.04	1,521,512.14	1,698,000.00
Park	50,000.00	225,330.43	3,272,772.47	3,577,659.81
Potomac	100,000.00	128,548.63	3,452,643.86	3,681,192.91
Prudential	64,799.00	2,961.14	317,005.43	394,790.26
Security Savings	300,000.00	300,415.22	5,888,557.06	6,825,815.15
Seventh Street	100,000.00	134,049.99	1,692,977.83	1,961,424.58
United States	100,000.00	272,648.77	2,366,421.72	2,789,070.49
Washington-Mechanics	50,000.00	38,718.50	2,122,639.78	2,262,572.35
Washington Savings	100,000.00	14,465.01	699,273.22	839,738.23
Woodridge-Langdon	50,000.00	47,644.82	453,488.84	355,961.83
Totals	$2,329,029.00	$2,547,689.83	$37,343,432.92	$42,791,724.92
SUMMARY.				
National Banks	$9,567,000.00	$8,974,687.61	$138,559,129.99	$165,202,702.07
Trust Companies	11,400,000.00	10,871,122.39	81,122,092.56	105,615,494.90
Savings Banks	2,329,029.00	2,547,689.83	37,343,432.92	42,791,724.92
Totals	$23,296,029.00	$22,393,499.83	$257,025,255.47	$313,609,921.89



W. W. SPAID,
of W. B. Hibbs & Co., president District Bankers Association.

CAPITAL CLEARING HOUSE FORMED 40 YEARS AGO

Gen. A. J. Creswell Elected First President of Association.

GREAT SAVINGS MADE

With the banks of the District doing a larger business year by year and the use of checks for making payments becoming more general, the necessity for an organization to save time and trouble in handling money and to lessen the amount of currency needed in making settlements between banks, as well as to reduce the risk of carrying large sums of money from and to the banks in the daily settlements, became more and more apparent.

Finally, on March 22, 1887, representatives of the several Washington banks met in the National Metropolitan Bank for the purpose of considering the organization of a Clearing House Association. This meeting resulted in the calling of another one, and on April 15, 1887 the Washington Clearing House Association was formally organized. Gen. A. J. Creswell was elected the first president and George H. B. White, then cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank, was chosen secretary and manager.

First Committee Named.

The first clearing house committee was elected at the same time, and its membership consisted of the president of the association, E. Francis Riggs; C. S. Bradley and Messrs. Swain and Ruff. The association first met on May 17, 1887, with the following banks represented: Citizens, Columbia, Central, National Metropolitan, Republic, Second and Riggs & Co.

Since its organization the Washington Clearing House has proved a factor in the banking life of the city, has promulgated rules for the guidance of member banks, has through a careful check on local banking affairs avoided many dangerous situations, and has been the means, through a wise council, of saving many hundreds of dollars to depositors.

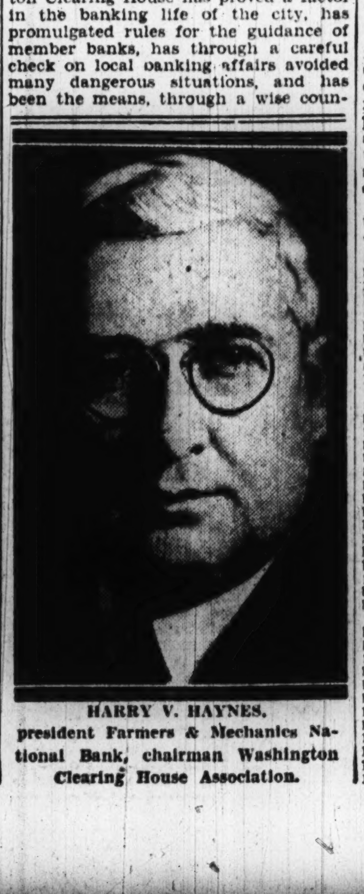
The present officers of the association are Harry V. Haynes, president Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, chairman; Victor B. Deyber, president Second National Bank, secretary, and these officers with the following make up the clearing house committee: W. J. Flather, vice president Riggs National Bank; John Poole, president Federal-American National Bank; George W. White, president National Metropolitan Bank, and W. J. Waller, vice president, Federal-American National. Charles E. Bright is manager.

Figures Show Growth.

Probably no greater guide to the rapid strides made by the District of Columbia since the organization of the Clearing House Association could be found than the statement of checks passing through the clearing house since the life of the organization, for these figures are generally looked upon as the index to the business activity of a community.

The amount of exchanges from 1888, the first year in which the association operated, up to the present time follow:

1888	$39,736,847
1889	49,848,537
1890	85,231,228
1891	88,355,109
1892	105,101,555
1893	94,789,928
1894	93,182,601
1895	84,901,119
1896	96,900,288
1897	96,094,041
898	98,534,706
1899	103,404,745
1900	125,330,820
1901	143,063,791
1902	188,315,053
1903	206,323,235
1904	215,877,015
1905	255,100,031
1906	291,178,322
1907	302,108,403
1908	278,079,235
1909	337,010,187
1910	365,656,585
1911	368,535,028
1912	391,776,791
1913	402,906,075
1914	388,447,432
915	410,073,957
1916	477,041,768
1917	565,944,728
1918	714,890,179
1919	814,462,041
1920	897,100,844
1921	876,465,706
1922	980,491,620
1923	1,102,158,074
1924	1,167,398,426
1925	1,358,278,002
1826	1,392,580,951
1927 (11 months)	1,262,316,674



HARRY V. HAYNES,
president Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, chairman Washington Clearing House Association.

NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON FIRST ESTABLISHED HERE

Organized in 1809, It Acquired Present Building Site in 1831.

NATIONAL METROPOLITAN WAS FORMED IN 1814

Farmers & Mechanics and Riggs Institutions Were Born Later.

Glancing back over the years that have passed to review the events that have marked the growth of the banks of the District of Columbia we find that of all the institutions still operating as banks four of them have advanced step by step with the growth of Washington and stand out as having shared in a large measure not only in the making of history in Washington, but in the country as well.

Many local banks have made a place for themselves in the more recent history of the city and all have contributed their full share toward making Washington an important financial center, but these four stand out as having started from "scratch."

The first of these institutions was the National Bank of Washington, which had its origin in copartnership articles of association dated September 4, 1809, under the name "The President and Directors of the Bank of Washington," among the signers of the articles of association appear the names of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington; William Cranch, Thomas Law, Robert Brent, Samuel N. Smallwood, Frederick May, Daniel Rapine, Franklin Wharton, Joel Barlow, Samuel H. Smith, William Prout, James Stephenson, Joseph Forrest and George Blagden. The capital stock was $100,000.

Fled From British.

The first meeting of stockholders was held September 13, 1809, and the board of directors was elected. The directors met at Lang's Hotel on the following day and elected as the bank's first president Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and Samuel Elliot, jr., was elected cashier. Temporary quarters were erected on New Jersey avenue, and the first meeting of the board held there on November 28, 1809.

In 1831 the present site of the bank was purchased and this building served as the home of the institution until 1889, when the present handsome structure was erected.

On August 14, 1814, the British captured Washington, and on the morning of that day William A. Bradley removed the effects of the bank to Brookville, Md., where they remained until September 3. "That this National Capital remained the seat of government of these United States after the acts of vandalism by the British by burning the Capitol, etc. is due," an historian says "to the patriotism of the citizens of the District of Columbia, backed by the money of its young banks."

Made Loan to City.

The Bank of Washington subscribed and took $50,000 of a loan when the Secretary of the Treasury found need of $250,000 after the War of 1812. In 1816 the bank subscribed to $50,000 of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and in 1817 upon request of the mayor a loan was made to the city for its use in "leveling the streets around the Capitol Square." And from that time up to the present the bank which on October 8, 1867 became the National Bank of Washington has been in the forefront of Washington's financial life.

Since Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, who resigned as president in 1819, the following presidents have directed the destinies of Washington's oldest bank: Samuel Harrison Smith, 1819, George Calvert, 1828, Thomas Munroe, 1830, William Gunton, 1835, Edward Temple, 1880, Charles A. James, 1888, Clarence Norment, now chairman of the board, 1907 to 1925 and George L. Starkey, who has been president since 1925.

National Metropolitan Bank

The National Metropolitan Bank, which was born on January 11, 1814, as the Bank of the Metropolis, began its career at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and F streets, the lot having been purchased for $8,000, payable in stock of the bank.

This bank, too, made a number of patriotic loans during the early days of its existence and, having passed through five wars, seven serious panics and four incorporations, it is only one of three institutions incorporated in 1814 in the District which have survived to the present time.

The original minutes of the bank show that on Wednesday, August 24, 1814, "No board on account of the enemy's approach to the city, and the engagement in Bladensburg." Another entry shows that at 2 p. m. of the same day "the cashier removed all the bank's effects for safety; and on the next day deposited the specie and notes in the bank at Hagerstown." The cashier returned and opened the bank for business on September 5, 1814.

Saved from Fire in 1814.

An entry in the original minutes of the bank under date of March 25, 1815, shows "Mrs. Sweeney was allowed $100 for having been instrumental in preventing the bank being burned by the enemy in August last."

On March 24, 1865, the bank was chartered as the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, and has the distinction of being the oldest national bank in the District. This was also the first national bank in the country granted fiduciary powers under the terms of the Federal Reserve act, and Treasury records show that this authority was given at 11:30 a. m. February 25, 1915, followed by the American National Bank, of Richmond, Va., at 12:20 p. m., and the Peoples Trust Co., of Charlottesville, Va.

The first president of the bank was Gen. John Peter Van Ness, the line of presidents from 1814 being Van Ness, John W. Maury, 1846; Thomas Carbery, 1855; George Lowry, 1863; John B. Blake, 1865; John W. Thompson, 1874; E. Southard Parker, 1897, and George Whitney White, since 1909.

Farmers & Mechanics Bank.

The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank is another local financial institution that has passed down from generation to generation. Records indicate that the bank was functioning on February 14, 1814, although the organization of the bank was begun in 1813. The earliest minutes that can be found disclose a meeting held at Crawford's, February 14, 1814, at which the following directors were present: William Marbury, Thomas Turner, John Lee, James Melvin, Romulus Riggs, Leonard H. Johns, George C. Washington, Thomas B. Beall, Thomas Robertson, jr., and Charles W. Goldsborough. William Marbury was duly elected president at the annual salary of $500, and the vacancy on the board caused by his election as president was filled by the election of Thomas Van Swearengen.

In March, 1814, the proposal of John Peter, offering to sell his house at the corner of Bridge (now M) and Congress (now Thirty-first) streets for $14,000 was accepted, and, following alterations to the building, this remained the home of the bank until 1922, when it moved a block west, to occupy its handsome building at the corner of Wisconsin avenue and M street.

The bank was chartered to continue until 1822 and by subsequent act of Congress the existence of the bank was continued to different dates, and finally, on January 15, 1872, it became a national bank, with a capital of $252,000.

Letter From James Monroe.

Bearing out the record that this bank also bore its share of the financial difficulties of the country in its early history is a letter to C. Smith, cashier of the bank, under date of October 14, 1814, signed by James Monroe, then Secretary of War under President Madison. The letter follows:

"It is important for this department as well as for the drawers, Messrs. Ward & Taylor, who are contractors for supplying rations to the expedition down the Mississippi, that their bills should be paid. I have therefore to request that you will receive their drafts to the amount of $50,000 when presented, if they have been previously accepted.

"As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury arrives, which will be in a few days, arrangements shall be made to repay the amount.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedt. servt.

"(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

"C. Smith, Esq.,
"Cashier of the Farmers &
"Mechanics Bank of G. Town."

"The presidents of the bank during its existence have been: William Marbury from 1814 to 1817, Thomas B. Beall from 1817 to 1820, Clement Smith from 1821 to 1839, John Kurtz from 1839 to 1857, Robert Reed from 1857 to 1862, George Shoemaker from 1862 to 1865, Henry M. Sweeny from September 28, 1865, to 1896; S. Thomas Brown, September, 1896, to 1913; William King from February, 1913, to January, 1919, and Harry V. Haynes since January, 1919.

Riggs National Bank.

The Riggs National Bank, Washington's largest financial institution, and a national bank since 1896, has followed through from 1836, at which time William W. Corcoran left the employ of the then tottering Second Bank of the United States to open an exchange and brokerage office in a little room on Pennsylvania avenue.

In 1840 Corcoran took into partnership George W. Riggs, and the new firm of Corcoran & Riggs added banking to its former brokerage and exchange business. Five years later, the business having grown to such proportions as to make necessary larger quarters, the assets of the Second Bank of the United States were purchased. The purchase included a modest brick building at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, this property being the site of the present main office of the bank.

In 1848 George W. Riggs retired and his brother Elisha took over his interests. The war with Mexico, which brought a heavy load to the Government, found Corcoran & Riggs coming to the rescue of the depleted Treasury by buying bonds or stock certificates. This bold move brought the attention of financiers throughout the country to the Washington bank, and won for it the admiration and support of high public officials. In 1854 Mr. Corcoran sold his interest to George W. Riggs, his former partner, and the firm became Riggs & Co.

C. C. Glover Enters Firm.

In 1866 Charles C. Glover, now president of the board, of the Riggs National, entered the employ of the bank as a general utility man. So efficient did he prove to be that in 1873 he became a partner in Riggs & Co., and assumed the direction and management of its affairs. Weathering the panic of 1873, its conclusion finding the bank stronger than ever before, the bank continued to be a factor in the upbuilding of Washington. Following the example set by his predecessors Mr. Glover continued to be a liberal buyer of all securities issued by the Government, and the bank has followed this policy to the present time.

George W. Riggs died in 1881, and Mr. Glover became the dominant partner. After steering the bank through the troublous days of 1893, rendering great service to the Government and to the City of Washington, Mr. Glover became a national character.

In 1896 Riggs & Co. was nationalized and chartered as the Riggs National Bank. It has continued to render the same sort of banking service that it did in the past, until it has become one of the great and successful financial institutions of the country.

In June, 1921, Mr. Glover resigned as president of the bank to become chairman of the board and was succeeded by Milton Ailes, upon whose death two years ago Robert V. Fleming, then vice president and cashier, became president.

I. J. ROBERTS,
president, Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking.

DISTRICT BANKERS ASSOCIATION BRINGS BUSINESS HARMONY

Group Organized in 1901 to Foster Cooperation in Its Profession.

THOMAS HYDE ELECTED AS FIRST PRESIDENT

Valuable Assistance Is Given to Washington Chapter of American Institute.

While the District Bankers Association is only in its twenty-seventh year of existence, having been organized in 1901, with Thomas Hyde, a vice president of the Riggs National Bank, as president, to this association may be attributed the work of bringing closer together the ties of friendship between the banks of Washington and knitting the institutions into a cooperative unit than could ever be accomplished in the larger State organizations having the same purposes in mind.

Many of the bank officers of today were the pioneers who blazed the way and made possible what was then believed and has since proved an epochal event in the banking history of the District. Year by year the scope of the work undertaken by the association has broadened, enhanced in vital subjects considered and borne a prolific fruition of accomplishment for the betterment of the business of banking.

Among the objects of the association are the improvement of banking methods in Washington, the protection of business, the promotion of the welfare of its members and the fostering of fraternal relations among those engaged in the banking business of the community. In the accomplishment of these aims the association has been eminently successful, and with each administration have come constructive measures for the good of banking generally.

Aid to Bank Institute.

In addition to the work which concerns only the membership the association has, since the organization of the American Institute of Banking, assisted in carrying forward the work of the Washington Chapter, and classrooms for the educational work are now provided for the chapter in the spacious rooms of the association in the Becker Building

In carrying on the work of the association through the year much of the detail is cared for by committees who report to the association from time to time and make reports with recommendations at the annual convention of the association held each summer.

These committees with the present chairmen are: Commercial activities, John M. Riordan, executive vice president Bank of Commerce & Savings; protective, Harry V. Haynes, president Farmers & Mechanics National Bank; taxation, Robert V. Fleming, president Riggs National Bank; unprofitable accounts and business, John Poole, president Federal-American National; standardized banking forms, E. J. McQuade, vice president Liberty National; clearings of items not handled by clearing house, Francis G. Addison, jr., vice president Security Savings & Commercial Bank; Treasury relations, W. J. Waller, vice president Federal-American National; life insurance trusts, Howard Moran, vice president American Security & Trust Co.; law and legislation, Francis G. Addison, jr., vice president Security Savings & Commercial; fraudulent securities, Eugene E. Thompson, of Crane, Parris & Co.; insurance, C. H. Pope, vice president Munsey Trust Co.; audit, Charles H. Doing, vice president Washington Loan & Trust Co.; publicity, Thomas W. Brahany, of Crane, Parris & Co.; advertising, Eliot H. Thomson, Washington Loan & Trust Co.

Presidents of Group.

Presidents of the association from the date of organization have been Thomas Hyde, 1901; F. C. Stevens, 1902; Charles J. Bell, 1903; John H. Moore and Albion K. Parris, 1904; John Joy Edson, 1905; Clarence F. Norment, 1906; W. V. Cox, 1907; Edward J. Stellwagen, 1908-09; W. A. Mearns, 1910-11; George W. White, 1912; H. H. McKee, 1913; B. F. Saul, 1914; George E. Fleming, 1915; William T. Galliher, 1916; John Poole, 1917; Corcoran Thom, 1918; Maurice D. Rosenberg, under whose administration the first annual convention was held, 1919; Robert N. Harper, 1920; John B. Larner, 1921; Joshua Evans, jr., 1922; Harry V. Haynes, 1923; Victor B. Deyber, 1924; Francis G. Addison, jr., 1925; Howard Moran, 1926.

The president officers are W. W. Spaid, W. B. Hibbs & Co., president; Robert V. Fleming, president Riggs National, first vice president; W. J. Waller, vice president Federal-American National, second vice president; Lanier P. McLachlen, president McLachlen Banking Corporation, secretary; Albert S. Gatley, executive vice president Lincoln National, treasurer; Frank J. Hogan, general counsel; Miss Grace M. Bromley, assistant secretary. With the officers the council is composed of Howard Moran, and Frank Stetson, representing the trust companies; Harry V. Haynes and L. A. Slaughter, national banks; Dr. Frederic E. Farrington, savings banks, and Thomas W. Brahany, State banks.

TELEPHONE SERVICE BEGAN IN WASHINGTON FIFTY YEARS AGO

700 SUBSCRIBERS IN CITY, SAID POST IN FEBRUARY, 1881

Operators Remembered All Names, Numbers Not Used Until 1884.

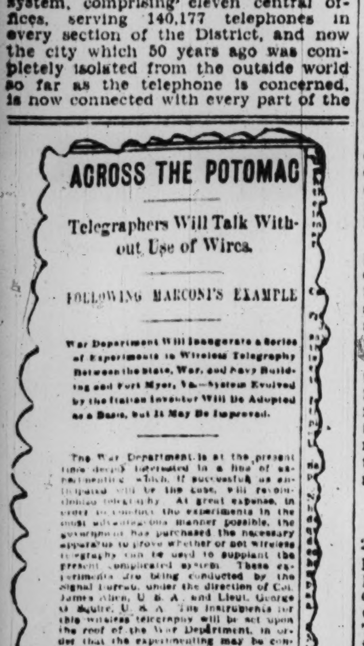
FIRST LONG-DISTANCE CONNECTION IN 1883

Naming of Exchanges Was Not Necessary Until December 12, 1900.

Of all the inventions of the Age of Marvels—the 50 years representing the span of life of The Washington Post—that of the telephone must be accorded a place among those which have done most to revolutionize the life of the people in the half century.

The Post and the telephone began serving Washington together. Up to the time of the founding of the paper the people did not enjoy this method of human contact, which now links friends and loved ones, and business associates together, as one great family between the various members of which communication has been rendered instantaneous.

From the small beginning of the telephone here in 1877 has grown a vast system, comprising eleven central offices, serving 140,177 telephones in every section of the District, and now the city which 50 years ago was completely isolated from the outside world so far as the telephone is concerned, is now connected with every part of the civilized world, and a man in Washington may call London and project his voice across the sea.



ACROSS THE POTOMAC

Telegraphers Will Talk Without Use of Wires.

FOLLOWING MARCONI'S EXAMPLE

War Department Will Inaugurate a Series of Experiments in Wireless Telegraphy Between the State, War, and Navy Building and Fort Myer, Va.—System Evolved by the Italian Inventor Will Be Adopted as a Basis, but It May Be Improved.

The War Department is at the present time [illegible] interested in a line of experimenting which, if successful as [illegible] will be the case, will revolutionize telegraphy. At great expense, in order to conduct the experiments in the most advantageous manner possible, the government has purchased the necessary apparatus to prove whether or not wireless telegraphy can be used to supplant the present complicated system. These experiments are being conducted by the Signal Bureau, under the direction of Col. James Allen, U. S. A., and Lieut. George O. Squier, U. S. A. The instruments for this wireless telegraphy will be set upon the roof of the War Department, in order that the experimenting may be conducted between that building and Fort Myer, Va.

The Marconi system is the one on which the line of experimenting will be carried out. For this, it is claimed, that weather has no effect. Wind, snow, fogs, and rain will be as powerless as the bluest skies and clearest sunshine to interfere with its perfect success. It is a curious fact that hills and apparent obstructions do not obstruct. The probable reason assigned is that the line of force requires these hills. In clear and open [illegible] within sight of each other the Marconi system works perfectly and with [illegible] in the experimenters. When, however, there is great distance to be overcome, or obstacles intervene, [illegible]

(From The Post, April 2, 1899.)

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, was identified all his life with Washington, where he lived for many years, and thus this city has a peculiar interest in the telephone. Mr. Bell's father-in-law was Gardiner G. Hubbard, who was trustee of the Bell patents, and on September 22, 1877, Mr. George C. Maynard completed arrangements with him for the introduction of the first telephones, as the "District Telephone Exchange."

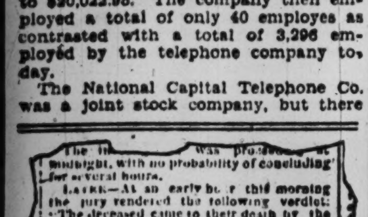
A number of private lines were constructed by Mr. Maynard in the fall of 1877 and the spring of 1878, but it was not until April 22, 1878, that a formal contract was entered into between Hubbard and Maynard, when the latter obtained the exclusive license for the use of the Bell telephone in the District and adjacent Maryland.

This original contract was slightly modified on December 2, 1878, and on January 21, 1879, Mr. Maynard entered into a copartnership with Mr. William H. Barnard under the title of the "National Telephonic Exchange." On December 1, of that year, Maynard and Barnard and some others organized the "National Capital Telephone Co.," which acquired all the rights of the "National Telephonic Exchange," and on July 12, 1881, the new company purchased from Mr. Maynard for $50,000 his rights to construct private lines in the District of Columbia.

Had Only 40 Employes.

The Washington Post of February 8, 1881, discloses that at that time there were 700 telephone subscribers of the National Telephone Co. in Washington. According to the report of Mr. Barnard, who was secretary of the company, the total revenue for the year ended November 30, 1880, was $24,515.06 and the total operating expenses amounted to $20,022.95. The company then employed a total of only 40 employes as contrasted with a total of 3,296 employed by the telephone company today.

The National Capital Telephone Co. was a joint stock company, but there is no record of its incorporation up to this time. The officers of the company were Gardiner G. Hubbard, president; William H. Barnard, secretary and treasurer, and George C. Maynard, general manager. Mr. Maynard resigned March 26, 1881, and was succeeded by Mr. Barnard. Only July 14, 1881, the National Capital Telephone Co. was incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia with a capital of $200,000, the incorporators being William H. Barnard, James B. Edmonds, Henry D. Cooke, Frank B. Conger and Horace S. Cummings, all of Washington.



The [illegible] was proceeding at midnight, with no probability of concluding for several hours.

LATER—At an early hour this morning the jury rendered the following verdict: "The deceased came to their death by the breaking of the wharf at Tivoli, on the night of the [illegible] of July, 1883, and we find that the authorities of the place did not use proper care and precaution to prevent the occurrence." The matter will now go before the grand jury.

CAPTAIN WEBB PERISHES.

(From The Post, July 25, 1883.)

The first story ever received in Washington by long-distance telephone.

Mr. Cummings was elected president, John W. Thompson, vice president and secretary, and Mr. Barnard continued as general manager until September 6, 1881, when he resigned and the office was abolished. A. P. Sawyer succeeded Mr. Cummings as president April 2, 1883.

Central Operator in 1877.

One Operator in 1878.

The first "Central" office was established in December, 1878 when a 24-wire peg switch was installed in one room on the first floor of 1423 G street northwest, and about six wires were connected to it. Burnet L. Nevius was the switchboard operater, and one was enough then, as compared with 1,584 employed today. In January, 1879, the central office was established on the fifth floor of the Evans Building, 1420 New York avenue.

A modern newspaper could not be published today without the telephone, over whose wires a vast mass of information is telephoned by reporters and correspondents, yet this has been a development of the period of the lifetime of The Post.

The first reference to the use of the telephone in reporting news in Washington is contained in The Post of February 4, 1882, when the paper mentions, that it had received the latest reports on the destruction by fire of the Jefferson Public School at 3:45 a. m. that day, over the telephone.

One Phone for 140.

According to The Post, of February 24, 1883, there were at this time 1,150 places in the city connected by telephone, 1 to every 140 inhabitants, as compared with more than 140,000 today, or 1 to every 3.5 people in the city. There were about 200 in private families in 1883, 200 in the Government departments, and the rest in business houses. There were only 5,000 messages daily over 500 miles of wire, as compared with 590,000 calls daily today.

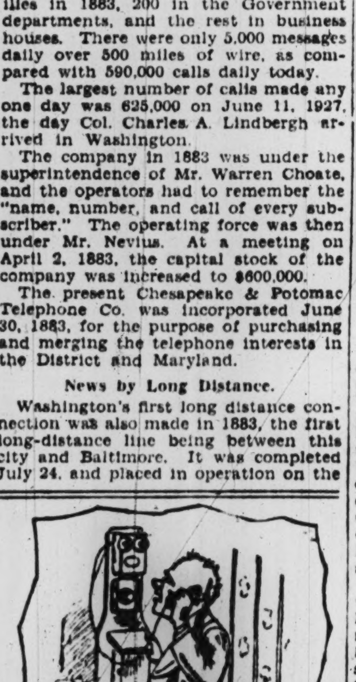
The largest number of calls made any one day was 625,000 on June 11, 1927, the day Col. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived in Washington.

The company in 1883 was under the superintendence of Mr. Warren Choate, and the operators had to remember the "name, number, and call of every subscriber." The operating force was then under Mr. Nevius. At a meeting on April 2, 1883, the capital stock of the company was increased to $600,000.

The present Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. was incorporated June 30, 1883, for the purpose of purchasing and merging the telephone interests in the District and Maryland.

News by Long Distance.

Washington's first long distance connection was also made in 1883, the first long-distance line being between this city and Baltimore. It was completed July 24, and placed in operation on the 25th, and it was freely predicted at the time that there was really no reason why long-distance service should not be extended as far as 100 miles!


LATEST BY TELEPHONE.

(From an advertisement in The Post, March 1[illegible], 1882.)

There is something very interesting in the history of The Washington Post in connection with the opening of the line to Baltimore. It so happened that on the day long distance with Baltimore was first established, there occurred a shocking tragedy in that city, when at 10 o'clock p. m., July 24, 1883, 67 excursionists were drowned by the breaking of a pier at North Point, Tivoli, 10 miles below Baltimore, on the Patapsco River.

It was a very difficult newspaper story to "cover," for the accident occurred at an inaccessible place, and the hour was late.

Shortly after midnight, in the early morning hours of July 25, The Washington Post and the Baltimore American opened telephonic communication between the two cities for the first time. The first business message sent was a news story of the disaster, a paragraph covering a vital part of the story, and this was included in The Post's account of the tragedy the same morning, the first newspaper story ever printed here that had come by long distance.

As Baltimore was already then connected by telephone with Cumberland, Hagerstown, Frederick, and other places, the completion of the Washington-Baltimore line gave our local business interests an immense advantage.

There were 34 calls between Washington and Baltimore the first day, as compared with an average today in excess of 15,000.

Washington was connected with New York by the Chesapeake & Potomac Co. on December 31, 1885, and with Norfolk on October 4, 1897. The company now has underground wires extending as far as Boston.

On May 1, 1884, as the files of The Post disclose, the Chesapeake & Potomac Co. inaugurated the system of using numbers instead of names to designate the subscriber. Up to this time, if you wanted to talk to John Smith, you simply went to the old-fashioned walnut telephone box that hung on the wall, grasped the handle, gave a vigorous ring and when "Central" responded you simply said, "Give me John Smith." It is remarkable that the operators of that day could carry the names and addresses of the subscribers in their heads, but they learned to do it.

Officers of Company.

The first officers of the Chesapeake & Potomac Co. when it was organized as the successor of the National Capital Telephone Co. and the Maryland Telephone Co., were Morris F. Tyler, of New Haven, president; A. G. Davis, of Baltimore, vice president; H. D. Cooke, of Washington, treasurer; Warren Choate, of Washington, secretary; H. B. Lytle, of Baltimore, general manager; H. S. Cummings, of Washington; H. P. Frost, of New Haven; Theodore N. Vail, of Boston; William H. Forbes, of Boston, and A. B. Proal, of Baltimore, directors.

In May, 1884, the first underground wires in Washington were laid from New York avenue near Fifteenth to Vermont avenue, and thence to an alley between L and M streets, Fifteenth street and Vermont avenue. This cost $30,000. Samuel M. Bryan was then the general manager.

Tests were made on May 11, 1884, by the Pan-Electric Telephone Co. between Washington and New York, over the wires of the Postal Telegraph Co. Senator Isham G. Harris, [illegible] Tennessee, and Gen. John C. Brown exchanged messages, and this was the first informal long-distance communication between these two cities.

Exchange Is Divided.

In 1891 the Telephone Exchange, and there was only one, was located in a single room in the Small Building, at the southeast corner of Fourteenth and G streets, where it had removed from the Evans Building. There were seven switchboards, each with two operators. It was not until December 12, 1900, that the second telephone exchange, known as East, was located at 23 B street northwest. "West" was established in 1901, and "North" in 1903. "Potomac" was established in 1922.

On February 18, 1899, Samuel M. Bryan resigned as president of the company and was succeeded by Jere M. Wilson. A. E. Berry is the present president.

The first experimental telephone was installed in the House of Representatives in February, 1880, and on June 21 Mr. Barnard was obliged to write a letter to Representative Levi P. Morton, dunning Congress for an unpaid bill for $12.50.

The first telephone was installed in the White House on May 10, 1879.

Talk to San Francisco.

Transcontinental telephone service from Washington to San Francisco was established January 25, 1915, President Wilson talking to President Moore of the Panama Pacific Exposition. On October 21, 1915, the human voice was projected by wireless from Arlington to Paris.

The Bell loud-speaker apparatus was used for the first time March 4, 1921, at the inauguration of President Harding. Telephone communication was established between Washington and Cuba April 11, 1921, President Harding talking to President Menocal in Havana.

At the inauguration of President Coolidge, March 4, 1925, pictures of the inauguration were sent by telephone wires to every part of the country and published in the newspapers the same day.

Transatlantic telephone communication between Washington and Great Britain was established February 5, 1927, and on April 7, 1927, occurred the first demonstration of television between Washington and New York.

Telephone service between Washington and Mexico City was inaugurated by President Coolidge and President Calles on September 29 of this year, and thus was completed the half-century of progress that lies in this field between 1877 and 1927. G. R. B.

GROWTH OF CAPITAL LINKED WITH STORY OF W. W. CORCORAN

Career of 90 Years Added Much to Civic and Social Progress of Ctiy.

BRILLIANT GATHERINGS MARKED HIS BIRTHDAYS

Founded the Business Which Handled Federal Loans to Finance Mexican War.

Every city in the world looks back in pride upon the memory of some one native son whose deeds and worth mark him conspicuous among the great.

Who will deny that to Washington that man is William Wilson Corcoran? One hundred and thirty years have passed since his birth, and 40 since his death at the age of nearly ninety, but for good deeds, for civic virtue, for broadness of vision, for love of his countrymen and the place of his birth, for broad philanthropies and that spirit of helpfulness without which there can be no true greatness, his fame has never been excelled.

Mr. Corcoran was more than a man, more than a philanthropist, more than the founder of homes, asylumns and galleries dedicated to the fine arts. He was an institution, and his old home, solid, substantial, attractive with the flavor of an architecture which unhappily has passed away, was a shrine for many brilliant years of social triumphs.

It stood on the northeast corner of H street and Connecticut avenue, where one now finds the more magnificent but far less exquisitely proportioned white stone palace of the United States Chamber of Commerce. This old mansion, which one time had been occupied by Daniel Webster, from whom he purchased it, and later by Chauncey M. Depew, was the scene over a long period of years of some of the most memorable social functions in the history of Washington.

Presidents Were Guests.

It was a place of unstinted friendship and cordial hospitality. Here, on each recurring birthday of the venerable man who made the place all that is meant by the word home, came Presidents of the United States, members of the Cabinet, Army and Navy officers who had written their names upon their country's scroll of immortality, distinguished statesmen, and the flower of the gentry of the city and country roundabout, to offer their tribute to one universally beloved.

Here at 6:30 o'clock, on the morning of February 24, 1888, at the age of 89 years 1 month and 28 days, he died and all Washington went into mourning for him. His bedside was surrounded by his relatives and friends Mr. C. M. Matthews, a relative by marriage; William Corcoran Eustis, his eldest grandson; James Corcoran, a nephew, and Mrs. Reynolds, a niece. The remains were taken on the afternoon of February 27 to the little ivy-covered stone chapel in Oak Hill Cemetery, and were interred in the family tomb at 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th. The House of Representatives took official cognizance of his death, and entered a minute upon its journal. The Post's report of his passing, on the morning of February 25, filled the entire first page of the paper, and all but one column of the second page. What newspaper in this city has ever devoted such a great proportion of its space to the death of a President?

Native of Washington.

Mr. Corcoran, although actually a native son of Washington, was born December 27, 1798, in the house then numbered 122 Bridge street, between Congress and High streets, afterwards when the street numbers were changed, known as 3131 M street in Georgetown. It was a three-story brick structure, which had been built in 1791 by his father, Thomas Corcoran, a Limerick boy, who left London and went to Baltimore, at the age of 27, in 1783. He visited Georgetown, then a flourishing port, with Rock Creek navigable to Kalorama, at Paper Mill Bridge. He settled there, and became a well-to-do and respected citizen, and when, in 1791, President Washington passed through on his way to Mount Vernon, and was met at Bladensburg by 50 gentlemen on horseback, Thomas Corcoran was one of them. William Corcoran's mother was Miss Hannah Lemmon, of Baltimore County, but he obtained his middle name from the family name of his father's first wife.

At the age of 17 young Corcoran abandoned the idea of a classical education, and after spending some time at Georgetown University, entered upon a business career in the dry goods store of his brothers, Thomas and James. They were prosperous at first, but were wrecked by the financial depression of 1823. William then took charge of the real estate matters of the Bank of Columbia, in Georgetown, and the Bank of the United States, in Washington, and thus began the banking career that was to lead him on to fame and fortune, and bring him an international reputation.

Partnership With Riggs.

In 1836 he embarked in business again on his own account, opening a brokerage and commission office near Fuller's, afterwards Willard's Hotel, in an old building that stood where the Washington Hotel now stands, on Fifteenth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and F street. This old building was torn down to make room for the old Corcoran Building, a great barnlike, red-brick structure, with lofty ceilings and vast halls and corridors, which in turn was replaced by the Washington Hotel.

In 1839 Mr. Corcoran was established in the rear of the Bank of the Metropolis, Fifteenth and F streets. He prospered, and in 1840 took into partnership Mr. George W. Riggs, a son of Elisha Riggs, a partner of George Peabody. Their first great transaction was a Government loan of $5,000,000, at 101, which they disposed of at a handsome profit, a part of which was immediately invested in the purchase of the United States Bank, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Fifteenth street and New York and Pennsylvania avenues. The firm took possession of the new quarters on July 4, 1844.

At the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846, the Government, through Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, gave Corcoran & Riggs the war loan to negotiate, a part of which they floated in London, where Mr. Corcoran went in person. The bonds, which had at first dragged, went to 119½, and the firm made an enormous profit. About this time Mr. George W. Riggs retired from the firm, and Mr. Elisha Riggs took his place, so that the firm name remained unchanged until April 1, 1854, when it was dissolved, and was succeeded by the firm of Riggs & Co.

Mr. Corcoran's retirement thus closed his active business life, but he now had a large fortune to conserve, and to this and his numerous benefactions he devoted the rest of a long and honorable career. By this time his interests were manifold and widespread. He had invested in lands in New York, Illinois, Washington State and Oregon and had a large interest in Superior City, Mich. Some of the lands he purchased in the West at $1.25 an acre advanced in his lifetime to a value of more than $125 an acre. Of his properties in Washington, his home was assessed at $114,662; the Arlington Hotel, assessed then at $115,730, and the Corcoran Building, Fifteenth and F streets, assessed at the time of his death at $126,570.

Not rich in the sense that modern millionaires are wealthy, Mr. Corcoran was reputed at the time of his death to have given away one half of a fortune of $5,000,000. Chief among his gifts will always stand out that of the Corcoran Art Gallery, which he founded. This originally was in the building still standing, at the northeast corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the War Department. The building and lot at the time of his death were valued at $250,000, and the pictures at $100,000. He also gave an endowment fund of $880,000. Oak Hill Cemetery benefited from his philanthropy in the sum of $120,000 and the Louise Home cost $200,000, exclusive of the endowment of $250,000.

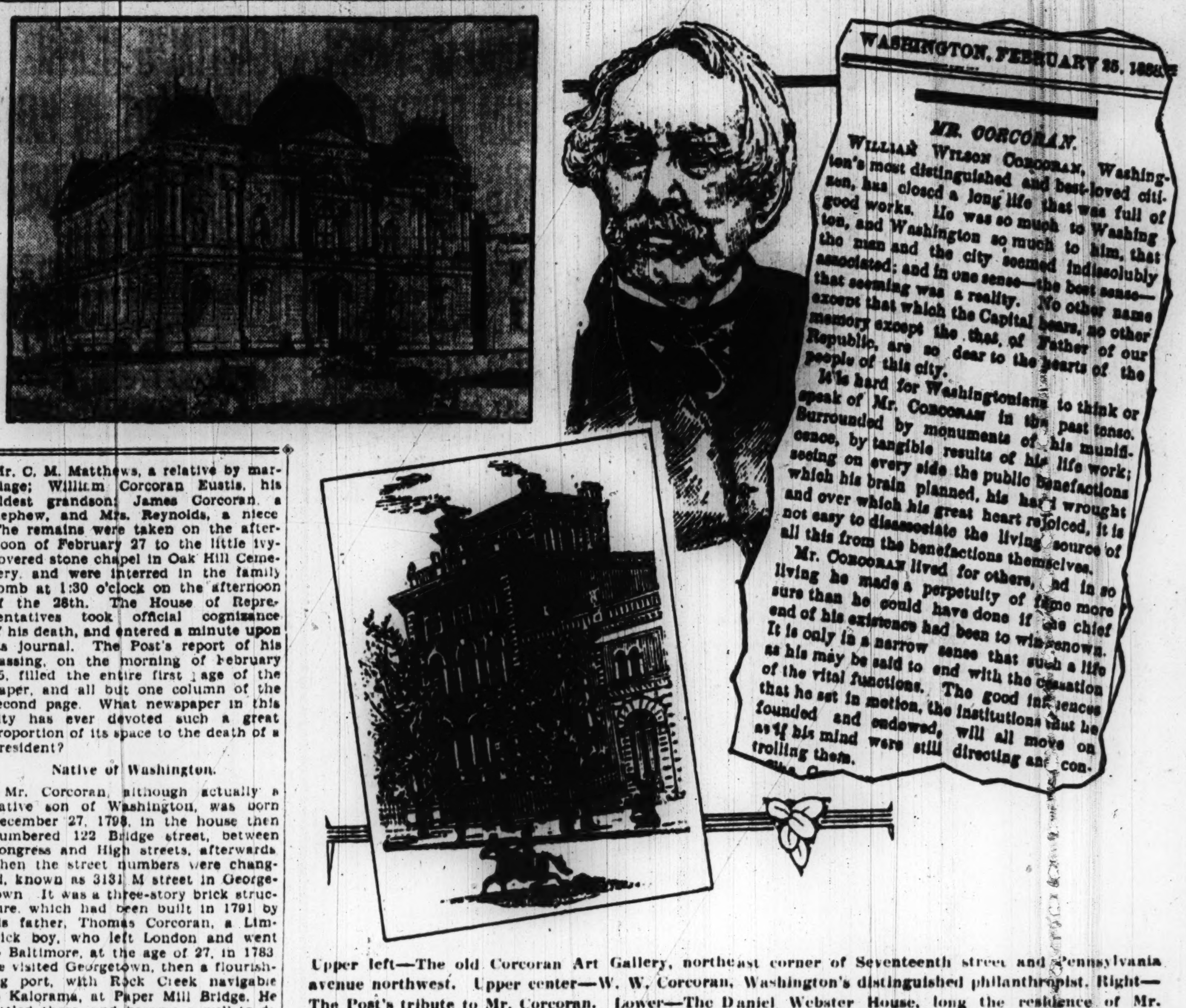
Benefactions Aided College.

He was a great benefactor of Columbian College, now George Washington University, which, if it had kept the properties which he gave, would be vastly better off financially than it is today. The farm, Trinidad, presented to the college was valued at $250,000 and to the medical department he presented $40,000. The lot which he presented to the college at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets, where one of the main college buildings stood and which has since been replaced by the Woodward Building, was valued at $30,000 at the time of his death.

The land is now doubtless worth $100 a square foot. He gave $25,000 to the university scientific school, $20,000 to Washington and Lee, and $106,000 to the University of Virginia. He was the patron and benefactor of the Church of the Ascension, to which he gave $92,000, and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum. The above are only a few of his numerous charities, and are taken from a list, admittedly incomplete, published in The Post, February 25, 1888.

Mr. Corcoran was one of the incorporators in 1859, of the Washington National Monument Society, and was active in bringing this splendid memorial to the Father of His Country to a state of completion, a work which he lived to see finished. He was a man of rugged appearance, of medium height, straight, stout and endowed with a strong constitution. His fine, large head was crowned with white hair, his complexion was clear, and his eyes black and piercing. He carried a gold-headed cane, and his courtly manners of the old school would have marked him at once in any society as a man of distinction.

His death was one of the outstanding events in the history of Washington as chronicled in this 50-year review of the lifetime of The Washington Post.



WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1888.

MR. CORCORAN.

WILLIAM WILSON CORCORAN, Washington's most distinguished and best-loved citizen, has closed a long life that was full of good works. He was so much to Washington, and Washington so much to him, that the man and the city seemed indissolubly associated; and in one sense—the best sense—that seeming was a reality. No other name except that which the Capital bears, no other memory except the that, of Father of our Republic, are so dear to the hearts of the people of this city.

It's hard for Washingtonians to think or speak of Mr. CORCORAN in the past tense. Surrounded by monuments of his munificence, by tangible results of his life work; seeing on every side the public benefactions which his brain planned, his hand wrought and over which his great heart rejoiced, it is not easy to disassociate the living source of all this from the benefactions themselves.

Mr. CORCORAN lived for others, and in so living he made a perpetuity of fame more sure than he could have done if the chief end of his existence had been to win renown. It is only in a narrow sense that such a life as his may be said to end with the cessation of the vital functions. The good influences that he set in motion, the institutions that he founded and endowed, will all move on as if his mind were still directing and controlling them.

Upper left—The old Corcoran Art Gallery, northeast corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Upper center—W. W. Corcoran, Washington's distinguished philanthropist. Right—The Post's tribute to Mr. Corcoran. Lower—The Daniel Webster House, long the residence of Mr. Corcoran, and in later years of Senator Calvin Brice and Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The United States Chamber of Commerce Building now occupies the site.

Principles of Aviation Discovered by Langley

From the old-fashioned wooden bicycle, with tires of iron, to the swift airplane, capable of crossing the Atlantic in a single flight—such has been the progress of transportation in the lifetime of The Washington Post.

The airplane is of peculiar significance to Washington, for it was invented here, its first flights were on the Potomac River, and its story is a part of the history of the Nation's Capital and of the Government, which first financed it.

As a vehicle the airplane traces its origin not to the railroad, but to the bicycle. First, the clumsy wooden contrivance, with a big wheel in front and a little wheel in back, from which developed the rubber-tired upright model. From this came the safety bicycle, and from the safety grew the automobile, and with the invention of the gasoline motor from which it derived its power, in place of the man-power, which propelled the bicycle, it became possible to apply to a heavier-than-air body a driving force capable of sustaining it in flight against the force of gravity.

All this was worked out in the laboratories of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, where Samuel P. Langley first discovered and enunciated the principles of flight. He had studied the buzzards which flew over the Maryland hills at Patsy Mann's fertilizer factory, just below the city, and as far back as 1891 he announced that it was "possible to construct machines which would give such a velocity to inclined surfaces that bodies indefinitely heavier than the air could be sustained upon it and moved through it with great velocity."

On May 6, 1896, Prof. Langley announced that an aerodrome of model size, built of steel and driven by steam had flown for more than half a mile. These experiments took place near Quantico, Va.

In 1898, at the request of the Board of Ordinance and Fortification, Prof. Langley undertook the construction of a man-carrying flying machine, and an initial allotment of $50,000 was made for the purpose. The late Charles M. Manly, then an obscure young engineer, became Mr. Langley's assistant and shares with him in an undying fame.

Then was built in Washington the first successful heavier-than-air airship driven by gas, in the history of the world. It weighed 730 pounds, was constructed of steel, and its wings gave it a sustaining surface of 1,040 square feet. Its propellers were driven by a gas engine developing continuously over 50 brake horsepower. It weighed 120 pounds. Mr. Manly weighed 150.

On October 7, 1903, at a place on the Potomac between Widewater, Va., and Liverpool Landing, Md., but nearer to the Maryland shore the world's first heavier-than-air airplane was launched, with Mr. Manly, the world's first aviator in such a machine, the pilot. The plane was wrecked by a faulty launching device, a catapult. Again on the late afternoon of December 8, 1903, another attempt to fly the airship, which had been repaired, was made. This test occurred at Washington, off what is now Hains Point, and as Mr. Manly started his motor his plane was pointed across the Eastern Branch, to a place, then a swamp and flats, but where now the Army and Navy maintain their modern flying fields.

Again the plane was wrecked in the launching, and the river being frozen, Mr. Manly had a narrow escape from death. Prof. Langley was subjected to much ridicule, and he died in 1906, not knowing that his invention was in reality a success.

On May 28, 1914, experiments with the original Langley airplane were resumed by Glenn H. Curtiss on Lake Keuka, and on June 2 he flew this pioneer in heavier-than-air flight at Hammondsport.

Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, Signal Corps, flying at Fort Myer, was killed in a crash September 17, 1908, the first aviator to lose his life. Orville Wright was seriously injured.

SIX BANKS OPERATING IN 1877 STILL DOING BUSINESS HERE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

"to receive on deposit such sums of money as may, from time to time, be offered therefor, by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States." The bank building was located on Pennsylvania avenue west of the banking building of Riggs & Co. The bank was placed in liquidation June 20, 1874, and put in control of three commissioners to wind up its affairs. The control of the bank was later transferred to the control of the comptroller of the currency. Up to this time the bank declared three dividends and the comptroller declared two dividends one of 15 per cent in 1881 and one of 7 per cent in 1883, making total dividends of 62 per cent. When the bank completed its liquidation there were 33 branches, located mostly in Southern cities.

Newspapers a Big Factor.

In the process of development of banking in Washington it may fairly be said that this newspaper has been a factor of first rate importance in determining the direction to be taken by the banks and local investment houses through the financial columns as well as editorially. It is but natural then that each year since 1877 has found the financial section of the paper keeping pace with the growth of the financial life of Washington by giving to its readers all the important financial news from the leading centers as well as complete reports of the local happenings from day to day.

In the romance of Washington's business development there are few chapters that are more interesting than the origin and history of the banks of this great city, but space will not permit of the chronicling of institutions that came and went or finally were merged with other banks so that this sketch will deal briefly with those banks that were in existence when The Washington Post first saw the light of day on December 6, 1877, and those institutions that have come along during its life and are still functioning.

Among the banks which had been functioning prior to 1877 were the Bank of Washington and the Central National, now the National Bank of Washington; National Metropolitan Bank, Farmers & Mechanics National, Riggs & Co., now the Riggs National Bank; the Second National Bank and the National Savings & Trust Co.

National Banks Chartered.

Other national banks which have come into being within the 50-year period are the Columbia National, 1887; National Capitol, 1889; Lincoln National, 1890; American National, 1903, and merged with the Federal National, 1922; Commercial National, 1904; Federal National, 1913 and changed to Federal-American National, 1922; Traders National, 1890, since 1914 Franklin National; Liberty National, and District National, 1920, formerly Liberty Savings Bank. The combined resources of these banks at the October 10, 1927, call of the comptroller of the currency totaled more than $165,000,000.

Trust Companies Organized.

Since the organization of the National Savings & Trust Co., in 1867, which began as the National Safe Deposit Co., have come the Washington Loan & Trust Co., in 1889; the American Security & Trust Co., organized in 1890, now operating five branch offices and the largest company in the group; the Union Trust Co., first organized as the Union Trust & Storage Co., the change of name being made on February 11, 1905; the United States Trust Co., organized in 1907, ran into hard sledding and after stormy times, its deposits having been guaranteed by the Munsey Trust Co., the latter company began functioning on May 15, 1913; the Continental Trust Co. came into the field in 1912, and the Merchants Bank & Trust Co. in 1922. These institutions now have combined resources of more than $106,000,000.

Savings Banks Formed.

While there were no savings banks operating in 1877, it was not long before the organization of this type of financial institution began and they have continued numerous despite the many changes that have taken place by merger or otherwise so that today there are 22 savings and State banks and all do commercial banking as well as operate the savings department, save the East Washington Savings Bank, which was organized as a savings bank in 1905 and still continues to do a purely savings business.

Among the first of the savings institutions was the Union Savings Bank, which started in 189[illegible]; this bank organized a branch in Anacostia, which in 1906 became the present Anacostia Bank, while the original institution was merged with the Continental Trust Company in 1922. The Washington-Exchange Bank came along in 1897. The Home Savings Bank was incorporated under the laws of Virginia in 1899 with a capital of $100,000, B. F. Saul being its first president. This bank operated two branches, one in the northeast section and another in the southwest. This bank was later taken over by the American Security and Trust Company. Other banks following along at the rate of about one a year were the Potomac Savings Bank in Georgetown, Merchants and Mechanics, East Washington Savings, Washington-Mechanics, Citizens', acquired by the District National Bank; United States Savings.

The Dime Savings Bank, now the Bank of Commerce and Savings, was incorporated in 1907, its name being changed to the name it now bears in 1910. Other banks organized and still flourishing are the Security Savings and Commercial Bank, organized in 1913 by Maj. Julius I. Peyser, and designated today as "Washington's Largest Savings Bank;" McLachlen Banking Corporation, the Industrial and Prudential, both organized by and still controlled and operated by colored citizens; North Capitol, Northeast Savings, Park Savings, Seventh Street, Mount Vernon Savings, known as the labor bank of the District; Morris Plan of Washington, International Exchange, which was started by Joseph Schiavone in the interest of the Italian population and met with instant success; Departmental, a bank organized chiefly to take care of the salaried Government employe; Bank of Brightwood and the Chevy Chase Savings Bank.

These savings banks, which had total resources of less than $[illegible],000,000 in 1907, have shown a steady growth since the early days and on October 10, 1927, the date of last call of the comptroller of the currency, resources had grown to $42,791,724.92. Statistics on all of the banks within the District over a period of years are printed elsewhere in this section and a comparison of these tables will give an interesting picture of the substantial growth of all the banks now operating in Washington.

CHARLES CARROLL GLOVER, JR., of Glover & Flather, investment bankers, president Washington Stock Exchange.

TRADING IN STOCKS AND BONDS GROWS TO BIG PROPORTIONS

Daily Business in Securities Here Amounts to About 80,000 Shares.

MOST NEW YORK FIRMS HAVE OFFICES IN CITY

Two Companies in Existence 50 Years Ago Are Still Active in Capital.

Time has wrought many changes in the phases of finance known as investment banking and stock brokerage buiness in the District of Columbia in every respect except one, and that is the location of what was in the early days known as the financial district. Security trading in Washington developed as early if not earlier than banking, and the offices of the bankers and brokers could be found then, as now, on Fifteenth street, the Wall street of the city, and in the blocks of F and G streets and New York avenue just off of Fifteenth street.

The local financial market in the first days was faced with a struggle for existence and the securities were naturally speculative. Added to this were varieties of disorders, such as repudiation of debts by individuals, panics, booms and methods of corporation finance which in these days would not be countenanced. So that the pioneer days of finance in Washington were fraught with many upsets. With the approach of the Civil War things were subjected to terrific strain and with the credit of the Government weakening, banking and brokerage firms here were forced to go through the financial crashes of 1869, "Black Friday," and the later crash of 1873.

Business Began Expansion.

Shortly after the Civil War the telephone and stock ticker were developed and these made it possible for the business of dealing in bonds and stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange to be developed in all important centers of the country. So that from this time on New York Stock Exchange houses, some "bucket shops" and the more conservative investment banking houses, which dealt only in bonds or investment securities, began to flourish, as did many specialists in cotton and grain.

Among the early brokerage houses were Lewis Johnson & Co., which began business in 1858; Riggs & Co., bankers and brokers, and later becoming the Riggs National Bank; Bateman & Co., H. D. Cooke & Co., Middleton & Co., Peter Campbell, Paine, Grafton & Ladd, Williams & Sons, E. B. Cottrell, Cooke & Co., A. G. Plant & Co., E. R. Chapman & Co., of which George Bowie Chipman was manager; William Mayse & Co., Wood & Co., Halstead & Co., Corson & McCartney, Lewis G. Tewksbury & Co., W. B. Gurley & Co., Bell & Co., continued to flourish until 1890, at which time Charles J. Bell, senior partner of the firm, organized the American Security & Trust Co., and became its president; Crane, Parris & Co., started as an investment banking house in 1883, still is one of the leading investment houses in Washington, and W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers.

Many of these firms prospered and passed out of existence with the death of the partners; others wound up their affairs voluntarily, while still others fell by the wayside during some of the stormy periods in financial markets.

Of all the long list of bankers and brokers concerns of the early days there are but two functioning today. These are the firms of W. B. Hibbs & Co. and Crane, Parris & Co.

One Firm Purely Local.

W. B. Hibbs & Co. has the distinction of being the only purely Washington banking and brokerage house with membership in the New York Stock Exchange, the membership being in the name of [illegible] B. Hibbs, whose membership dates back to the early Seventies. This house, like many of the distinct financial institutions of the city, has grown to huge proportions and its handsome building on Fifteenth street, erected in 1896, on the site of Welker's Hotel, famed for a certain famous brew and for the large volume of trading in securities consummated with one foot on the now extinct and lamented brass rail, is one of the outstanding buildings of the financial district.

Crane, Parris & Co., a purely investment banking house is another of the so-called old timers still doing business at the old stand and occupies its own building on Fifteenth street on a part of the site formerly occupied by the historical old Chamberlain Hotel.

Among the first New York Exchange houses to establish an office in Washington was Harriman & Co., of which office George Bowie Chipman is resident manager. Now there are few of the large houses of New York which do not maintain offices and board rooms here. Some of them are G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., this firm purchasing the business of John L. Edwards & Co.; E. A. Pierce & Co., Wright, Slade & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., F. B. Keech & Co., with George A. Garrett as resident partner, and Fenner & Beane. All of these houses have direct wires to New York and many to Chicago, and the number of shares dealt in in the Washington market averages around 80,000 shares per day.

Share in Syndicates.

From small beginnings the investment field in Washington has grown by leaps and bounds so that today in addition to the local investment banking houses doing a purely investment business nearly all of the New York investment firms either maintain branch offices here or are represented by local correspondents.

Among the investment banking houses purely local in make-up but participating in many of the syndicate offerings as well as heading syndicates on Washington securities are Crane, Parris & Co., Y. E. Booker & Co., Henderson, Winder & Co., Glover & Flather, A. S. Goulden & Co., and many others, while among the out-of-town firms operating here are Bonbright & Co., the Guaranty Co., of New York; Eastman, Dillon & Co., Dillon, Read & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., National City Co., Alex. Brown & Sons, Brooke, Stokes & Co., Townsend, Scott & Co., and a host of others.

So just as in the old days the financial district centered around Fifteenth street, so today will be found the leading brokerage offices and investment bankers with offices along "Wall street." Untrammeled by the dead hand of past conventions and outworn necessities, Fifteenth street faces the future with a justified confidence in its ability for ever to create, to grow and endure. F. W. P.

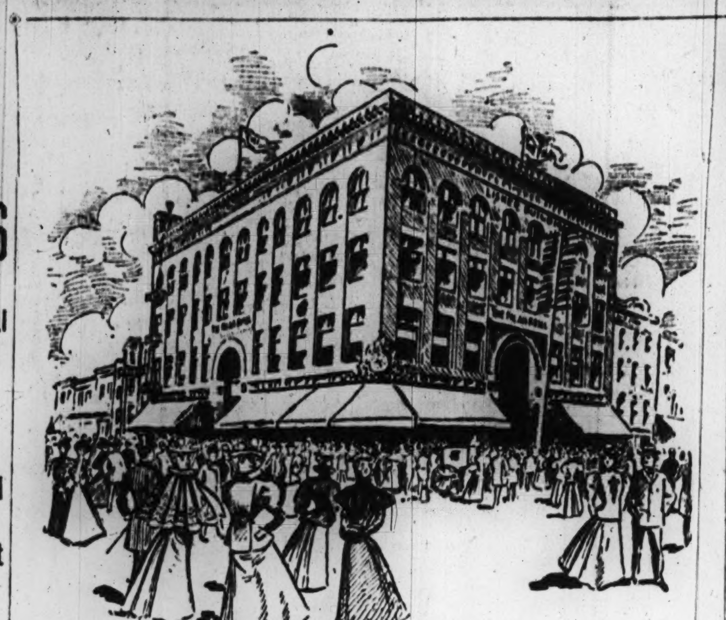
MANY FACTORS UNITE IN MAKING WASHINGTON HEALTHFUL CITY

HALF CENTURY SEES GREAT GAINS MADE IN CITY HOSPITALS

Providence Was Only General Institution in the Capital 50 Years Ago.

MANY PROBLEMS STILL AWAITING SOLUTION

Charity Work at Present Causes Big Deficits for Some Hospitals.



(From The Post, October 10, 1897.)

Palais Royal celebrates its twentieth birthday. Note the costumes of the period.

At present the sick or injured person, whether his purse be rich, moderate, or empty, may receive the most expert treatment in Washington hospitals. This is an asset of recent years. It was not the privilege of former generations and it has been realized only by an arduous uphill fight. The path of its climb is strewn with more disappointments than victories.

Despite the certain progress, however, it can not be said that ideal conditions have arrived in hospital treatment and care.

We have forever with us the exceptions, the new abuses, the small and temporary troubles. Local hospitals all have their troubles, and fresh problems are arising constantly.

$30,000 Lost in Year.

The Board of Public Welfare administers from congressional appropriations money for charity work in Washington hospitals. Yet the hospitals are having difficulty making ends meet with charity cases. They are losing money. Columbia Hospital, which contends that it handles more charity work than any other in the city, declares that it is losing $30,000 a year on charity.

By some means this loss must be replenished. Children's Hospital reports that its charity work, supported on a per diem basis up to a stated appropriation, has shown a deficit, according to the last accounting, of $20,000. The second deficiency bill to be presented to Congress will include items for three months' charity work by Casualty Hospital, which the last allowance fell short of covering, and for a deficiency incurred by Emergency Hospital, representing the value of free work above the $25,000 regularly allowed. Thus the eternal question of money, and the meagerness of congressional appropriations, equally eternal, hampers the more happy state, but there are other problems as well.

The two leading public servants among local hospitals, Emergency and Casualty, finding that they need more room, plan expansion. The problem of more room, and of better quarters and accommodations, is an especial grievance at Casualty. However, relief is due shortly, and there is the bright prospect of a new building, bringing to the hospital a new era, work on which probably will begin by Christmas. The new building will be located adjacent the present one, which will be devoted entirely to the work of the emergency department.

Addition to Emergency.

Emergency Hospital has recently purchased the old Cox building next door and plans an addition containing about 100 beds. The old building will be removed in preparation for the addition.

With all their problems and their troubles, however, local hospitals present quite a contrast to the conditions of 50 years ago. At that time hospital development was in its infancy. Emergency Hospital was a free dispensary and Casualty Hospital was still in the future. A few institutions were open and giving service. They were: Providence, established in 1866, the only general hospital in the city; Freedmen's Hospital, established after the war by the Freedmen's Bureau, to care for the sick and invalid slaves, newly given their freedom, and drifting into Washington; the Alms House Hospital, which fell somewhat short of a hospital's true possibilities; and two hospitals for special cases, Columbia Hospitals, for females, established after the Civil War, and Children Hospital, organized in 1870, and opened in 1871.

Naturally there is no comparison between those hospitals of 1877 and the same hospitals today. The institutions have been greatly augmented, the means and the methods of care vastly improved and made more scientific. The surgical and medical practices are superior, both as to knowledge and possibilities.

Many Hospitals Now.

Besides the institutions previously mentioned, there are a number of hospitals now giving the most expert service, among them Garfield, Sibley Memorial, Georgetown University George Washington University and Stanton Park Hospitals. Then there is Gallinger Hospital, a municipal institution. Walter Reed Hospital is in a class by itself, but must be included. Among hospitals for special cases the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat stands conspicuous. The Tuberculosis Hospital fills a great need. Another excellent institution ranking apart from the others is the Naval Hospital, established during the Civil War.

For a long time a strenuous fight was conducted, principally by leading physicians of the District, to establish a general hospital in the District, principally for persons who could not pay the usual expense of hospital treatment. The conditions demanded such an institution.

In 1806 the Corporation of Washington established the "Washington Infirmary" to care for "poor, disabled and infirm persons." There were sanguine hopes attached to this institution in the beginning, but they soon faded, for the infirmary degenerated into a "poorhouse," greatly disappointing those who had had the most to do with its establishment.

In 1820 an attempt was made by Dr. Thomas Ewell to establish a hospital "to relieve the poor who are sick and have no accommodations at home, and to administer medicine to those requiring it and unable to pay for it."

Provision by Congress.

However, Dr. Ewell's plan was doomed to failure, largely because of the inability of city authorities to comprehend or appreciate a thing so radical, and as a result of this disappointment nothing was done until 1832, when the Board of Health tried to interest Congress in the proposition of a general and public hospital. However, Congress was deaf. The board harped the hospital tune before Congress' ears for six years, but at the end Congress was still deaf, and the board despaired.

Finally, in 1842, Congress did make a provision along this line by accident. An appropriation was made to alter and repair an old building on Judiciary Square, previously used for a jail, for an insane asylum. However, after the renovation was completed, the building was found inadequate for the purpose, and was abandoned. In 1844 the medical faculty of Columbian College applied to Congress for the use of the building, which was granted on the condition that it be used as an infirmary as well as for classes and research, and that it should be returned upon demand.

In this building the college medical faculty established what was virtually Washington's first general hospital. Congress made appropriations for the treatment of "transient sick paupers."

General Hospital Wanted.

The capacity was inadequate, and some of the methods reprehensible in the light of modern standards, but the hospital, on the whole, was managed fairly well. The support of Congress aroused considerable antagonism among physicians who were not members of the "inner clique" that controlled the college. It was asserted that no hospital could be general that received the patient, but barred the patient's physician at the hospital doors. At the opening of the Civil War Congress demanded the building for use as a war hospital. On November 4, 1861, the building was burned.

The peculiar conditions following the war brought the Freedmen's and Columbia Hospitals, as already related. At the instigation of Dr. S. C. Busey, Children's Hospital was organized. The establishment of Providence Hospital, with the Sisters of Charity in charge, was a new and marked advance. Still there was demand for the establishment of a general hospital according to the conception so long delayed.

The demand for some means of providing free treatment resulted in the establishment of the Central Dispensary in 1871. The dispensary was first suggested by Dr. H. H. Barker and Dr. G. L. Magruder. Dr. Barker was its fostering angel. The dispensary's first quarters was the Georgetown Medical College building at Tenth and E streets northwest. In May, 1877, it was moved to a building on Sixth street northwest near Pennsylvania avenue, and in 1880 to a building near Tenth and D streets northwest. Later it moved to Twelfth street on the site of the present Columbia Theater.

Emergencies Cared For.

Dr. Barker suggested the establishment of an emergency department. However, the board of directors objected, fearing the added expense. But Dr. Barker would not let such an excuse dissuade him. When the dispensary was moved to the Tenth street address, he arranged with the police to have emergency cases originating in the center of the city taken to the First Precinct Station, where the resident physician would give aid.

Finally a cot was placed in a room of the building, and the patients were brought to the building. Later two additional rooms were furnished with two beds each, and the rooms made male and female wards, respectively. In this way the "Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital," the valuable institution that today has a capacity of 160 beds, was established. But for Dr. Barker's opposition to the penurious board of directors, the hospital probably would not have been established. Yet for his pains the board of directors not long after dropped him from the staff at the annual election. The man who established Emergency Hospital lost his job as a result.

The continued demand for a general hospital brought many proposals. Dr. Francis A. Ashford was the leading spirit in the movement when, in the summer of 1881, a suggestion was made that a hospital be erected in memory of President Garfield, who had recently died of a wound received at the hand of an assassin. The proposal spread like fire. Although suggested by others, Dr. Ashford took it up, and with the assistance of A. S. Solomons affected its establishment.

Move to Larger Quarters.

The organizing of Garfield Memorial Hospital was a long process. However, it was aided by the acquisition of the properties of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home, the old Wirt estate at 1732 G street northwest, which had served its purpose and was available for charitable uses through consent of surviving trustees and act of Congress.

The hospital was established on the Wirt property May 27, 1882. This property was subsequently sold, and the money used toward the purchase of the estate of L. H. Schneider, "at the head of Tenth street northwest"—the present site at Tenth and Florida avenue, August 1, 1883. On this site the hospital was dedicated May 30, 1884.

The growth of local hospitals, which has kept pace with the general advance of medicine, surgery, and care of patients, has been accompanied by expanse and improvement of equipment and facilities. The hospitals have usually started in humble quarters, moving to better quarters, until finally a site was acquired and an adequate building erected. Emergency Hospital moved from its quarters on Twelfth street to a new building erected for it in 1891 at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and D streets northwest. Equipped with 35 beds, it assumed rank there as one of the leading hospitals. Finally, it outgrew this building, and on July 15, 1915, moved into the present spacious and modern building. The first home of Casualty Hospital, organized about 1895 as the Eastern Dispensary, was at Eighth and I streets southeast. It moved about 1902 to Delaware avenue and C street northeast, where by reorganization it assumed its present character, and bout the year 1906 moved to its present location at Eighth and Massachusetts avenue northeast.

F. T. C.

Four Homes in Fifty Years For District Government

Present Building, Standing on Site of Traction Power House Destroyed by Fire, Was Dedicated on July 4, 1908.

The present form of government of the District was created by an act of Congress of June 11, 1878. At that time the offices of the government were in the Morrison Building, located on what was, then known as Four-and-a-Half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street. The street is now called John Marshall place. This building was occupied by the government until June 28, 1887.

In that year the District offices were moved to the building known as the Smith building, on the west side of First street northwest, between B and C streets. In May of 1895 the offices were moved to 464 Louisiana avenue northwest, where they remained until the year 1908.

During all this time the government was using rented quarters. In the public buildings act of June 6, 1902, an appropriation of $505,000 was made to acquire a site for a municipal building and the site selected was that which had been occupied by the power house of the Capital Traction Railroad Co. on E street, between Thirteen-and-a-Half and Fourteenth streets. This power house had been destroyed by fire on September 29, 1897. The law providing for the new building authorized its construction at a cost of not to exceed $1,500,000, which authorization was increased to $2,000,000. The present District Building was built on this site at a cost of about $1,950,000. The District government moved into the building in July of 1908 and the building was formally dedicated by elaborate civic ceremonies on the Fourth of July of that year.

Alexander R. Shepherd was the last governor of the District, serving from September 13, 1873, to June, 1874, when the territorial form of government was abandoned, and a temporary board of three civilian commissioners was appointed. Commissioners serving in this period were:

William Dennison, July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1878.

Henry T. Blow, July 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874.

John H. Ketcham, July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1877.

Seth Ledyard Phelps, January 18, 1875, to June 30, 1878.

Thomas B. Bryan, December 3, 1877, to July 1, 1878.

Dr. William Tindall was secretary of the board, and in this period Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, U. S. A., was engineer to the Commissioners, there then being no Engineer Commissioner. The Commissioners who have served under the present organic act are as follows:

Commissioners.	From	To
1. S. L. Phelps, Josiah Dent, W. J. Johnson	July 1, 1878	Nov. 29, 1879
2. Josiah Dent, T. P. Morgan, W. J. Twining	Nov. 29, 1879	May 13, 1882
3. Josiah Dent, T. P. Morgan, G. J. Lydecker	May 13, 1882	July 17, 1882
4. J. R. West, T. P. Morgan, G. J. Lydecker	July 17, 1882	Mar. 8, 1883
5. J. R. West, J. B. Edmonds, G. J Lydecker	Mar. 8, 1883	July 22, 1885
6. J. B. West, J. B. Edmonds, G. J. Lydecker	July 22, 1885	April 1, 1886
7. W. B. Webb, S. E. Wheatley, William Ludlow	April 1, 1886	Jan. 27, 1888
8. W. B. Webb, S. E. Wheatley, C. W. Raymond	Jan. 27, 1888	May 21, 1889
9. J. Douglass, L. G. Hine, C. W. Raymond	May 21, 1889	Feb. 14, 1890
10. J. W. Douglass, L. G. Hine, H. M. Robert	Feb. 14, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
11. J. W. Douglass, J. W. Ross, H. M Robert	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 15, 1891
12. J. W. Douglass, J. W. Ross, W. T. Rossell	Oct. 15, 1891	Mar. 1, 1893
13. J. W. Ross, M. M. Parker, W. T. Rossell	Mar. 1, 1893	May 8, 1893
14. J. W. Ross, M. M. Parker, C. F. Powell	May 8, 1893	Mar. 10, 1894
15. J. W. Ross, George Truesdell, C. F. Powell	Mar. 10, 1894	Mar. 2, 1897
16. J. W. Ross, George Truesdell, W. M. Black	Mar. 2, 1897	May 8, 1897
17. J. W. Ross, J B. Wight, W. M. Black	May 8, 1897	June 1, 1898
18. J. B. Wight, J W. Ross, L. H. Beach	June 1, 1898	May 9, 1900
19. H. B. F. Macfarland, J. W. Ross, L. H. Beach	May 9, 1900	Oct. 31, 1901
20. H. B. F. Macfarland, J. W. Ross, John Biddle	Nov. 1, 1901	July 29, 1902
21. H. B. F. Macfarland, John Biddle, H. L. West	Oct. 16, 1902	May 2, 1907
22. H. B. F. Macfarland, H. L. West, J. J. Morrow	May 2, 1907	Dec. 21, 1908
23. H. B. F. Macfarland, H. L. West, Spencer Cosby	Dec. 21, 1908	Mar. 15, 1909
24. H. B. F. Macfarland, H. L. West, W. V. Judson	Mar. 15, 1909	Jan. 24, 1910
25. C. N. Rudolph, W. V. Judson, J. A. Johnston	Jan. 24, 1910	Feb. 28, 1913
26. C. N. Rudolph, J. A. Johnston, Chester Harding	Feb. 28, 1913	July 19, 1913
27. O. P. Newman, F. L. Siddons, Chester Harding	July 19, 1913	Oct. 31, 1914
28. O. P. Newman, F. L. Siddons, C. W. Kutz	Oct. 31, 1914	Jan. 26, 1916
29. O. P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz	Jan. 26, 1916	July 15, 1917
30. O. P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, J. G. D. Knight	July 16, 1917	Oct. 9, 1917
31. Louis Brownlow, J. G. D. Knight, W. G. Gardiner	Oct. 9, 1917	Dec. 16, 1918
32. Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, W. G. Gardiner	Dec. 16, 1918	Sept. 25, 1920
33. C. W Kutz, J. T. Hendrick	Sept. 25, 1920	Mar. 4, 1921
34. J. T. Hendrick, C. W. Kutz, Miss M. T. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1920	Mar. 4, 1921
35. C. H. Rudolph, C. W. Kutz, J. F. Oyster	Mar. 15, 1921	Oct. 6, 1921
36. C. H. Rudolph, J. F. Oyster, Charles Keller	Oct. 6, 1921	June 25, 1923
37. C. H. Rudolph, J. F. Oyster, J. F. Bell	June 25, 1923	June 5, 1925
38. C. H. Rudolph, J. F. Bell, F. A. Fenning	June 5, 1925	Aug. 4, 1926
39. C. H. Rudolph, J. F. Bell, Proctor L. Dougherty	Aug. 4, 1926	Dec. 4, 1926
40. P. L. Dougherty, J. F. Bell, S. F. Taliaferro	Dec. 4, 1926	

MAKING OF PARKS FROM RIVER FLATS BIG AID TO HEALTH

Reclamation Work Removed Source of Malarial Fever in Washington.

FLOOD PERIL ESCAPED BY DRAINING SWAMPS

Plans for Mount Vernon Boulevard Are Being Made By Engineers.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15.

Long Bridge, against which jams of ice would pack, diverting the water over the low-lying swamps and flats, into the heart of the city, and damming the river nearly to Great Falls.

The work of reclamation begun in 1880 not only has improved the beauty of the river front and had a beneficial effect upon the health of the people of the District of Columbia, but it has removed the flood menace.

Washington now furnishes the mariner a spacious harbor with three broad channels, all of which are fairly deep and safe for navigation. The water front is lined for the majority of its length with attractive parks and on the remainder are found wharves and other industrial activities necessary to modern water-borne commerce. In prospect is a still further development of the park system and a logical and orderly rearrangement of the terminal facilities now furnished for navigation.

Potomac Park, with its spacious vistas, its handsome public monuments, its shady nooks, and its athletic facilities will soon be joined to Rock Creek Park by the work now in progress in the vicinity of Easbys Point. The derrickboat Benning, in the Engineer Department's characteristic red livery, is now at work reconstructing the damaged portions of the sea wall near B street extended and in building the foundation for the new park sea wall, which will inclose the cove on which were situated old Cumberland and Analostan boathouses.

Opposite Potomac Park are the piers of the magnificent new Arlington Memorial Bridge, almost completed, and on the Virginia side the outlines of Columbia Island, which has been thrown up from the bed of the river to form a pleasing halting place on the way from the District to Virginia.

The plans for the new municipal airport have been approved by the Commissioners of the District, and plans for the development of the entire Gravelly Point area are matured, which should transform the present barren flats into a vast expanse of green, around which will be clustered the picturesque yachts and other craft of the boating fraternity, and above which will hover the giant dirigible, the stately transport plane and the agile Army and Navy fighting ships moving in the manifold evolutions.

Boulevard Is Planned.

Though not yet having the seal of approval of competent authority, the plans for the Mount Vernon Boulevard, which will skirt the harbor, have been perfected by the engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads

On the Anacostia, the channel to the navy yard, are located today the Army and Navy air fields on the south bank, confronted by a ragged looking aggregation of wharves and other structures. Plans for new wharves to replace these, though pactically finished, are not yet approved

Above the Eleventh Street or Navy Yard Bridge, Anacostia Park has already taken shape and the development already under way at that point gives an idea of what may be expected when the reclamation work is completed to the District line.

At the lower end of Washington Channel, Potomac Park is faced by the attractive grounds of the War College dominated by the imposing college building near the point. Above the War College, plans for the development of Washington channel have been completed and are now awaiting the approval of the Chief of Engineers for rebuilding of the present unsightly and dangerous structures along Water street.

The old Arsenal, where the Lincoln conspirators were tried and hanged, was abandoned by the War Department May 12, 1881, after which date the reservation was known as Washington Barracks.

With the exception of the Pennsylvania Railroad's bridge, all of the bridges across the harbor are of the modern type. Though perfectly serviceable some of these are not particularly beautiful, and on the Potomac the remains of the old Aqueduct Bridge still detract from the magnificent appearance of the new Francis Scott Key Bridge.

If we turn the pages back 50 years we find that practically everything on the water front which we now regard with pride had not yet come into existence.

Mud Flats Reclaimed.

Washington Channel, as a separate and distinct channel, was created only when the mud flats which were found in the center of the Potomac were reclaimed and made into Potomac Park.

In 1877, the Anacostia River, the other part of the harbor, presented a practically unbroken expanse of mud flats high with grasses which furnished an ideal breeding ground for the mosquitoes which gave Washington its former unsavory reputation as a malarial city. Sportsmen shot reed birds and fished where Bolling Field now stands.

The navy yard at that time was still repairing wooden frigates and the straggling village of Uniontown, now Anacostia, carried on a sleepy existence.

Today the marshes are fast being made into useful playgrounds and the commercial and industrial arts are claiming the remainder of the stream.

If progress in the past half century and the plans now made give any promise for the future, Washington's harbor in another 50 years should be an example of the best that can be found in such developments.

On January 7, 1884, an important decision was handed down by the United States Supreme Court declaring that the river front wharf right at Washington belonged to the United States Government. This disposed of suits for the property claimed under a deed from Natley Young, one of the original proprietors of Washington.

On May 1, 1899, the Supreme Court, in a decision by Mr. Justice Shiras, confirmed the right of the United States to the Potomac flats, confirming the decision of the lower courts in suits by the heirs of John L. Kidwell and John M. Marshall. Thus for all time to come was this region held for the American people.

The Kidwell Flats ran from Seventh street to Easbys Point, and the claim was based on a patent to Dr. John L. Kidwell from the General Land Office in 1869.

CAPITAL'S DEATH RATE CUT IN HALF IN FIVE DECADES

Birth Figures Show Only Fractional Difference Between 1877 and 1927.

MANY BETTERMENTS TO CONSERVE HEALTH

Department's Appropriation 15 Times Greater Than That of 50 Years Ago.

A style hint from Harper's Magazine of 1859.

The death rate in Washington has been reduced one-half in 50 years.

The mortality rate per 1,000 population was 13.04 on June 30, 1927. It was 25.91 on June 30, 1877. In round numbers, then, it is at present 13, while 50 years ago it was 26.

This reduction is attributed to improved sanitary conditions, advancement in health science and to betterments generally. However, the local birth rate, always the first factor in determining the balance with nature, is at present slightly lower than it was 50 years ago. It is now 17.23 per 1,000 population. In 1877 it was 17.25 per 1,000 population.

At the old death rate Washingtonians rapidly were becoming extinct. But the birth rate, after 1877, rose considerably, and then dropped again.

Death Rate Decreases.

The following table, showing a ten-year average ending with the date named, will give an idea of the gradual decrease in the death rate:

1887	23.73
1897	22.84
1907	19.94
1917	17.46
1927	14.27

The following table will show the birth rate at ten-year periods intervening between the present and 1877:

1877	17.25
1887	17.69
1897	16.51
1907	22.06
1917	20.01
1926	17.05

The 1926 birth rate, the latest available, which was 17.05, was the lowest since 1897.

Factors in Improvement.

There are many factors which enter into the decrease in the death rate. Dr. W. C. Fowler, health officer of the District, lists them as the grading and paving of streets, the establishment of sewers and water mains, the reclamation of the Potomac and later the Anacostia Flats, the purification of the city's water supply in 1905 by the establishment of filters, improved plumbing in residences, more sanitary conditions and methods and better conveniences, better heating of homes, improved construction of buildings, improvement of the milk supply, better inspection of the food supply, enactment of laws for the control of contagious diseases, establishment of dental and medical services in the public schools, establishment of hygiene centers for the instruction of mothers, and numerous other things.

These are recent developments, the majority of them having come about in the last 30 years. The field, of course, may be extended, and such things as the eight-hour day included. Better working conditions and other advancements of a different nature probably helped, such as the erection of the smallpox hospital some 30 years ago, the building of the new quarantine station in 1905, the building of the tuberculosis hospital at Fourteenth and Upshur streets, the opening of the present schools for tubercular children, white and colored, the establishment of clinics and the establishment in 1894 of annexes at the Garfield and Providence Hospitals with provision for caring for contagious diseases of a minor nature.

Infant Mortality Reduced.

The result of all these things has been a remarkable reduction in the death rate of various diseases, formerly with good reason dreaded.

The growth of scientific knowledge has brought about a reduction in the last 30 years in infant mortality, as the following table, giving the death rate per 1,000 births, will show:

1896	267
1906	162
1916	106
1926	84.5

The records of mortality rates from diseases previous to 1896 are incomplete, and apparently of no great value. Improvement was made up to that time, but the most remarkable improvements were made since that time, as shown in the following tables:

Malaria fever, death rate per 100,000 population:

1896	16.2
1906	3.2
1916	.8
1926	Zero

Tuberculosis:

1896	287
1906	222
1916	179.4
1926	110

Typhoid:

1896	60
1906	35
1916	12.7
1926	2.3

Diphtheria:

1896	51
1906	10
1916	9.2
1926	5.5

Pneumonia has been reduced only from 167 in 1896 to 153 in 1926. Deaths from heart disease and cancer have increased greatly in the last 30 years. There have been only sporadic outbreaks of smallpox here in the last 50 years.

Span of Life Longer.

The death rates from scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough show sharp reductions.

The average length of life has been increased in the District from 30 years in 1896 to 46 years in 1926.

The year 1877 was the last in which the old Board of Health, reorganized in 1871 from the ancient Washington Board of Health, had superintendence over all activities in behalf of better health.

The Board of Health was discarded when the new "permanent form of government"—the present commission government—was ushered into being on July 1, 1878. The act of June 11, 1878, authorizing the creation of the new form of government, called also for a health department, with a "health officer" as head, to replace the Board of Health. Thus did Congress wipe away an institution in Washington, for Washington's health problems had been in the hands of a board of physicians since 1822, the date of the creation of the original board.

Appropriation Small.

In the last appropriation for the Board of Health, made for the fiscal year 1878, a total of $33,340 was allowed with which to pay salaries and carry on the work. The Government footed half the bill, appropriating $16,670, and the District supplied half.

The first appropriation for the Health Department, made for the fiscal year 1879, seems to have been absorbed in the "general expenses" of the newly formed commission government, since there is no record of a specific appropriation.

However, for the fiscal year 1880, an appropriation of $24,400 was made for the Health Department. In this appropriation were listed the salaries of the health officer, six sanitary inspectors, two food inspectors, clerks, the number not stated, and a poundmaster, the organization of the early department, while $3,800 was allowed for contingent expenses and miscellaneous items.

This appropriation has grown to $374,500 for the fiscal year 1928, more than fifteen times its original size. However, it is only fair to say that the appropriation is not an accurate barometer of growth, since activities have been added to and taken from the department.

Four Health Officers.

For instance, the appropriation for 1897 called for an expenditure of $93,370, of which $57,000 was for the disposal of garbage. On July 1, 1900, this work fell to the street-cleaning department. Therefore the appropriation of $87,780 for 1907 is less than that for 1897 by reason of the withdrawal of this work. The addition in the last two years of the medical inspection service of schools has increased the Health Department appropriation.

The Health Department has had only four health officers, Dr. Smith Townsend, Dr. Charles M. Hammett, Dr. William C. Woodward and Dr. Fowler.

Dr. Townsend, appointed July 9, 1878, was removed July 15, 1891, to take effect July 31.

The Commissioners were dissatisfied with the way things were being run in the department or had developed a pique and effected a general shake-up.

Dr. Townsend was succeeded by Dr. Hammett, who served until August 1, 1894, when the Commissioners made a transfer, appointing him coroner and Dr. Woodward, then coroner, health officer.

Fowler Is Selected.

Dr. Woodward served until July 31, 1918, when he resigned to become commissioner of health of Boston. Dr. Fowler, then assistant health officer, was named in his place. Dr. Fowler was appointed to the department by Dr. Woodward. His first position was sanitary inspector. That he held only three or four days, becoming clerk, chief sanitary inspector, chief of the contagious disease service and assistant health officer in 1917.

In addition to the general advance in hygiene, the general increase in activities, the better methods and the better conditions, the Health Department's progress includes the erection of several buildings to replace old quarters which were unsatisfactory and in some cases disgraceful. These include the Smallpox Hospital, erected about 1895; the Tuberculosis Hospital, the crematorium, erected in 1907, and the new quarantine station, erected in 1905.

Homes of Department.

The Health Department has had several homes. The headquarters of the Board of Health was at 1223 F street northwest. On September 1, 1878, the new Health Department moved to the building owned by Dr. Cornelius Boyle, on the west side of Four-and-a-half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street northwest.

On July 1, 1885, the department was moved to 503 D street northwest, and in May, 1895, to the building owned by the Washington Title Insurance Co., at 464 Louisiana avenue northwest. The department, with all others, was moved to the District Building on July 1, 1908.

Cost of Capital Estimated As at Least $1,000,000,000

Figures Show That Residents Have Been Made By Congress to Carry More Than Fair Share Of Burden.

What has Washington cost the American people?

The "City of Magnificent Distances" has become a world capital, a city of magnificent boulevards, marble and granite public buildings, beautiful parks, and museums and art galleries filled with the treasures of the world.

What have these things cost? The answer is that the Government of the United States doesn't know. Estimates would indicate, however, that the total cost is at least $1,000,000,000.

Some figures in connection with this subject may be accepted as facts. For example, in response to a Senate resolution in 1878, the Treasury compiled some formidable statistics setting forth the total cost of all the public buildings in Washington from the beginning of the Federal Capital in 1790 down to that year. This total was $92,112,395.87.

The greatest single item of cost was the Capitol. The Treasury's report in 1878 showed that it had cost up to that time $17,184,691.13. How much has been spent on it since then in improvements and repairs nobody knows. A total cost of $30,000,000 probably wouldn't be far from the facts, certainly $25,000,000.

The total cost of the Treasury building up to 1878 was given as $7,062,942.42, and the total cost at the present time is given as only $7,255,956.67, not including cost of up-keep. The Treasury annex cost $1,228,758.69. The report of 1878 gives the cost of the Patent Office up to that time as $13,197,908.19.

Public buildings constructed since 1878 include the House and Senate Office Buildings, which cost together about $9,000,000; the Pension Office, which cost $886,614.04; the Government Printing Office, which cost $4,400,000; the new Postoffice Department Building; the new museum, the Veterans' Bureau Building, the Municipal Building, the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Lincoln Memorial, numerous bridges and a great many other public structures. No record of total costs has been kept, and no effort has been made since 1878 to ascertain what Washington represents as an investment.

It is, however, possible to state what the cost of the administration of the government of the District of Columbia has been since the removal of the Federal Government here in 1800.

The total is $630,301,463.66. Of this total cost of maintaining the Nation's Capital—exclusive of Federal buildings, public grounds, &c.—the taxpayers of the District of Columbia have paid $369,562,371.32, as compared with $260,739,092.34 paid by the Federal purse.

Thus the people of the District have paid far more than their true part of the cost of maintaining the National Capital, especially when it is added that the United States acquired here enormous reservations of public lands, and land for streets, without cost.

The following table showing what the District of Columbia has cost since 1800 was compiled especially for this edition of The Washington Post by the Treasury Department:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EXPENDITURES.

Expeditures.	United States	District of Columbia.	Totals.
From 1800 to 1876 (a)	$27,311,950.00	$43,462,720.74	$70,774,670.74
(Ex. doc. No. 84. 45th Congress, second session; and report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for 1878, page 4).			
1877 and 1878	1,370,990.90	3,560,817.72	4,931,808.62
From 1879 to 1911	111,110,030.08	117,177,292.84	228,287,322.92
(From report of T. Scott Mayes and J. R. Mayes.)			
From 1912 to 1922	74,326,258.17	93,993,465.64	168,319,723.81
(From report of Haskin and Sells.)			
Increased compensation	345,102.52	....	345,102.52
Relief of Eldred C. Davis	634.33	....	634.33
(Report of joint select committee of Congress on fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia. Senate Doc. 301, 67th Congress, fourth session, page 21.)			
From 1923 to 1927	46,274,126.34	111,368,074.38	157,642,200.72
(Books of Div. B. & W.)			
Totals, 1800 to 1927	$260,739,092.34	$369,562,371.32	$630,301,463.66

(a)After deducting $2,000,000 (estimated) realized by the United States from sales of lots in Washington.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC TOOK TOLL OF 2,028 LIVES IN DISTRICT

Records of Health Authorities Show 30,695 Cases of Disease Reported in 1918.

SHORTAGE OF COFFINS ADDED TO PROBLEMS

Milder Form of Malady Returned in 1919 but Was Quickly Controlled.

In the fall of 1918, at the height of the World War, while Washington's population was inflated with war workers, the city was stricken with an epidemic of influenza, a phase of a world-wide epidemic, which taxed to the utmost the energy and resources of the health authorities. The epidemic, according to Dr. William C. Fowler, District health officer, was the worst in the city's history.

Health authorities believe that the official figures, except for deaths, represent merely 60 per cent of the actual number of cases. This is due, it is explained, to the fact that at that time influenza was not a reportable disease by law. Since then the Commissioners have adopted a regulation requiring the reporting of the disease.

Health office records show that there were actually 30,695 cases reported and 2,028 fatalities. Of these totals 25,768 of the reported cases and 1,577 of the deaths were white, while 4,925 of the cases and 451 of the deaths were colored.

October was the most disastrous month, for in that period 23,259 cases were reported and 1,471 persons died. On one day alone the deaths mounted to 96.

1,500 Coffins Delivered.

When the deaths began to increase a shortage of coffins loomed. Dr. Fowler called a conference of undertakers and coffin manufacturers and all agreed that no coffins would be issued or sold except under a permit from the health department. Nearby mills were called upon and in a short time a shipment of 1,500 coffins was delivered into the custody of the health officer. The caskets were stored in the old Central High School Building on O street near Seventh. The basement was filled and it was necessary to stack many of the ghastly boxes in the school yard. A few days later a hard rain came to add to the difficulties of the officials. But the engineer department came to the rescue and tarpaulin was rushed up to preserve the boxes until they were needed.

Further hazards were brought about even then, for coffins with bodies ready for burial were delivered to the cemeteries faster than the grave diggers could bury them. Dr. Fowler again appealed to an outside agency and obtained from the War Department a detail of 50 soldiers from Fort Humphreys to dig graves.

Caring for the large number of sick presented the most pressing problem, for with thousands of newly arrived war workers in the city many were living three and four in a room. A committee was appointed, and, accompanied by Dr. Fowler, they visited a number of proposed temporary hospitals. A number of churches offered their buildings. Wardman Park Hotel, then nearing completion, was inspected as were the Government war workers' hotels on the Union Station Plaza. Finally the building at Eighteenth and Virginia avenue was pressed into service, accommodating 1,300 patients.

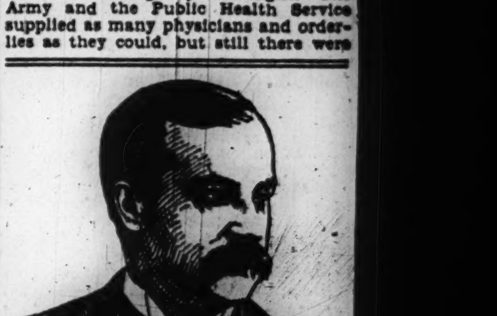
Every Physician Mobilized.

The United States Public Health Service also obtained from the United States Housing Corporation the use of the building at 612 F street northwest. This was operated for a short while, when the patients were transferred to the Virginia Avenue Hospital. However, on December 19, 1918, the F Street Hospital was reopened and the Virginia avenue location abandoned.

The F Street Hospital contained 81 beds and was operated with funds supplied jointly by the District Health Department, the United States Public Health Service, and the American Red Cross until March 15, when the hospital was cleared of patients. A total of 226 patients were cared for. Thirty of them died.

The first six months of 1919 saw another 3,970 cases with 263 deaths. The next winter the epidemic again broke out, but in much milder form. From September 1, 1919, until April 1, 1920, there were 4,294 cases and 253 deaths.

At the peak of the 1918 epidemic every available physician in Washington was working day and night. The Army and the Public Health Service supplied as many physicians and orderlies as they could, but still there were not enough to take full care of the need. Many persons suffered long before aid could reach them.



MR. JOHN A. MERRITT, City Postmaster.

(From The Post, May 28, 1899.)

Nurses, also, were too few to meet the demand. Dr. Fowler mobilized all he could find. Those on special duty, such as school and child hygiene work, were taken off and assigned to influenza work. Volunteers, even untrained ones, were pressed into service to do what good they could.

Nothing seemed to stop the sweep of the epidemic. Schools were closed, churches, theaters and public meeting-places stopped their activities, but without avail. When the epidemic started again the next fall, Dr. Fowler did not again order the reclosing of these places because such action produced no results the first time but merely deprived the populace of amusements and solace which might have served to divert their minds from the epidemic.

Many plans were urged upon the officials which were not adopted. One of these would have required every person venturing forth from his house to wear a gauze mask. Dr. Fowler took the stand that this would do little good and would be bad psychology, for what a depressing spectacle it would have made to see everyone wearing the ghastly masks. That he was justified in opposing this measure is shown by the fact that cities which did require their use derived no benefit over other cities in percentage of cases or death rates.

L. H. W.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP ALMOST QUADRUPLED IN HALF CENTURY

HOUSES OF WORSHIP MULTIPLY IN SAME RATIO AS DISTRICT

Extension of Religious Education Work and Broadening of Activities Noted.

IMPOSING STRUCTURES BUILT AND PLANNED

Disposition to Erect National Churches in Capital Gains Ground.

In the last half century the churches of Washington have multiplied in number by three, while the membership has increased from less than 50,000 to an estimated 190,000.

Considering that the population of the city has more than trebled in that period, and allowing for all inaccuracies in estimated figures, it may justly be concluded that the city's churches have maintained their even way, keeping pace with the city's growth, reaching steadily outward and claiming a share of that growth.

Growing as oaks grow, they have appropriated an equal portion of the city's increase of wealth. Fifty years ago the church property of Washington was worth something like $4,000,000. Now it is conservatively estimated as being worth between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000. And that wealth is steadily growing. There has been something of a boom in church building in the last ten years. At present the building program is greater than ever before, involving more projects and calling for more costly and pretentious structures.

During the last half century the churches have shown a disposition to foresake the center of the city and follow the real estate development which has carried residential boundaries beyond the District line.

Growth Is Reported.

Another development in the churches has been the growth of cooperative measures, the extension of religious education work, the introduction of innovations keeping progress with the time and the broadening and increase of activities.

Perhaps the outstanding instance of cooperative effort has been the organization in recent years of the Washington Federation of Churches, representing generally the united Protestantism of the city. There are now 19 denominations in the federation. Its membership comprises 113 chuches in the District and surrounding communities. Of these 95 are in the District.

At present there are some 380 religious groups in the city, white and colored. Statistics of the Census Bureau show that in 1870 there were 111 religious organizations here. These bodies were housed in 112 buildings, havings a seating capacity of 63,655. Comparative records show that the membership is usually much less. In 1890 there were 217 churches here with 94,203 members. In 1906 the number of churches was 289, and the membership 136,759. In 1916 there were 349 churches and 164,413 members.

The number of women members has been consistently more than the men. In 1906 the membership was divided between 41,600 men and 72,723 women. In 1916 it comprised 58,755 men and 88,661 women—an increase in the proportion of men.

The church Sunday schools have also shown progress. In 1906 there were 297 Sunday schools with 56,770 pupils. In 1916 the number had grown to 338 and the number of pupils to 75,000.

New Churches Built.

In building enterprises among Protestant churches, the outstanding is of course, the great Gothic Cathedral of the Episcopal Church at St. Alban's. In the Catholic Church, this is matched by the project for the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at Catholic University. Considerable advancement has been made in the construction of both these church projects, and when coming years bring about their completion, they will be among the chief adornments of the city.

The last decade has seen several of the city's leading church structures erected. Among Protestant churches may be named the Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church South, at Ninth and K streets northwest; the Hamline M. E. Church, at Sixteenth and Allison streets northwest; the All Souls' Unitarian Church, at Sixteenth and Harvard streets northwest; the Immanuel Baptist Church at Sixteenth and Columbia road; the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, at Chevy Chase Circle; the Petworth M. E. Church, at Eighth and Shepherd streets northwest; the Petworth Baptist Church, at Seventh and Randolph streets northwest; the United Presbyterian Church, at New Hampshire avenue and Randolph street northwest; the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church at Sixteenth and Newton streets northwest; the Central Presbyterian Church at Fifteenth and Irving streets northwest, and the Columbia Heights Christian Church, at 1437 Park road northwest.

These are some of the new structures, not all. Probably an equal number are planned for the future.

National Churches Here.

These churches are for the most part pretentious structures, their cost ranging to $750,000. They are the product of a building period which had for its purpose the replacement with fine, new buildings of old structures which were unworthy and unsatisfactory. They were run down, or the congregations had outgrown them. However, future building has a stimulus in another direction.

There is a growing disposition among church denominations to build national churches here. An outstanding plan is the contemplated conversion of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church into a great national church at Thomas Circle. The structure will cost about $1,750,000. Work will begin next spring or summer, and the structures will be completed in 1930. The plan originated with the Rev. Earle Wilfley, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Church, and received the immediate adoption of the church throughout the country.

Among the outstanding Catholic structures erected in the last decade have been the St. Gabriel's Church, on Varnum street near Grant Circle; the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, on Sixteenth street and Park road; and the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament, at Chevy Chase Circle. There are others. The Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament was only recently dedicated It is in several respects unique.

Conspicuous examples of churches that have moved from the center of the city are the St. Matthew's Catholic Church, organized in 1838, formerly at Fifteenth and H streets northwest, opposite the old Shoreham Hotel, and now on Rhode Island avenue near Connecticut avenue, and the Foundry M. E. Church, which in 1877 was at Fourteenth and G streets northwest, and now is located at Sixteenth and Church streets northwest.

Occupies Old Site.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, organized in 1784, the oldest church in Washington proper, still remains in its present stone structure at Tenth and G streets northwest, where it moved from Tenth and F streets northwest in 1872.

Holy Trinity Catholic Church remains on the site on which it was originally erected in 1791, Thirty-sixth and O streets northwest. It has experienced a gradual development, and continues active and alive, while its walls have grown venerable with age.

The First Presbyterian Church was established on its present location, John Marshall place, between C and D streets northwest, in 1827 It was organized in a carpenter shop on the White House Grounds in 1795. Andrew Jackson had a pew there for eight years. Presidents Pierce, Polk and Cleveland also worshiped there.

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, on New York avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, moved to its present location in 1858 from its previous location on the site of the New Willard Hotel. It was organized in 1803. It was here that Lincoln worshiped. The church is sometimes called the "Church of the Presidents," and the "Mother of the Presbyterian Churches of Washington." John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Van Buren are other Presidents who worshiped there. The Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo is its seventh pastor.

New Structure Built.

The Central Presbyterian Church, Southern, where President Wilson worshiped, was located at Third and I streets northwest in 1877, and now is housed in the new structure at Fifteenth and Irving streets.

The Calvary Baptist Church, organized in 1862 as an offshoot of the E Street Baptist Church, now the Temple Baptist Church, at Tenth and N streets northwest, remains at its original location, Eighth and H streets northwest. It was here that President Harding attended. The church has the largest membership of any Protestant church in the city, approximately 3,200.

The Church of the Epiphany, Episcopal, the "Trinity of Washington," remains in its old location, on G street, near Thirteenth, where it was established in 1844. Indications are that the sentiment is strongly against removal. Jefferson Davis occupied a pew in Epiphany.

The city directory for 1877 shows St. John's Episcopal Church at its present location, Sixteenth and H streets northwest. It was organized in 1816. The oldest church structure in Washington continually in use as the home of one church is the Christ Episcopal Church, on G street, between Sixth and Seventh streets southeast. It was built about the year 1807.

The corner stone of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, John Marshall place and C street northwest, was laid in 1854. The present church was completed in 1869. Presidents Grant, McKinley and Gen. John A. Logan worshiped there.

Trinity, Oldest Church.

The Trinity M. E. Church, oldest Methodist church in what was originally Washington, moved to its present location, Fifth street and Seward Square southeast, in 1896. It was organized in 1802. The Dumbarton Avenue M. E. Church, organized in 1772, removed to its present location, 3131 Dumbarton avenue, in 1849, from its former location on the site of the present Corcoran School.

The present Vermont Avenue Christian Church, on Vermont avenue near N street, was erected as a memorial to President Garfield, who was a member of the church, and was dedicated in 1884. Garfield worshiped in the previous frame structure.

The First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets northwest, where President and Mrs. Coolidge worship, was dedicated in 1868. The church congregation was organized in 1865 and among other places met in the House of Representatives before the present structure was completed.

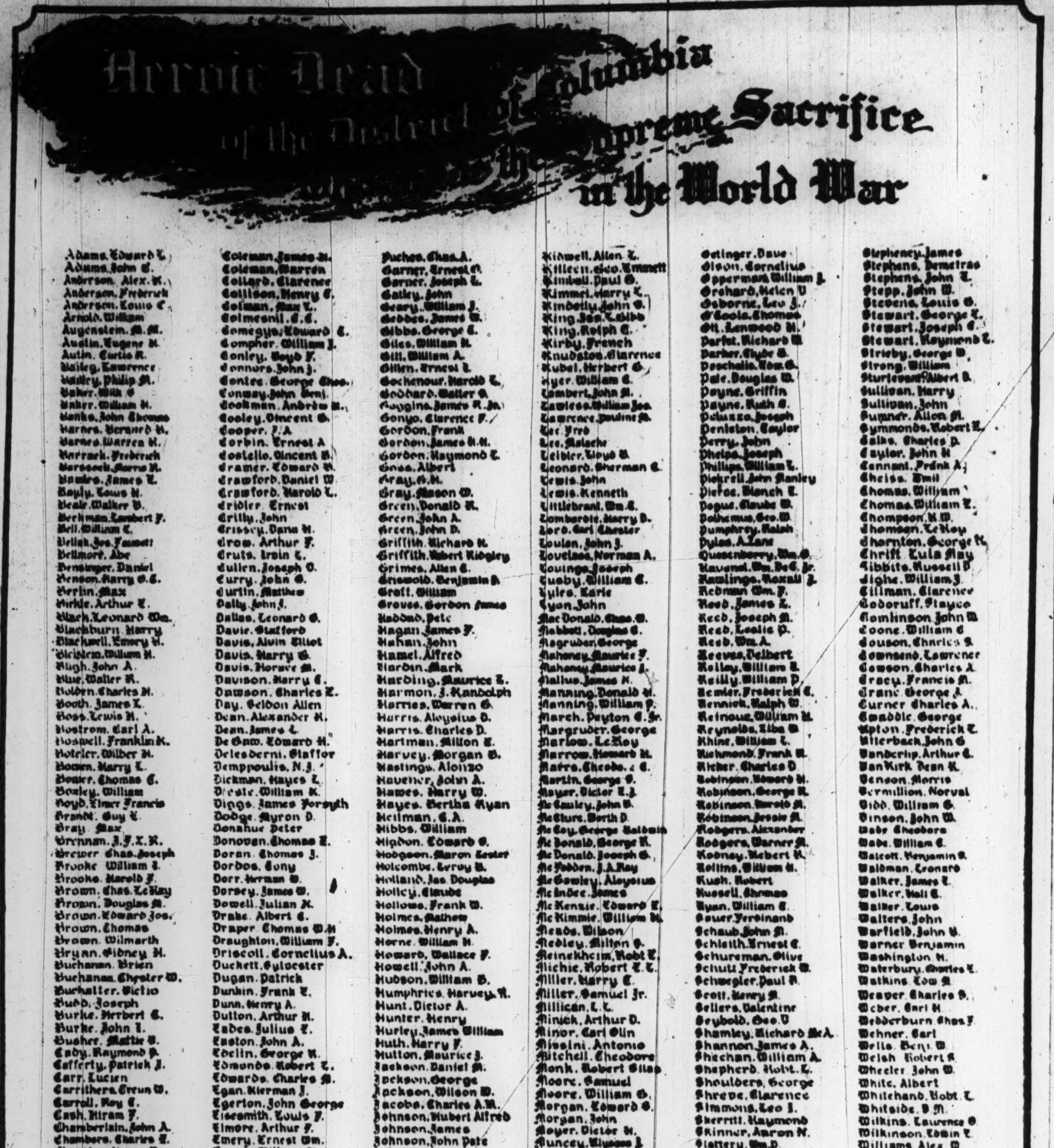
The All Souls' Unitarian Church, formerly the First Unitarian Church, organized in 1821, moved to its present building in 1924, from Fourteenth and L streets northwest, where it moved from the place of its origin, Sixth and D streets northwest, in 1877, just 50 years ago. Former President Taft is now a member of the church. President Millard Fillmore, Chief Justice John Marshall and John C. Calhoun worshiped in the church.

New Building Planned.

The Universalist National Memorial Church will be erected at Sixteenth and S streets within the next two years. Here the Church of Our Father, Universalist, organized in 1869, formerly at Thirteenth and L streets, will take up its new home.

The foregoing mentions the older, more venerable churches. A number of them have changed their names during their long history.

It is impossible in a short space to give the religious organizations of Washington their full due. Mention should be made, however, of the remarkable growth of the Jewish synagogues during the last half century. The number has grown in that period from two to twelve, and the membership from about 2,000 to approximately 18,000. The only synagogues here in 1877 were the Adas Israel, now at Sixth and I streets northwest, and the Washington Hebrew Congregation, on Eighth street between H and I streets. The Adas Israel separated from the Washington Hebrew Congregation some years before as a result of the reform movement.



Heroic Dead of the District of Columbia [illegible] the Supreme Sacrifice in the World War

Adams, Edward L.
Adams, John E.
Anderson, Alex. H.
Anderson, Frederick
Anderson, Louis C.
Arnold, William
Augenstein, M. M.
Austin, Eugene H.
Autin, Curtis R.
Bailey, Lawrence
Bailey, Philip M.
Baker, Will C
Baker, William H.
Banks, John Thomas
Barnes, Bernard H.
Barnes, Warren H.
Barrack, Frederick
Barscock, Harris H.
Bawles, James L.
Bayly, Louis H.
Beale, Walker B.
Berkman, Lambert F.
Bell, William C.
Bellah, Jos. Fawcett
Bellmore, Abe
Bensinger, Daniel
Benson, Harry O. C.
Berlin, Max
Birkle, Arthur E.
Black, Leonard Wm.
Blackburn, Harry
Blackwell, Emory H.
Bleistein, William H.
Bligh, John A.
Blue, Walter R.
Bolden, Charles H.
Booth, James L.
Boss, Lewis H.
Bostrom, Carl A.
Boswell, Franklin K.
Botzler, Wilber H.
Bowen, Harry L.
Bower, Thomas C.
Bowley, William
Boyd, Elmer Francis
Brandt, Guy E.
Bray, Max
Brennan, J. F. X. R.
Brewer, Chas. Joseph
Brooke, William J.
Brooks, Harold F.
Brown, Chas. LeRoy
Brown, Douglas M.
Brown, Edward Jos.
Brown, Thomas
Brown, Wilmarth
Bryan, Sidney H.
Buchanan, Brien
Buchanan, Chester W.
Buchalter, Victor
Budd, Joseph
Burke, Herbert C.
Burke, John I.
Bushee, Mattie B.
Cady, Raymond P.
Cafferty, Patrick J.
Carr, Lucien
Carrithers, Erwin W.
Carroll, Roy C.
Cash, Hiram F.
Chamberlain, John A.
Chambers, Charles E.
Chandler, Henry E.
Charlton, Kenneth B.
Charner, Alfred
Chase, Delney O.
Chaves, Philip G.
Chew, Geo. Viscoe Jr.
Chinn, Edwin H.
Chinn, William Luck
Claggett, Honore M. Jr.
Clark, Alfred
Clark, Charles E.
Clephane, Alan M.
Cochran, Harry K.
Coggins, James R.
Cohen, Sandy
Colbert, Howard M.
Cole, John
Carr, Francis Quigley

Coleman, James M.
Coleman, Warren
Collard, Clarence
Collison, Henry E.
Colman, Max L.
Colmesnil, E. E.
Comegys, Edward C.
Compher, William J.
Conley, Boyd F.
Connors, John J.
Contee, George Chas.
Conway, John Benj.
Cookman, Andrew M.
Cooley, Vincent G.
Cooper, F. A.
Corbin, Ernest A.
Costello, Vincent B.
Cramer, Edward W.
Crawford, Daniel W.
Crawford, Harold L.
Cridler, Ernest
Crilly, John
Crissey, Dana H.
Crow, Arthur F.
Cruts, Irvin L.
Cullen, Joseph V.
Curry, John G.
Curtin, Matthew
Dally, John J.
Dallas, Leonard G.
Davis, Stafford
Davis, Alvin Elliot
Davis, Harry G.
Davis, Horace M.
Davison, Harry E.
Dawson, Charles L.
Day, Seldon Allen
Dean, Alexander H.
Dean, James L.
DeGaw, Edward H.
Delesderni, Stafford
Demppoulis, N. J.
Dickman, Hayes L.
Diesle, William K.
Diggs, James Forsyth
Dodge, Myron D.
Donahue, Peter
Donovan, Thomas E.
Doran, Thomas J.
Dordos, Tony
Dorr, Herman B.
Dorsey, James W.
Dowell, Julian H.
Drake, Albert C.
Draper, Thomas W. H.
Draughton, William F.
Driscoll, Cornelius A.
Duckett, Sylvester
Dugan, Patrick
Dunkin, Frank E.
Dunn, Henry A.
Dutton, Arthur H.
Eades, Julius E.
Easton, John A.
Edelin, George H.
Edmonds, Robert L.
Edwards, Charles M.
Egan, Kierman J.
Egerton, John George
Eisesmith, Louis F.
Elmore, Arthur F.
Emery, Ernest Wm.
Emory, William H.
English, Alvin H.
Eopolucci, Jno. Isadore
Eopolucci, William A.
Evans, John F.
Fagan, Frank C.
Fagan, Frederick J.
Fairman, Abraham J.
Fanantino, George
Farnsworth, Thos. H.
Fenwick, William D.
Fickling, Frederick
Fletcher, Franklin E.
Fletcher, William H.
Ficton, Foster Egbert
Fox, Franklin G.
Frazier, Hilary R.
Jones, James Rollins

Fuches, Chas. A.
Garner, Ernest C.
Garner, Joseph L.
Gatley, John
Geary, William J.
Geddes, James W.
Gibbs, George C.
Giles, William H.
Gill, William A.
Gillen, Ernest L.
Gochenour, Harold L.
Goddard, Walter G.
Goggins, James R. Jr.
Gonyo, Clarence F.
Gordon, Frank
Gordon, James H. H.
Gordon, Raymond L.
Goss, Albert
Gray, G. H.
Gray, Mason W.
Green, Donald R.
Green, John A.
Green, John D.
Griffith, Richard H.
Griffith, Robert Ridgley
Grimes, Allen C.
Griswold, Benjamin B.
Groff, William
Groves, Gordon James
Haddad, Pete
Hagan, James F.
Hahan, John
Hamel, Alfred
Hardin, Mark
Harding, Maurice L.
Harmon, J. Randolph
Harries, Warren G.
Harris, Aloysius D.
Harris, Charles D.
Hartman, Milton E.
Harvey, Morgan B.
Hastings, Alonzo
Havener, John A.
Hawes, Harry W.
Hayes, Bertha Ryan
Heilman, C. A.
Hibbs, William
Higdon, Edward G.
Hodgson, Aaron Lester
Holcombe, Leroy B.
Holland, Jas. Douglas
Holley, Claude
Hollows, Frank W.
Holmes, Mathew
Holmes, Henry A.
Horne, William H.
Howard, Wallace F.
Howell, John A.
Hudson, William B.
Humphries, Harvey R.
Hunt, Victor A.
Hunter, Henry
Hurley, James William
Huth, Harry F.
Hutton, Maurice J.
Jackson, Daniel M.
Jackson, George
Jackson, Wilson W.
Jacobs, Charles A. M.
Johnson, Hubert Alfred
Johnson, James
Johnson, John Pete
Johnson, Joseph J.
Johnson, Stephen
Jordan, Marcus
Joseph, Leo
Joyace, Thomas
Kalk, Stanton F.
Kay, David
Keady, John J.
Keeley, James
Kelser, John
Kendall, John A.
Kennedy, Frank G.
Keplinger, Maurice
Kettering, Lester E.
Keyser, William C.
Keys, Sam
Kidd, William G.
Kelley, William

Kidwell, Allen L.
Killeen, Geo. Emmett
Kimball, Paul G.
Kimmel, Harry L.
Kinderly, John G.
King, Jas. Leslie
King, Ralph E.
Kirby, French
Knudston, Clarence
Kubel, Herbert G.
Kyer, William E.
Lambert, John M.
Lawless, William Jos.
Lawrence, Pauline M.
Lee, Fred
Lee, Malache
Leibler, Lloyd B.
Leonard, Sherman C.
Lewis, John
Lewis, Kenneth
Littlebrant, Wm. E.
Lombardie, Harry D.
Lord, Carl Chester
Loulan, John J.
Lovelace, Norman A.
Lovinger, Joseph
Lusby, William E.
Lyles, Earle
Lyon, John
MacDonald, Chas. W.
Mabbett, Douglas C.
Magruder, George
Mahoney, Maurice F.
Mahoney, Maurice J.
Mallus, James H.
Manning, Donald H.
Manning, William P.
March, Peyton C. Jr.
Margruder, George
Marlow, LeRoy
Marrow, Howard H.
Marrs, Theodore E.
Martin, George G.
Mayer, Victor L. J.
McCauley, John B.
McClure, Worth D.
McCoy, George Baldwin
McDonald, George R.
McDonald, Joseph G.
McFadden, J. A. Ray
McGowley, Aloysius
McIndoe, James
McKenzie, Edward L.
McKimmie, William H.
Meads, Wilson
Medley, Milton G.
Meinekheim, Robt. L.
Michie, Robert E. L.
Miller, Harry C.
Miller, Samuel Jr.
Millican, L. L.
Minick, Arthur D.
Minor, Carl Olin
Missini, Antonio
Mitchell, Theodore
Monk, Robert Silas
Moore, Samuel
Moore, William G.
Morgan, Edward G.
Morgan, John
Moyer, Victor H.
Muncey, Ulysses J.
Murphy, John Joseph
Murray, Evans L.
Mushekian, Hagop
Myers, Matt F. A.
Nalle, James B.
Nally, Richard A.
Nash, Kenneth H.
Neil, Francis Emmet
Nicholson, M. G.
Niedomanski, Louis A.
Noone, James G.
Nolan, Henry F.
Nottingham, G.
O'Connell, David E.
O'Connor, Francis A.
O'Connor, John F.
O'Donnell, Paul J.

Oetinger, Dave
Olson, Cornelius
Opperman, William J.
Orchard, Helen V.
Osborne, Leo J.
O'Toole, Thomas
Ott, Lenwood H.
Parfet, Richard W.
Parker, Clyde B.
Paschalis, Thos. G.
Pate, Douglas W.
Payne, Griffin
Payne, Ruth E.
Peluzzo, Joseph
Peniston, Taylor
Perry, John
Phelps, Joseph
Phillips, William L.
Pickrell, John Stanley
Pierce, Blanch E.
Pogue, Claude W.
Polhemus, Geo. W.
Pumphrey, Ralph
Pyles, A. Lane
Quesenberry, Wm. G.
Ravenel, Wm. DeC. Jr.
Rawlings, Roxall J.
Redman, Wm. F.
Reed, James L.
Reed, Joseph M.
Reed, Leslie P.
Reed, Wm. A.
Reeves, Delbert
Reilley, William E.
Reilly, William P.
Remler, Frederick C.
Rennick, Ralph W.
Renouf, William H.
Reynolds, Ziba W.
Rhine, William L.
Richmond, Frank M.
Ricker, Charles D.
Robinson, Howard H.
Robinson, George R.
Robinson, Harold M.
Robinson, Jessie M.
Rodgers, Alexander
Rodgers, Warner M.
Rooney, Robert H.
Rollins, William H.
Rush, Robert
Russell, Thomas
Ryan, William E.
Sauer, Ferdinand
Schaub, John M.
Schleith, Ernest C.
Schureman, Olive
Schutt, Frederick W.
Schwegler, Paul A.
Scott, Henry M.
Sellers, Valentine
Seybold, Geo. V.
Shamley, Richard McA.
Shannon, James A.
Sheehan, William A.
Shepherd, Robt. L.
Shoulders, George
Shreve, Clarence
Simmons, Leo J.
Skerritt, Raymond
Skinner, Aaron H.
Slattery, Wm. P.
Small, Leroy
Smith, Charles L.
Smith, Ernest F.
Smith, Francis M.
Smith, Fred E.
Smith, Herman E.
Smith, Israel
Smith, Coney
Smith, William F.
Snyder, Maurice B.
Sonneman, Norman H.
Sowerbutts, Saml. W.
Spengler, Henry C.
Springmann, Edw. L.
Stanton, Edwin M.
Steese, John E.
Stein, Percy A.

Stephenson, James
Stephens, Demetras
Stephens, John E.
Stepp, John W.
Stevens, Louis G.
Stewart, George E.
Stewart, Joseph C.
Stewart, Raymond L.
Strieby, George W.
Strong, William
Sturtevant, Albert D.
Sullivan, Harry
Sullivan, John
Sumner, Allen M.
Symmonds, Robert L.
Talks, Charles P.
Taylor, John H.
Tennant, Frank A.
Theiss, Emil
Thomas, William
Thomas, William E.
Thompson, H. W.
Thomson, LeRoy
Thornton, George H.
Thrift, Lula May
Tibbits, Russell P.
Tighe, William J.
Tillman, Clarence
Todoruff, Stayco
Tomlinson, John W.
Toone, William G.
Towson, Charles S.
Townsend, Lawrence
Towson, Charles A.
Tracy, Francis M.
Trane, George J.
Turner, Charles A.
Twaddle, George
Upton, Frederick E.
Utterback, John G.
Vanderslip, Arthur C.
VanKirk, Dean H.
Venson, Morris
Vermillion, Norval
Vidd, William G.
Vinson, John W.
Wade, Theodore
Wade, William C.
Walcott, Benjamin B.
Waldman, Leonard
Walker, James E.
Walker, Hall C.
Walker, Louis
Walters, John
Warfield, John B.
Warner, Benjamin
Washington, H.
Waterbury, Charles E.
Watkins, Tom M.
Weaver, Charles S.
Weber, Carl H.
Wedderburn, Chas. F.
Wehner, Carl
Wells, Benj. W.
Welsh, Robert F.
Wheeler, John W.
White, Albert
Whitehand, Robt. L.
Whiteside, B. M.
Wilkins, Laurence O.
Wilkinson, Edwin E.
Williams, Alex W.
Williams, Archie W.
Williams, Arthur F.
Williams, Guy
Williams, Leo D.
Williams, S. A.
Willike, Frank A.
Willingham, Robt. L.
Wilson, Harry D.
Wilson, John Francis
Wolf, Joseph D.
Woline, Carl A.
Wolverton, John B.
Woodson, John H.
Woodson, Robert B.
Wright, LeRoy
Zane, Randolph C.

Prepared by [illegible] Department, The American Legion. Drawn by [illegible]

CEREMONY FOR UNKNOWN ONE OF MOST SOLEMN

Three of Nation's Presidents and Allied Generals Attended.

On Armistice Day six years ago all that great army of American soldiers who died on the fields of France were buried at Arlington Cemetery in one "Unknown Soldier."

The burial symbolically, in one sharp, black casket, draped in the American flag, of all that great dead host of American boys, the flower of the nation, inspired an occasion of solemnity such as Washington has never seen before, nor is likely to see again in centuries.

Three of the nation's Presidents, representatives of many foreign nations, the entire legislative body of the United States, generals of the Allied Armies, including Marshal Foch, heads of the Army and Navy, distinguished citizens, were participants in the ceremonies that like a fitting melody attended the body throughout the day, its removal from the rotunda of the Capitol, where it had lain in state, the slow procession to Arlington, and the interment in the simple, marble sarcointerment in the simple, marble sarcophagus that fronts the Amphitheater spacious city beyond.

There has never been such a procession up Pennsylvania avenue as the one that attended the caisson that bore the Unknown's body. Footing slow in the morning haze that nature lent to drape the scene were President Harding, former President Taft, Gen. Pershing and the entire Senate and House in body. Driving in a carriage, because he was too ill to walk, was former President Wilson. The cortege included troops, marines, bluejackets, veterans and men and women. The greatest crowd that ever assembled on Pennsylvania avenue watched the procession.

The body was placed in the apse of the Amphitheater for the ceremonies preceding the interment. President Harding, in one of his best oratorical efforts, made a plea for peace. The flowers that were banked about the casket in the rotunda of the Capitol were placed about it in the apse, and again were heaped over the sarcophagus. Minute guns thundered throughout the ceremonies. Taps brought the close and silence.

The body arrived on the Olympia Wednesday, November 9, and was visited by 100,000 persons in the rotunda the following day. The burial was on the eve of the Arms Conference.

MRS. WILSON DIED IN WHITE HOUSE

President's Wife Had Been Ill Several Months—Burial in Georgia.

While the nation was watching with attentive eyes the progress of the newly begun World War, death invaded the White House on August 6, 1914, and claimed Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President.

Mrs. Wilson had been ill for several months, and about two months before her condition had grown serious. Her illness was traced to a fall in the White House in February, as a result of which her spine was injured. When the injury was virtually healed, Bright's disease developed.

The President was forewarned by Dr. E. P. Davis, of Philadelphia, of the approaching end. He, with his three daughters, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson, were at the bedside when death came.

Mrs. Wilson had only a short time before taken a turn for the worse. Not until then was the nation informed of her serious condition. She had been interested in helping the poor, and told the President a short time before she died that she would be willing to "go away" if Congress would pass the pending bill for the improvement of local alleys. Congress passed the measure.

The funeral services were held at the White House on Monday, August 10. Mrs. Wilson's body was taken to her girlhood home in Rome, Ga., for interment the following day.

On December 15, 1915, President Wilson was married to Mrs. Norman Galt. The couple spent their honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va.

(From The Post, April 4, 1887.)

CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS

New Method of Representation for District People.

Scope of Organization and Proposed Purpose—Talks With Presidents of the Various Subdistricts.

Within the past few weeks the people of the District have been gradually organizing into what are known as citizens' associations, the purpose being to select from each association a certain number of gentlemen, who shall in turn compose a committee of one hundred. This committee, it is intended, shall be a body representing the District, and its voice will have, it is hoped, some weight with Congress. There are nine divisions of the city and county proposed as follows:

Division No. 1. All that part of the city of Washington lying south of B street north and Missouri avenue and west of South Capitol street.

Division No. 2. All that part of the city of Washington lying east of South Capitol street, west of Anacostia River, and south of East Capitol street.

Division No. 3. All that part of the city of Washington lying between East Capitol street and Boundary street and between North Capitol street and Benning road.

Division No. 4. All that part of the city of Washington lying between B street north and Missouri avenue, North Capitol street Boundary street and Tenth street west.

Division No. 5. All that part of the city of Washington lying between B street north, Boundary street, Tenth street west, and Fifteenth street west.

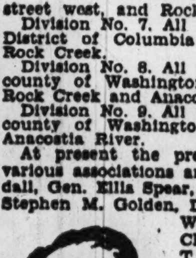
Division No. 6. All that part of the city of Washington lying between B street north, Boundary street, Fifteenth street west, and Rock Creek.

Division No. 7. All that part of the District of Columbia lying west of Rock Creek.

Division No. 8. All that part of the county of Washington lying between Rock Creek and Anacostia River.

Division No. 9. All that part of the county of Washington lying east of Anacostia River.

At present the presidents of the various associations are Reginald Fendall, Gen. Ellis Spear, Jesse B. Wilson, Stephen M. Golden, Dr. A. C. Adams, W. C. Dodge, C. B. Church and John T. Mitchell. It is stated by those friendly to the movement that the Engineer Commissioner of the District has expressed himself to some of the leaders of the proposed citizens' association as thankful for the help that he believes he will derive from the organization. Whenever he is puzzled about any local interest, or at sea as to local opinion on any question of local government, he will have somebody to consult, somebody, who in some measure can claim to represent the sentiment of the citizens.



Jesse B. Wilson.

WASHINGTON OWES ALL ART GROWTH TO LAST 50 YEARS

Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia Quickened Interest Nationally.

JOHNSON 1903 GIFT AIDED NATIONAL GALLERY

Evans Collection Followed. Freer's Donation Is an Asset to Nation.

By ADA RAINEY.

Fifty years ago the art represented in the Capital City of the United States was pitifully small and insignificant. There were in the Smithsonian Institution a few portraits and paintings of an inferior quality and some engravings and the Marsh collection of prints.

As early as 1840 provision was made for the assembling of art objects, and in 1849 specific provision was made for a gallery of art. Little interest was shown by Congress in art, although in the Smithsonian Institution there was provision for a museum, a library and an art gallery. Little was accomplished, however, as the interest of the Government was diverted in other directions.

The Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 first awakened the interest of the country in the National Museum, as that institution was conspicuously represented at the exhibition. It became the recipient of numerous gifts from foreign and domestic donors to the extent of a hundred carloads. This led Congress to authorize the erection of the museum building, which has been occupied since 1881. The name National Museum was not adopted until 1875, when the collections had become sufficiently large to warrant its employment.

Gift Provided Stimulus.

It was the gift of the Harriet Lane Johnson collection in 1903 that really was the impetus that made possible the establishment of the National Gallery of Art.

Valuable as were the paintings, which consisted of works by Luini, Reynolds, Lawrence, Hoppner, Beechy, Constable and others, its great value to the Nation was in the interest that the gift aroused and that it really was the beginning of the collection of the National Gallery of Art, although at that time it was installed in the museum building. It was in 1906 that the collection was formally installed and the term National Gallery of Art used.

The next year the Evans collection consisting of 50 American paintings was presented to the National Gallery. This was subsequently added to until the collection now numbers 150 paintings of contemporary American painters of the first rank and includes works by John Alexander, Hugo Ballin, Otto Walter Beck, Ralph Blakelock, George H. Bogart, William Gedney Bunce, Emil Carlesen, William M. Chase, Kenyon Cox; Bruce Crane, Leon Dabo, Elliott Daingerfield, Henry Golden Dearth, E. W Deming, Thomas Dewing, Ben Foster, George Fuller, Lillian M. Genth, Charles Gruppe, Childe Hassam, William Morris Hunt, George Innes, Ernest Lawson, Louis Loeb, John La Farge, Homer D. Martin, Willard L. Metcalf, John Francis Murphy, Henry W. Ranger, Robert Reid, William Sartain, Abbott Thayer, John H. Twachtman, Elihue Vedder, Horatio Walker, Frederick Waugh, Julian A. Wier, Alexander A. Wyant and others.

Gifts From France.

This collection really gave dignity and importance to the National Gallery and represented in a rather comprehensive way the work of contemporary American artists. From time to time there have, of course, been numerous gifts to the National Gallery, from individuals and from France in the instance of the gift of 82 drawings from contemporary French artists and presented to the United States in appreciation of the sympathetic efforts of American citizens toward relieving the distress during the war.

Then there is the collection of war portraits which contains the work of some of the best known painters in the country. This took form in 1919 when a national art committee was formed to carry out the idea and procure the best artists to paint the world figures that loomed large in importance during the war. The portraits were exhibited in 1921 in a separate gallery after having been shown first in New York.

In 1906 came the gift to the Nation of the collection of Charles L. Freer which consists of American paintings and Oriental art chiefly of China and Japan. This also was given to the Smithsonian Institution with the understanding that the Nation would care for it. Mr. Freer gave the beautiful Museum Building, designed by Charles A. Platt, with ample funds to provide for its upkeep. This collection and the building were opened to the public in 1923 and is especially rich in paintings, screens and scrolls of Chinese and Japanese art. The Chinese paintings alone number over 1,200, including scrolls and albums, and the Japanese about 800. The potteries from China, Japan, Korea, Persia and west Asia are especially rich. Mr. Freer was interested in assembling works that should bring together the cultures of the East and the West for mutual understanding. To this end he assembled the works of James McNeil Whistler, including the famous "Peacock Room," which was removed from the house of R. F. Leyland, of London.

Many Are Represented.

The artists whose paintings he collected were those Americans whose works were in sympathy with the spirit of the East, and included Thomas W. Dewing, Abbott Thayer, Dwight W. Tryon, George de Forest Brush, Childe Hassam, Winslow Homer, Gari Melchers, Willard Metcalf, John Francis Murphy, Albert Ryder, John Singer Sargent and John H. Twachtman. The collection is individual and unique, bringing together as it does the works of American painters and Oriental art. It is the finest collection of Chinese and Japanese in existence and was carefully collected by scholarly perception and keen appreciation of Mr. Freer who devoted twenty years of life to securing the choicest expressions of Chinese and Japanese art. It also contains the finest collection of Egyptian glass in existence. The building is in itself a work of art of the finest type and provides a harmonious background for the unmatched collection.

Fifty years ago the Corcoran Gallery was located in the building on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, having been chartered in 1870. But in 1891 it was realized that this building was inadequate for the needs of a growing gallery, and a new building was erected at Seventeenth street and New York avenue and was opened to the public in 1897. The gallery was the outgrowth of the gift of William W. Corcoran of his private collection and funds for its endowment. To Mr. Corcoran should be given credit for first quickening the interest in art in Washington, for, from the nucleus of his collection has grown the present gallery and its collections of American paintings and sculpture. The undertaking was carried forward after Mr. Corcoran's death by Charles C. Glover and others.

The Corcoran Gallery is a private corporation and gives current exhibitions of the paintings and sculpture and graphic art of American artists and frequently of important foreign artists. The Corcoran Gallery's biennial exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings ranks second to no other held in this country.

Prize Awards Helped.

One great cause of the success of this exhibition is due to the William A. Clark prize awards, which were established by the generous gift of $100,000, the income only being used for awards.

The collection consists of representative paintings of many of the foremost painters of America, which is being added to from time to time through purchase. It has a historical collection of many works of early American painters as well as present-day artists, including works by Blakelock, Bunce, Carlsen, Mary Cassatt, Chase, Cox, Critcher, Dewing, Dougherty, Duveneck, Eakins, Frieseke, Fuller, Hale, Hawthorne, Henri, Higgins, Inness, Melchers, Miller, Murphy, Shannon, Gilbert Stuart, Sully, Twachtman, Walter Ufer, Horatio Walker and many others.

The most important acquisition by the gallery was of the art collections of the late William A. Clark valued at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. It contains in all 198 paintings, Gothic, Beauvais and Gobelin tapestries, French furniture, Persian rugs of tremendous value, faience, laces and sculpture. A new wing is being built to contain the Clark collection and which will also be an addition to the gallery proper. The present plans call for its opening to the public some time next spring.

One of the most important aspects of the art life of the city is the Phillips Memorial Gallery established by Duncan Phillips in his own residence and opened to the public on certain days during the year. This collection contains one of the most important assemblages of contemporary art in the country. It is especially rich in the more progressive aspects of French and American art. Mr. Phillips is doing something quite different and is buying the paintings of the young men who have not yet come into full recognition as well as the better known artists. He is daring to show the works of progressive artists and taking a chance that they will be worth while men in the future. He has current exhibitions which are changed every month during the season which allow the works of the well-established artists and the younger men to be seen side by side. He is dong a great thing to stimulate interest in the present-day men.

Arts Club Contributes.

The Arts Club at 2017 I street is the meeting ground for all those who are interested in the arts in any way. It was established in 1916 and has sponsored many of the art activities of the city, including fortnightly exhibitions of paintings, etchings and crafts work throughout the season. There are artist and lay members who meet to discuss art topics and to show their paintings. It is really the center of the art life of the city and diffuses an atmosphere at once cultured and intelligent.

There are many private collections of paintings in the city which have come into being during the past 50 years including those of Secretary Mellon, Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, Charles V. Wheeler, Charles C. Glover, James Parmelee and others.

Schools Increasing.

Omission must not be made of the increasing number of important art schools in the city where excellent instruction is being given to students which stimulates the art interest in a direct way. There are many artists living here who are a help to stimulate the art atmosphere of the city which has grown tremendously from the meager beginnings of 50 years ago.

The Library of Congress has been greatly criticized ever since it was completed in 1897 for its ornateness and over elaboration of gold leaf and strong color. But it contains mural paintings by America's well-known artists which are in themselves a gallery of pictorial representation worthy of careful study. Its print division preserves etchings and prints of the work of most of the representative men in the world of the graphic arts. It has exhibitions from time to time which tend to stimulate interest in this line.

The division of graphic arts of the Smithsonian Institution has accomplished a great deal in arousing public interest in etching, dry points and lithographs by reason of the monthly exhibitions held throughout the art season in the Smithsonian building. These exhibitions are among the most vital and worth while held in the city.

Dog Mascot Committed Suicide When Humbled

Among the numerous felines and few canines that have held the office of mascot of The Post, there have been two, a dog and a cat, whose memory has acquired an ivory permanence.

The first of these was Bowser, sharpest of dogs, pressroom pet for several years in the Nineties, and special protege of Dick Jones, pressman, and lover of dogs.

Bowser was a dog of individuality and soul. He refused to speak to cub reporters, and when finally he recognized a reporter he was made. His shrewd intelligence enabled him for many years to escape the poundmaster, but fortune failed him at last, and on June 9, 1900, he fell into the net. He was rescued, but dejection claimed him, and his pride fled. The very next day he was caught in a whirling belt in the pressroom. It was reported, and generally accepted, that humiliation had caused him to commit suicide.

The second mascot was Ginger, queen of cats, who ruled at The Post with an accepted sovereignty for ten years, closing with her demise of some dozen moons ago. There was a dispute as to Ginger's place of birth. It was contended that she was born in a desk drawer in the pressroom, and also that she was born in a desk drawer in the editorial department—but, at any rate, she was born in a desk drawer.

Ginger, a protege of Barney Hughes, always commanded the elevator in going from one floor to another. When she reached the desired floor she would utter a loud "Meow." Ginger knew a number of tricks, and was undoubtedly one of the most expert mousers in Washington.

Nan Patterson's Trial Of Great Interest Here

Twenty-two years have passed since all Washington awaited the verdict in another city of a jury trying a noted case which was of absorbing interest all over the country, but especially here. On May 4, 1905, Nan Patterson, a Washington girl, and a former member of the famous "Florodora Sextette," on trial for life for the third time for the alleged murder of Caesar Young, a celebrated New York sporting man, on June 4, 1904, for the third time passed safely through the ordeal. On that date the third jury to try her failed to reach a verdict, and was discharged.

Miss Patterson, who was a plump and pretty blonde, was finally released by District Attorney Jerome, on May 12, and on the following day she returned to Washington.

WASHINGTON BANK CHAPTER'S CAREER ONE OF PROGRESS

Organized in 1901, It Has Become an Outstanding Unit of Institute.

HAS 1,000 ON ROSTER; 500 OF THEM STUDENTS

Graduates Become Executives; Employs 11 Instructors of High Standing.

The history of Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking, has been an interesting one from its inception, revealing many accomplishments on the part of men who have guided its destinies during the past quarter of a century.

Organized in 1901, one year after the birth of the national organization, it has gone ahead both in membership and class enrollments, until now it is one of the outstanding chapters of the institute.

The first president of Washington Chapter was W. F. D. Herron, now assistant treasurer of the Union Trust Co. of Washington. He was followed in succession by George W. White, George O. Walson, Francis R. Dooley, John Poole, W. McK. Stowell, E. Percival Wilson, Arthur B. Claxton, Charles H. Doing, jr., Joshua Evans, jr., Ernest E. Herrell, E. S. Wolfe, F. B. Devereux, W. W. Spaid, Harry V. Haynes, Roy L. Neuhauser, E. J. McQuade, Victor B. Deyber, Charles D. Boyer, Wilmer J. Waller, W. A. Dexter, James C. Dulin, jr., Harold W. Burnside, R. Jesse Chaney, T. Hunton Leith and I. J. Roberts, the present incumbent.

Larger Quarters Taken.

When the chapter was first organized it had no regular home, meeting from place to place, until November, 1904, when permanent quarters were established at 1314 F street northwest, over Gude's Flower Shop. The membership and class enrollments increased to such an extent that it was found necessary in 1922 to obtain larger quarters in the new Masonic Temple, Thirteenth street and New York avenue northwest, in order to carry on successfully the educational work of the chapter.

Washington Chapter has been most fortunate in having the financial and moral support of the banks of the District of Columbia. Through the District Bankers Association the chapter has been able to function 100 per cent, and only recently moved into larger and more commodious rooms in the Becker Building, 1318 F street northwest, where classes may be held uninterruptedly every evening in the week.

In its early history the local chapter conducted but one educational class a week.

Banking Field Covered.

During this year the courses offered by Washington Chapter have been arranged to provide a progressive system of education in banking and allied subjects and the classes conducted embrace the following subjects: Banking fundamentals, commercial law, negotiable instruments, standard economics, investments, trust functions, types and analysis of financial statements, business forecasting, credits and public speaking. Washington Chapter boasts a membership of approximately 1,000, while the student enrolment in the different classes is more than 500.

The chapter has maintained a high standard in the selection of its class instructors and only men well qualified in their respective subjects are chosen. It has now a faculty consisting of eleven paid instructors. Lectures and quizzes constitute the method of teaching and only institute text books are used.

The aim of Washington Chapter has been to develop men and women of character and force, men and women who are to be the future bank officials of Washington institutions. That it has fulfilled its mission to no small degree is evidenced by the fact that Washington Chapter, in proportion to the number of its members, has contributed more bank officials than any other chapter of the institute.

Now Heads of Banks.

Six past presidents of Washington Chapter are present presidents of banks. They are Victor B. Deyber, president Second National Bank; John Poole, president Federal-American National Bank; George W. White, president National Metropolitan Bank; Harry V. Haynes, president Farmers & Mechanics National Bank; George O. Walson, president Liberty National Bank, all of Washington, and E. S. Wolfe, president of the First National Bank, Hartford, Conn. Maurice Otterback, a charter member, is now president of the Anacostia Bank of Washington.

It might also be interesting to know that from the local chapter have come 10 vice presidents, 4 cashiers and treasurers, 22 assistant cashiers and treasurers and 20 other officials of banks.

The activities of Washington Chapter are not wholly devoted to the educational feature and many of the most interesting and pleasing social affairs of the winter season are given under the auspices of the chapter, including an annual dinner, which is largely attended by bank officials and bank directors; monthly forum meetings, several dances and an annual theater party.

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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

The Washington Post.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

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POST-SCRIPTS

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN

"The Deering's Woods are fresh and fair,
And with joy that is almost pain
My heart goes back to wander there,
And among the dreams of the days that were
I find my lost youth again."

• • • •

Capt. McClintock's new auto has all the modern accessories, including a self-starter, except pontoons.

• • • •

Hot tip that Chairman Butler chooses Kansas City causes consternation in the ranks of all the astute politicians, who can't figure out why the Enoch Crowder of the national committee should pick a town full of Lowden and Hoover papers. Deep stuff!

• • • •

Nicholas Longworth says he would rather be Speaker of the House than hold any other job on earth. It is uncanny the way Fate has always given him just what he wants.

• • • •

The Hon. Jim Beck has a narrow escape from being vared out of his constitutional rights. The House is always trying to imitate the Senate.

• • • •

It is understood the Pennsylvania delegation managed to get into the Capitol yesterday by claiming they were from Alabama.

• • • •

Authorities on the Vermont dialect have arrived from Utah, Idaho, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and it is understood they will have an interpretation of the President's message ready for the inspection of Congress at 2:30 this afternoon. Carbon copies for the press will also be available.

• • • •

Over at the north end of the Capitol they're trying to throw out Mr. Vare because he does come from Philadelphia, and over at the House they try to oust Jim Beck on the grounds that he doesn't, and yet a lot of smart analysts sit up in the press gallery and claim they understand all about Congress.

• • • •

The Senate opens on time, and there's a fortune awaiting some manufacturer if the name of Vice President Dawes' new alarm clock leaks out.

• • • •

Hear the Solons with their bills—
Printed bills!
What a sense of dread despair their very look instills!
How they sprinkle, sprinkle, sprinkle
In the hopper all day long!
With the very latest wrinkle,
While the eyes of Mischief twinkle
At the burden of their song
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of looney rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that so musically spills
From the bills, bills, bills, bills,
Bills, bills, bills,
From the wrangling and the jangling of the bills.

• • • •

President Nicholson, of the Anti-saloon League, is not very happy in his comparison of the enforcement of prohibition by the Army and Navy to the abolition of slavery by force of arms—war was resorted to in the Sixties, in the last analysis, because the reversal of the Supreme Court in upholding the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law was resolved upon by the Abolitionists and promoters of the Underground Railroad, the "nullificationists" of the Fifties. The good Bishop is in the right pew but the wrong church.

• • • •

Gentleman debating prohibition at Martinsburg, W. Va., knows his onions when he points out how a President can influence the interpretation and enforcement of that law by his appointments to fill vacancies on the Supreme Court. That august body once held the income tax to be unconstitutional, but that won't save you from making out that old formula again pretty soon.

• • • •

Bishop Nicholson's hint of the use of the Army and Navy for the enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment by Federal bayonets is calculated to send a shiver down the spine of the "cawn belt." "Force Bill" doesn't sound so good even now south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers.

• • • •

The dry South and West which have joined hands to force prohibition on the wet East are now lining up to request that same East to vote them a flock of flood-relief millions. It's a wise man who knows his own friends.

• • • •

The Seventieth Congress looks like a sure-fire hit—when Vare and Smith tried to get their tickets there was a S. R. O. sign out in the corridor.

• • • •

"The farmer," wails Mr. William Dodd, "receives a little more than a dollar a bushel for wheat, and the city consumer pays 10 cents a pound for bread. He receives two or three dollars a barrel for apples, and the consumer pays from ten to fifteen dollars a barrel." Then why stick us again for his benefit?

SOBBING BY WIDOW MARKS HER RECITAL OF DOCTOR'S DEATH

Assailants Tore Dress, Mrs. Lilliendahl Tells Jersey Jurors.

EMBRACES BY BEACH DENIED ON THE STAND

Cross-Examination Ordeal Is Not Completed; Affidavit in Judge's Hands.

Mays Landing, N. J., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Garbed in her widow's weeds Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl told between sobs on the witness stand today her story of the manner in which two negroes killed the aged husband with whose murder she is charged.

Willis Beach, the elderly chicken farmer who is jointly charged with the widow and whose infatuation for her is put forward by the State as the motive for the crime, listened to the testimony which characterized him as innocent, with a twisted smile on his pallid lips.

From almost the beginning of today's session Mrs. Lilliendahl occupied the stand in her own defense and when court adjourned for the day she had not yet completed her ordeal.

Ties Kerchief About Face.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Lilliendahl was more dramatic than the direct. Once she tied a handkerchief about her face like a robber's mask to show how the negroes had looked when they first "boarded" the Lilliendahl automobile, like marauding pirates. Again she held up against her the blue print dress she had worn on the day of the killing and demonstrated how one of the negroes, she said, grabbed the garment at her neck and pulled it almost from her body.

"We were driving along the Atsion road very slowly," she said in a choking voice, "when suddenly two masked negroes boarded the car, one jumping to each running board. 'Drive in that lane,' the one on my side said, 'and don't yell.' I don't know whether I steered the car up that lane or whether it was guided for me.

"But I remember stopping in the lane. The door on my side was opened and one of the negroes grabbed me by the V-neck of my dress. As he hauled me out of the car I heard a shot and then I fainted. Before I had regained consciousness there was a time when could hear sounds, although I could not move nor see.

Later She "Came To."

"I remember hearing one of the negroes say, 'Beat it, bo.' Some time later I came to, saw what had happened and crawled down to the road for help."

Mrs. Lilliendahl was overcome with emotion the moment she was called to the stand and she wept at intervals all day. She was calmer, however, under cross-examination than under the questioning of her own lawyer.

Dr. Lilliendahl was extremely jealous, his widow testified today.

She did not think, she said, that the doctor was jealous of Beach, with whom he had quarreled about four months before his death. She denied having illicit relations with Beach. She remembered telling police that her husband was jealous of any one who looked

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20, COLUMN 3.

WEST VIRGINIA LAND LET FOR GOLD MINING

Three Tracts on Simpson Creek Believed to Show Paying Grade of Ore.

Special to The Washington Post.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Dec. 5.—A gold prospecting rush in the Bridgeport section is expected to result from the lodgment at the courthouse here today of a lease taken out by G. Lee Flanagan and W. W. Morgan on three tracts of farm lands owned by J. S. Winter and wife on Simpson Creek, by which they are to start gold and silver mining operations within the next 49 days.

Flanagan, a farmer living northwest of Shinnston, and Morgan, a coal miner of the same neighborhood, are believed to have struck gold in paying quantities on the leased tracts but they remain secretive about their find. Their attorney stated operations would begin within a few days.

The filing of the lease came as a big surprise, as no rumor of any gold strike had been heard.

Princess Wins Fight Over Estate in U. S.

Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The Princess of Thurn and Taxis won a court victory today in litigation over the estate of her father, John A. Nichols, of Uniontown, when Orphans Court Judge J. W. Dawson ordered a surcharge of from $93,902 to $131,000 entered against the executors of the estate. Court also ordered an accounting by the executors, J. V. Thompson, former coal land owner, and his brother, William M. Thompson. In previous litigation in the Fayette County courts Thompson's attorneys have stated he was practically without funds, although rated as worth millions of dollars before his financial crash some years ago.

PRAYER AND BOWED HEADS MARK OPENING OF HOUSE SESSION

Harris & Ewing.

Opening of the first session of the House of Representatives in the Seventieth Congress. The Rev. Shera Montgomery, chaplain, is praying as the representatives stand with bowed heads.

BURNS AND SINCLAIR WITH AIDS, COMBAT CONTEMPT CHARGE

Employment of Agents to Watach Oil Jurors Is Defended.

By NORMAN W. BAXTER.

The right of the Government to cite Harry F. Sinclair, William J. Burns and their four associates for contempt of court was challenged by each of the half dozen respondents yesterday when hearings were begun before Justice Siddons to determine whether or not the employment of Burns operatives and the activities of these men in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial obstructed or tended to obstruct the administration of justice.

As the result of this action progress of the case, which in addition to Sinclair and Burns involves Henry Mason Day and Sheldon Clark, associated with Sinclair, and W Sherman Burns and Charles L. Vietsch, of the Burns agency, did not advance during the course of the day beyond the preliminary legal stages. The two hours which the court devoted to consideration of the case were given over to the address of Judge Daniel Thew Wright, attorney for Day, who argued that due to the insufficiency in law and fact, and conflict of the petition presented to the court by Maj. Peyton Gordon, United States district attorney, Justice Siddons should dismiss the citation.

Federal Citation Attacked.

The legality and force of the citation was attacked when court opened by each of the six respondents in the answers which they presented. Couched

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14, COLUMN 3.

Self-Started Auto Drives Into Potomac

Rolling from the garage at the War College yesterday afternoon a $3,000 automobile owned by Capt. W. S. McClintock, U. S. N., plunged into the Potomac River. No one was near the automobile when it started rolling, and the attention of mechanics in the garage was not attracted until they heard the car splash into the river.

Divers from the Naval Air Station were summoned, and Diver Paddy McNulty located the machine submerged in 15 feet of water near the sea wall. A wrecking crew succeeded in raising the automobile after working for almost two hours. Capt. McClintock said the machine was moved while he was away and some one left the emergency brake off.

Tammany to Move; Old "Wigwam" Sold

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Tammany has decided to move its "Wigwam" uptown after 60 years in its present Fourteenth street location.

George W. Olvany, Tammany leader, tonight announced the Fourteenth street site had been sold to an unnamed purchaser, and the Democratic organization was negotiating for a new site. Need for a building better adapted to its purposes was given by Olvany as the reason for the move.

CHRISTMAS, 1927
Buy Now—Mail Early
For Better Service

Jubilee Edition of The Post Is Epochal in Journalism

Accomplishments in Washington in Last 50 Years Chronicled—700 Pictures; 44 Rotogravure Pages; 320,000 Pounds of Paper Used.

The Post today observes its fiftieth anniversary and in commemoration of that event is publishing in this issue a birthday number which well may be regarded as epochal in American journalism.

While chronicling the rise of The Post through 50 years of accomplishments, the edition at the same time is an invaluable and romantic history of Washington. Months of research into original sources—most of them hitherto unexplored—supported by careful editing and revision, make the number one that will stand the test of time as to interest and accuracy.

Illustrations for the edition were gleaned from every section of the city and freely used in publishing the number. More than 700 pictures, supplementing and illustrating the reading matter, are reproduced.

As a mechanical achievement the feat is startling. The paper on which the historical sections are printed was brought to Washington from Trois Rivers, Canada, in 178 rolls, averaging 1,278 pounds each, a total of 227,449 pounds. The paper for the 44-pages of rotogravure came from Niagara Falls, N. Y., and weighed 92,813 pounds. Thus, a total of 320,262 pounds of paper were consumed in issuing the edition.

The regular newspaper columns in the edition would, if combined in one long unit, reach a distance of 2,258 feet.

FLYING COUNT'S BODY IS FOUND IN WATER

De Lesseps, Canal Builder's Son, Had Been Making Maps in Canada.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The body of an aviator discovered near St. Georges Bay was identified today as that of Count Jacques Lesseps. Identification was made from papers and medals found on the body.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Count Jacques de Lesseps, aviator, whose body was found near St. Georges Bay, Newfoundland, today, was the son of Ferdinand de Lesseps, celebrated canal builder.

Count de Lesseps disappeared six weeks ago after setting out in a seaplane from Gaspe for Val Brilliant, in eastern Quebec. He was accompanied by his Russian mechanic, named Chinckinoff. A few days later his wrecked plane was found in the St. Lawrence River, near Matane.

De Lesseps was a pioneer flier in Canada and was noted for his aerial exploits with the French flying service during the World War. He married Grace Mackenzie, daughter of the late Sir William Mackenzie, Toronto railway magnate. He was engaged in aerial map work over the forests of eastern Quebec when he disappeared.

Plane Company Head Killed With Student

Memphis, Mo., Dec 5 (A.P.).—Leo R. Briggs, president of the Pheasant Airplane Co., of Memphis, Mo., and Otin Oliver, student flier, were killed when their plane overturned at an altitude of 1,000 feet about 4 miles from here today.

The men, their life belts unattached, fell to the earth and were killed. The plane flew nearly half a mile before it crashed. Oliver, who lived in Versailles, Ohio, had purchased the plane yesterday, and together with Briggs, was giving it a test. Briggs had for several years conducted an aviation school here.

Wise Sees Bloodshed If Movie Is Exhibited

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, predicts bloodshed in parts of Europe if the motion picture, "King of Kings," is shown. In a sermon yesterday he said the picture was "a vicious attempt to revive the myth of the Christ-killing Jew." He made a "solemn demand" that the producers keep the picture out of Galicia, Poland, Hungary, Roumania and Austria.

5 WOMEN LOSE LIVES IN FIRE; 8 ARE HURT

2 Others Missing After Part of Hotel at St. Louis Is Destroyed.

St. Louis, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Five women lost their lives, two persons were reported missing and eight persons were seriously injured in a fire early today which destroyed the rear section of the Buckingham Hotel annex. Property damage was estimated at $170,000.

The dead: Mrs. Luther H. Conn, 65; Miss Maria L. Susanka, 45; Miss Bessie Groat, 33; Miss Ella Omara, about 50, and Miss May Frazer.

The missing: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Brien.

The seriously injured: Miss Myrtle Morris, 39, nurse; Miss Alice Gresham, 34, nurse; Miss Bertha Lee, 21, nurse; Mrs Edith Gray, 30, widow; Mrs. Anna Malvido, 48, widow; Mrs. Mary O'Neil, 51; William W. McKenzie, insurance agent; Capt. G. R. Mollencott, 45, fireman.

Mrs. Conn was suffocated by smoke while the other three women were killed by jumping from the third and fourth floor windows. Several guests received minor injuries.

1,000 Fishermen Lost In Russian Blizzard

Moscow, Dec. 5 (A.P.). — Severe weather has hampered the work of the rescue parties searching for 1,000 fishermen reported lost near the Selenginsk district in a terrific snowstorm which swept over the Caspian Sea a few days ago. Forty-one vessels carrying 112 fishermen are reported missing in the Krasnoyarsk region. Wreckage of four freight vessels with the crews missing has been discovered near Briansk Cape.

The government is sending airplanes to reinforce rescue parties and to search for those lost in the ice fields, who face starvation.

Polish President Calls For Elections in March

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—President Moscicki today made public a decree fixing pralіamentary elections for March 4 and senatorial elections, March 11, 1928.

The diet and senate were dissolved November 28.

Countess of Gosford Wins Divorce Decree

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The Countess of Gosford today was granted a decree nisi against her husband, the Earl of Gosford, in divorce court.

$25,000 IN JEWELRY STOLEN UNDER EYES OF F STREET CLERKS

Thief in Store Pries Open Show Window With Curtain as Shield.

While four clerks were busy with customers, two debonair young men late yesterday afternoon escaped with diamonds valued at $25,000 from Whitmore & Co., jewelers, at 1225 F street northwest.

Walking into the store at about 5 o'clock the two men went to the telephone, which is partially inclosed by a curtained compartment located in the front of the store beside the show window. Shielding his operations with a pretense of telephoning, one of the robbers forced open the window to the showcase while his confederate stood guard beside him.

The men executed the robbery with such skill and ease that they did not arouse the suspicions of William T. Simpson, 1830 I street northwest, who was standing about 15 feet away, although he told Detective Howard Ogle, who investigated the robbery, he saw the men enter and leave the store. Three other clerks stood nearby at the time.

Window Is Found Looted.

The robbery was not discovered until an hour later, when Mr. Simpson went to the show window to remove the jewelry from the display. Picking up one of the jewelry cases, in which a large number of rings had been placed during the morning, he discovered only three remaining.

Hurriedly Mr. Simpson notified John L. Whitmore, manager of the com-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20, COLUMN 2.

Index to Today's Issue.

Pages NEWS SECTION.
1—Seventieth Congress Convenes. Mrs. Lilliendahl on Stand.
2—Brilliant Audience at Opera.
3—One Dead, 8 Hurt in Cafe Holdup.
4—Russ-British Talk Collapses.
5—The Day in Congress.
6—Editorials.
8—Society.
10—Asks Army-Navy Enforce Dry Law.
11—Postal Operations Show Loss.
12—Lays Dry Enforcement to President.
13—Better Waterfront Sought.
14—Standard Oil Retains Land.
15—Radio News and Program.
16—Weather and Vital Statistics.
18—Peasantry Fear Haunts Farmers.
19—Magazine Page.
21-22-27—Finance.
23 to 26—Sports.
26—The Post's Funny Folk.
28-29-30-31—Classified Advertising.
32—The News in Pictures.

FIRST SECTION.

The Story of the Post.

SECOND SECTION.

Relations With the White House.

THIRD SECTION.

Services to the Public.
District's Record in the Wars.
The Story of Transportation.

FOURTH SECTION.

The Romance of Real Estate.
Building of the Monument.
Honoring of Gov. Shepherd.

FIFTH SECTION.

Story of Sports.
Shooting of Garfield; Other Crimes.
Parade of Coxey's Army.

SIXTH SECTION.

Social Life and the Stage.
Chronology of a Quarter Century.
Schools, Finance, Health and Churches.
And Five Rotogravure Sections.

TRUCE IN SENATE DELAYS ELECTION; BECK WINS SEAT

House Defeats Effort by Garrett to Bar Pennsylvanian.

LONGWORTH CHOSEN AGAIN AS SPEAKER

Four Women Members Take Part as Popular Branch Is Quickly Organized.

By EDWARD T. FOLLIARD.

An unsuccessful attempt to prevent the seating of Representative James M. Beck (Republican), Pennsylvania, featured the opening session of the House of Representatives yesterday.

The fight on Beck came shortly after the Republicans and Democrats had indulged in a love feast, and had cheered the statement of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio that he would rather be Speaker of the House "than hold any other office in the gift of the American people." Longworth has been mentioned as a presidential possibility.

Minority Leader Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, challenged Representative-elect Beck's right to take his seat on the ground that he had never actually been a resident of the district in Philadelphia which elected him.

Wants Preliminary Inquiry.

Garrett offered a resolution which would deny Beck the right to take his seat until his case could be investigated by an elections committee. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 243 to 157. Twenty-three Democrats voted against it.

Beck then took the oath of office and went to his seat. Immediately thereafter, the House adopted a resolution directing that the charges against Beck be investigated by an elections committee as soon as practicable.

Beck, who was at one time Solicitor General of the United States, was elected in the November election from the first Pennsylvania district, which, before that, had been represented in the House by Senator-elect Vare, whose right to take a seat in the upper house has been challenged.

Attorney for Vare.

It is understood that Beck, exercising a privilege accorded House members, will take the floor in the Senate and act as attorney for Senator Vare, and this was given as the principal reason that the Democrats sought to prevent him from taking his seat.

The opening session lasted exactly three hours. In that time, a total of 5,400 bills and resolutions were poured into the House hopper, together with a list of estimates for the first deficiency bill totaling $194,603,506.

After adjournment, the House Republicans held a caucus and approved the selection of Representative Estep (Republican), Pennsylvania, as a member of the powerful ways and means committee. The opposition to placing Estep on this committee was based on the fact that he is a new member.

A large crowd was in the gallery for the opening session. Men and women began to gather as early as 10 o'clock, two hours before the gavel fell. Conspicuous among the women present

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COLUMN 2.

LINDBERGH'S PLANE DAMAGED IN LANDING

Minor Accident First in Which "We" Have Figured Since Hop-Off for Paris.

Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his Spirit of St. Louis figured in a minor accident at Teterboro Airport today. The colonel was uninjured and the only damage to the plane was a bent propeller.

Lindbergh was landing after a test flight when one of the wheels struck a rut. The nose of the ship tilted, bending the metal propeller.

The accident was the first in which the famous "we" of aviation had figured since Lindbergh hopped off for Paris last May. Estimates have placed his flying mileage in the Spirit of St. Louis at more than 27,400 since he took off from Roosevelt Field the morning of May 20. This included the transatlantic flight and the tour of the United States made under the auspices of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

Sandino Occupies Nicaraguan Town

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Marines and National Guardsmen sent to Esteli to reconnoiter report that followers of Augustino Sandino, former liberal general, are occupying the town of San Jeronimo.

THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness and warmer today; tomorrow rain; colder at night; fresh westerly winds.

Temperature yesterday—Highest, 45; lowest, 32.

Weather details on page 16.

Smith-Vare Contests Set Aside, Delaying Vote on Organization.

FIGHTS TO FOLLOW COOLIDGE MESSAGE

First Days' Business Limited to Election of Chaplain and Notifying President.

By CARLISLE BARGERON.

The Seventieth Congress convened yesterday, but the upper body of it was in no condition for work. At the last minute apparently the House Democrats caught the challenging fever and contested the seating of Representative Beck of Pennsylvania, former solicitor general of the United States, while in the Senate the Smith-Vare case coupled with the attitude of five insurgents prevented any business other than the election of a chaplain and notification to the President that it was prepared to go to work.

Whether it is prepared to do anything today more than hear the President's message is problematical. The Republicans plan to get down early and hold a caucus on the question of the insurgents' demands involving the organization of the Senate. There are indications that the caucus will take an attitude that at least will split the group if not satisfy all of them.

Organization Must Wait.

But even then, under the resolution presented by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, the majority leader, and adopted yesterday, the organization of the Senate can not be completed until the Smith-Vare case has been disposed of.

Both of these men, Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, and William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, were directed to stand aside yesterday by unanimous agreement, but their fight will begin in earnest today. They gave the crowded gallery but a brief thrill yesterday. The Senate, in fact, remained in session but 35 minutes, and was in a state of suspense under the bluish gloom of the glass ceiling throughout the time.

Th Illinois man stood in the aisle, as he did a year ago, with the gallery eyes trained on him, to hear the first gun in the effort to thwart the ambition of his life, but Vare, rotund and amiable, looking upon it all as part of the political game which he has played so long, did not leave his seat.

Senators Answer Call.

It was not generally known until Smith was asked to stand aside that Senator Curtis had been successful in his effort to obtain an agreement to defer the battle. The stage had all been set for a drama, and there was drama of the quiet sort. There was a panorama of fashion, overhanging the arena as the hands of the clock pointed to 12. The artificial lighting effect of the chamber was of a day at dusk, suggesting the end of a man's ambition rather than the gratification of it.

Vice President Dawes banged the gavel and in a rather piping voice declared the Senate duly assembled in session. There followed the roll call to which 91 men responded, three absent because of illness, Senators Walsh, of Montana; Jones, of New Mexico, and Du Pont, of Delaware, and two, Smith and Vare, not yet in a position, if they ever will be, to answer to their names.

New Senators Take Oath.

Then came the procedure of administering the oath to the new senators. They came down the aisle in fours to stand before the dais, accompanied usually by the other senator from their respective State. There was an exception in the first group. Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, gave his arm to a man who was responsible more than anyone else for his being declared a victor last year in the contest brought by Steck. He gave it to Senator Stephens, of Mississippi, Democrat, who recalls to the imagination the "Show Boat," Mark Twain and that "Old Man River" song. It was Stephens who rendered a minority report in favor of Brookhart and had it adopted. In this group of four was Broussard, of Louisiana; Caraway, of Arkansas, and Curtis, all of them old timers, but reelected last year.

Then there came Senators Dale, of Vermont; Fletcher, of Florida; George, of Georgia, and Gooding, of Idaho.

The group following brought Senators Hayden, of Arizona, accompanied by his colleague, Senator Ashurst; Hawes, of Missouri; Jones, of Washington, and Moses, of New Hampshire, who is yet to regain his added honor of president pro tempore of the Senate.

Senators Norbeck, of South Dakota, the President's excellent host this summer; Nye, of North Dakota; Overman, of North Carolina, and Oddie, of Nevada, came next, the latter as his defeated rival. Ray Baker, former director of the mint, watched him from the gallery.

Norris Files His Protest.

It was in the next group that Mr. Smith found himself, and, as the girls would say, only to feel sunburned. He stood at the head of the aisle beside his colleague, Senator Deneen. In front stood the inscrutable Senator Shortridge, of California, with Senator Hiram

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COLUMN 2.

BRILLIANT AUDIENCE APPLAUDS 'MIGNON' PRODUCED BY STARS

Veritable Ovation for Capitane, Lyrical Ambassador In Grand Opera Role.

MISS SPEARE SUCCEEDS AS SHE MAKES DEBUT

Other Artists, Whole Company, Ballet and Orchestra Shine in Festival.

With the tricolor of France and the Star-Spangled Banner intertwined behind him, Maurice Capitaine, of the Opera Comique, Paris, ambassador of song from the sister republic, smilingly bowed his thanks to a great ovation accorded him at the end of the second act of "Mignon," presented at Poli's Theater last night by the Washington National Opera Company.

The chorus came down to the footlights and the audience stood and joined in the singing of the "Marseillaise," national anthem of France, and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

M. Capitaine sang the role of Wilhelm Meister, and as the brilliant young tenor presented his credentials in the form of melodious song, the audience grew more and more enthusiastic until the applause culminated in a veritable ovation. It was recalled that "Mignon" was first presented at the Opera Comique, Paris, in 1886. From a stage box, M. Claudel, Ambassador of France to the United States, who had been most instrumental in persuading the French ministry of fine arts to permit M. Capitaine to come to this country, watched the triumph of his young compatriot.

The prevailing thought was that the coming of this ambassador of song on a mission of melody meant still further tightening the bonds of long established amity, but in a fellowship of art between France and this republic, traditional friends since Lafayette came. Therefore the appearance of the French tenor at the tenth anniversary of the Washington National Opera Company was of more than musical importance, picturing an international aspect of good will and exemplifying a renewed friendship.

Typical of French Art.

M. Capitaine quickly won favor by his excellent portrayal of one of Mignon's leading roles. His voice is a sweet, liquid tenor of ample range, handled with consummate ease, typical of the French school of operatic art. He shared honors with the two prima donnas of the evening, Dorothy Speare, making her American debut in grand opera after a successful literary career, and Luella Melius favorably known to Washington audiences.

The French visitor showed an amazing grasp of the dramatic possibilities in his role. The choice of "Mignon" as the vehicle of his introduction to the American public was regarded as a most happy one. In his big aria in Act 3, "Pure as a Flower" the beautiful tones of his voice were in full glory and the area was encored again and again. In his duets and trios, notably "Addio Mignon" he scored again.

Official Washington was represented by Vice President and Mrs. Dawes, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, members of the Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps and many officials as well as a representative group of Washington society folk. The gala scene was a fitting tribute to a local institution now celebrating its tenth anniversary with the festival week of grand opera.

Albion Expresses Gratitude.

Eduoard Albion, the general director of the opera company, and his wife were congratulated on all sides for the success achieved, and Albion in a speech before the curtain at the close of the second act, thanked Washington for its support of his company and expressed gratitude and appreciation over the international significance in the coming of M. Capitaine for the festival.

While Mlle. Melius and Miss Dorothy Speare shared prima donna honors special interest was felt in Miss Speare because of her operatic debut. She quickly demonstrated her right to be on the operatic stage. Her voice was a lovely lyric soprano admirably fitted for the artistic melodies of Mignon. In her famous song, "Connais-tu-le pays?" the test of a Mignon, she was capable and gave its lovely nuances full enunciation and the superb climax was handled with such real skill, artistic finish and emotional coloring that the audience would not be content until she had repeated it.

The other feminine star, Luella Melius, she of the exquisite trills and all the vocal graces of the coloratura soprano, was most adequate in the role of Filina. Her art is ever sure, her voice has a truly marvelous range and she can act. The merits of her voice were brought into full play in the aria, "Polacca Io Son Titania," whose difficulties were easily encompassed by the star. In other parts of her role she was equally effective and gave one of the best all-around performances of the evening.

Others Deserve Tribute.

No review of the work of the principals would be complete without tribute to the finished portrayal of Frederick by Janet Mabon, another of the many American singers in the cast; nor that of Rollin Pease as Lothario, scoring a decided hit in the last act with the dainty berceuse, "Ninna nanna," one of the few lullabies in opera for a bass voice.

Ivan Steschenko as Giarno and Giuseppe Cavadori as Laertes also achieved success in their respective roles.

The incidental ballets were by the corps de ballet under Paul Tchernikoff, premier danseur, and Elizabeth Gardiner, premiere danseuse. They were a real addition to the opera. The movements of the ballet were graceful and spectacular.

The conductor was Alberto Bimboni who charmed Washington by his leadership of several Washington National Opera Company productions last spring. Signor Bimboni is an artist to his finger tips and he knows how to make an orchestra accompany an opera without overplaying the voices of the singers.

Bimboni in Full Control.

As soon as the opening strains of the "Mignon" overture, world renowned for grace of phrasing and delicate tone coloring, were heard, it was apparent that Conductor Bimboni was in thorough control of the augmented orchestra. Under his guidance it was always the forecasting shadow of sunbeam in life's path as it should be in grand opera, where the orchestral function is to depict much of the story to those who understand the language of music. Last night's orchestra in its support of the singers, its individual interpretations and outstanding beauty of its ensemble tone certainly earned its meed of praise. The celebrated gavotte was a big moment in the orchestral portion of the program.

Speaking of ensemble, the chorus and ensemble of the Washington National Opera Company grows better and better with each performance. The voices in it are young and fresh, the members of the ensemble have acquired a goodly measure of stage presence and the pretty costumes aided in the general attractiveness of this feature of the opera.

Scenery Handsomely Mounted.

The scenic effects of the opera had evidently been worked out with great care. It was handsomely mounted and details of the scenes worked out with apparent meticulousness.

"Mignon" was a splendid augury for the success and value of the Grand Opera Festival Week and if the rest of the operas prove as well produced the Washington National Opera should feel that it has taken a long step forward toward its announced ideal of a national opera company in this Capital.

The opera tonight will be Bizet's "Carmen" sung in French with the following stars on the list of principals: Jeanne Gordon, Marjorie Maxwell, Paul Althouse and Ivan Ivantoff, an old favorite of Washington operagoers. The audience last night very nearly filled the theater to capacity.

E. E. P.

BOY, 13, COASTING, RUN OVER BY AUTO

First Sled Riding Accident of Winter on Mt. Rainier Hill.

The first sledriding of the winter last night brought grief to Foster Mathias, 13 years old, son of Floyd B. Mathias, of 3844 Thirty-second street, Mt. Rainier.

The youngster was badly cut and bruised when he was struck by an automobile as his sled reached the foot of the Thirty-second street hill at Beach street. The machine was driven by W. G. Birch, of 3131 Cedar street.

A crowd of children, who were coasting on the hill, had stationed sentinels at the intersection to warn those riding of the approach of automobiles. Apparently, however, the guard failed to function, and as Foster reached Beech street he saw the car. Throwing himself off his sled he was hit by the machine, which passed over his legs. Mr. Birch took the boy in his car to the office of Dr. John F. Keenan, of Brentwood, where he was treated for lacerations and bruises.

FIRE RECORD.

12:15 a.m.—1202 E street northwest; grease in flue.

2:18 a. m.—928-30 F street northwest; paper.

8:55 a. m.—Seventh and B streets southwest; auto.

11:48 a. m.—2020 G street northwest; short circuit.

2:37 p. m.—2116 Kalorama road northwest; elevator motor.

6:44 p. m.—Fifth and G streets northwest; auto.

7:06 p. m.—Sixth and L streets northeast; auto.

9:01 p. m.—Tennessee avenue and D street northeast.

Starlings, Storm-Bound, Invade District Building

A small company of the army of starlings that nightly adorn the facade of the District Building Sunday night in the storm grew ambitious to perch on the seats of the mighty. A window had been left open and they flew inside the municipal structure. Once in they could not get out again. Their chatter and activities filled the third floor corridors when work hours opened yesterday. Much of the forenoon was passed chasing the birds from floor to floor and trying to shoo them out.

One became marooned in the first floor office of Earl V. Fisher, secretary of the Public Utilities Commission. At the door it took a flying start for the window across the room. Unused to glass it thought its path was clear. Instead it hit the window with a hard whack and fell over groggy.

Fisher picked the bird up and put it outside on a window ledge. It took the feathered creature nearly five minutes to collect itself and fly away.

MANOR PARK URGES BAUMES LAW HERE

Congress Petitioned by Citizen Association to Enact Crime Bill.

Enactment of legislation, similar to the Baumes law of New York State, as a remedy for the growing crime in the District was asked of Congress in a resolution adopted last night by the Manor Park Citizens Association meeting in the Albright Evangelical Memorial Church.

The association also adopted resolution asking Congress to supervise insurance rates with a view to reduction as the result of the efficiency bureau's report that rates in the District were abnormally high and also to restore the 60-40 District appropriation practice, a bill for which was introduced at the opening session of the House of Representatives yesterday.

The petition of Harry Wardman, to rezone a large portion of territory in the Manor Park section so as to allow the erection of semidetached houses was opposed by the body. W. A. Nell was elected corresponding secretary. Charles A. Bovello was admitted to membership. A musical program followed the meeting, in which Miss Alice Hall, Miss Bessie Adamson, Mrs. Mabel Thompson, Miss Olga Dryden and Miss Rita Garby, vocalists, and Miss Beatrice Sabinsky, violinist, Miss Florence Swan, mandolin and Mrs. M. S. Wallazz, guitar, participated.

Rev. J. H. Marshall Marks Anniversary

The fourth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. James H. Marshall was celebrated last night at the First Baptist Church, Sixth and G streets. An address of welcome was made by Miss Lillian L. Robinson and responded to by Charles Williams. The Rev. Richard Johnson spoke for the church, Sylvester Williams for the board of deacons, and Dr. George A. Johnson for the trustees.

Other speakers were the Rev. John Richard, Dr. J. I. Loving, Dr. J. H. Randolph, the Rev. Aquilla Sayles, the Rev. James E. Green, the Rev. Augustus Lewis, the Rev. H. T. Gaskins, the Rev. J. L. S. Holloman, Dr. J. Milton Waldro, the Rev. J. C. Banks, the Rev. W. A. Gray, and Maj. O. J. W. Scott, of the Howard University School of Religion. Musical numbers were furnished by Ernest Moxley, Mrs. Lucy Yarborough and Mrs. S. L. Johnson. Mrs. Marie M. Marshall, wife of the pastor, was presented with flowers.

POLICE ARREST MAN WHO SAYS HE KNOWS ELUSIVE CAT THIEF

New Marauder Beats Maid Senseless When She Finds Him in Home.

PHONE CALL FOR HELP PRECIPITATES ASSAULT

Jewelry, Radio Set and Auto Among Spoils in Thefts Reported.

With the arrest of another suspect in the famous series of Cat robberies, and the perpetration of another crime, which may be traced to the mysterious marauder of the Northwest, efforts to apprehend the man who has terrorized the Cathedral Park and Wesley Heights communities took a renewed spurt yesterday.

In connection with the two developments in the case, the offer by The Washington Post of a reward of $500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person guilty of the series of crimes which have been attributed to the Cat, brought forth commendation from those in charge of the work of clearing up the group of robberies and housebreakings.

Detectives Howard E. Ogle and Charles Weber, who arrested the suspect, declare he answers completely the description of the Cat bandit reported by his victims. They said they would question him further today and probably confront him with victims of the robber.

Telephones to Police.

He was arrested about 3 o'clock at Seventh and M streets northwest, the arrest being made after an anonymous telephone call had been received at headquarters. According to the voice over the telephone, there was a man in the drug store "talking very freely, who seemed to know more about the Cat than he should."

Ogle and Weber immediately were sent to the store, and found the man standing on the sidewalk. Following preliminary questioning Ogle announced that the man had told him he was familiar with the Cat, knew who he was, and knew all about his movements.

A marauder, whose methods differ slightly from those of the Cat, beat a maid into unconsciousness when she discovered him yesterday morning in the home of J. Arthur Probey, at 3205 Nineteenth street northwest.

Maid Discovers Intruder.

The maid, Nettie Thomas, colored, 23 years old, of 1314 V street northwest, was alone in the house with Mrs. Probey when the marauder entered. Hearing the intruder, Mrs. Probey rushed to the rear porch of her home and screamed for help.

While she was summoning the police she heard sounds of a scuffle in a room on the second floor, where the maid was. Authorities, upon their arrival, found the maid lying on the floor, with her head severely battered. She was taken to Freedman's Hospital, where physicians said she was suffering from fracture of the skull.

According to her story as told to the police, the maid was preparing to descend to the first floor when she saw the intruder coming up the stairs. She ran and he followed her, overtaking her in the rear room. She was able to give only a meagre description, but insisted that her assailant was a white man.

After being discovered, the housebreaker left the Probey home without attempting to take any loot.

Woman's Jewelry Stolen.

The home of Mrs. Joseph Randall, at 3146 Nineteenth street northwest, less than a block away from the home of Mrs. Probey, was entered and robbed of a diamond ring and two strings of pearls having a total value of $55 on November 26, police were told yesterday. Several other burglaries were reported to police yesterday. A homemade radio set was stolen from the home of Alphonzo G. English, 2420 Ontario road northwest. The thief used a duplicate key to gain entrance.

Sawed window bars in the rear of the clothing store of Jacob Stein, 715 North Capitol street, were mute evidence of the unsuccessful attempt to rob the establishment early yesterday morning. Police believe the burglars were frightened off.

Despite a heavy police guard in Cleveland Park the Cat's territory of activity, Robert M. Pendleton, 3042 Cambridge place northwest, reported the theft of his automobile, which was parked at Thirty-fourth and Garfield streets northwest, early yesterday morning.

Throwing a brick through the plate glass show window of the Union Clothing Co., 809 Seventh street northwest, early yesterday morning, a "hit-and-run" thief grabbed an overcoat valued at $45 and fled before police arrived.

Speeches to Follow Northeast Parade

Commissioner Proctor L. Dougherty and Assistant Engineer Commissioner Maj. W. E. R. Covell have accepted invitations to address the citizens' mass meeting in the Masonic Hall, Twelfth and Monroe streets northwest, December 12, following the night street parade in celebration of the opening of Twelfth street north from Rhode Island avenue northeast.

C. T. Denekas, chairman of the Park View Business Men's Carnival committee; Milton R. Vollmer, president of the Georgia Avenue Business Men's Association, and Edgar H. Nye, local landscape gardner, were selected last night as judges for the parade. They were selected by the parade committee at a meeting last night in the home of Marvin M. McLean, general chairman of the parade committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the District National Bank of Washington, in Washington, D. C., will be held TUESDAY, January 10, 1928, at 12 noon, at the main office, 1406 G street northwest. Polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 p. m. for the election of directors and such other business as may properly be transacted.

ROBERT N. HARPER, President.
de6,12,19,26,ja2

WANTED TO BRING BACK A LOAD OF furniture from New York City, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore to Washington. Smith's Transfer & Storage, 1313 U st.; North 3343.
se13-tf

A Man's Christmas Gift

A selection of gifts that a man would buy—if buying for himself:

NECKWEAR $1.00 to $5.00
GLOVES $3.50 to $6.00
DRIVING GLOVES $3.50 to $6.00
WOOL HOSE 50c to $2.50
GOLF HOSE $1.85 to $8.00
SILK HOSE 75c to $2.00
LOUNGING ROBES $12.50
BLANKET ROBES $5.85
DRESS SETS $3.95
BEST-EVER SLIPPERS $3.00
MUFFLERS $2.45 up
HANDKERCHIEFS 25c to $2.00

All goods attractively Boxed
We will Parcel Post your out-of-town Gift.

SOL HERZOG Inc.
F Street at 9th

Choice Christmas Gifts
FINE AND RARE BOOKS
In Superb Bindings
BOOKS WITH COLORED PLATES
By Rowlandson and Cruikshank
PRINTS—COLORED
Mezzotints, Sporting and Historical
PORTRAITS BY AMERICAN PAINTERS
Stuart, Sully, Etc.
MAPS—OLD COLORED MAPS
Issued in 1633
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF CELEBRITIES
The Best of the Newest Books
THE RARE BOOK SHOP
822 17th St. N. W. Telephone Main 1291
BOOKS BOUGHT

Durable Refinishing
THE FINISH
is everything in a job that is done over; for unless it is skillfully applied by an expert there is a roughness that is easily detected, and there is a failure to last that is a disappointment to the owner. Our auto refinished jobs look like new and they endure.
Sterrett & Fleming, Inc.
2155 Champlain St. N.W.
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"We guarantee our work"

From the AVENUE at NINTH

In retrospect—

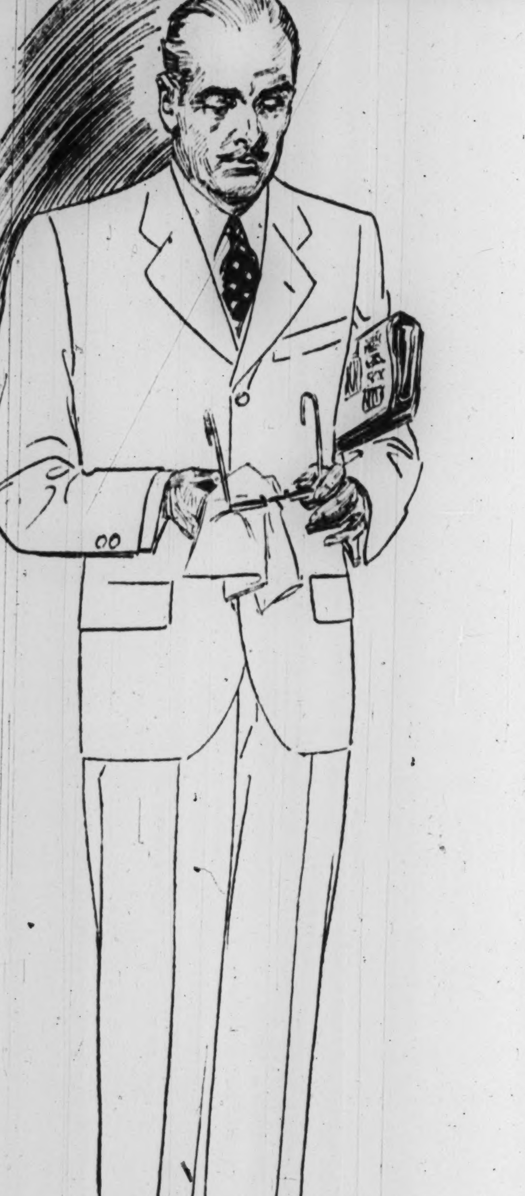
We pause to felicitate our friend and neighbor, "The Washington Post," now entering upon its Golden Year and, pausing, find ourselves in meditative vein. Perhaps it is because we have in a manner grown up together; perhaps we yield to the impellant of the oncoming Christmas season—ever conducive to reminiscence. Perhaps—but what matters it? We are the junior by several years, and so, may be pardoned our loquacity.

Well over three decades of service to Washington's men and boys—such is our modest record. From a small beginning, of course, for such is the natural order. Then a steady, healthy growth, year by year, betokening an ever-widening circle of friends, an ever-increasing appreciation, an ever-improving service.

Today, in fact, for many previous "todays," a store with a host of friends and patrons in Washington, with others in virtually every State and even in distant lands. A "Nationally Known Store" which gives sincere greetings to its long time friend, The Post—a nationally known newspaper.

Parker-Bridget Co.
The Avenue at Ninth

NATIONALLY PB KNOWN STORE



What gives the Senator his dignity?

The flawlessly dressed senator steps forward to speak and a gathered multitude rises in respect to a commanding figure. The senator has gained the confidence of his public before the first word fell from his lips---*notice the senator's clothes.*

The comedian steps before the spotlight and a waiting audience howls with laughter---*notice the comedian's clothes.*

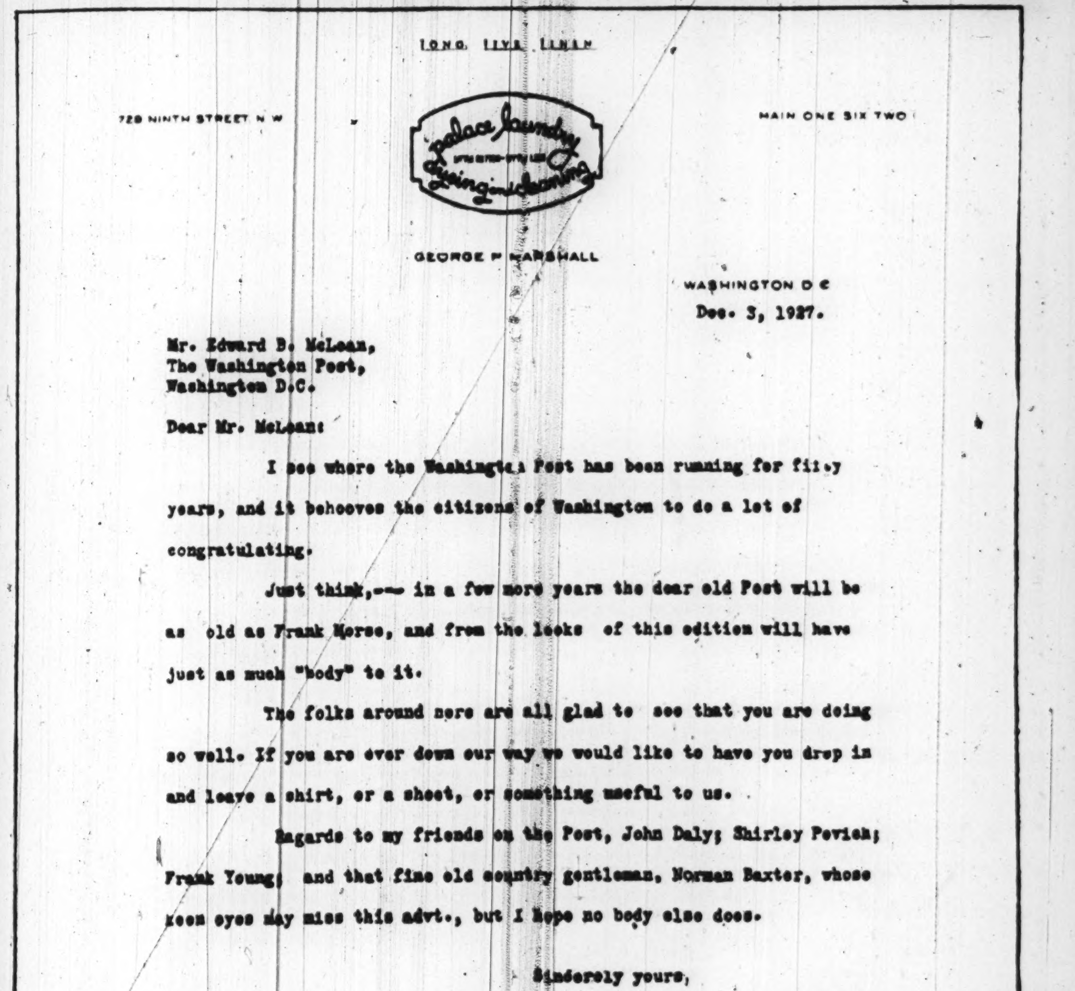
To the young man in business, in social activities or in other pursuits, clothes act as a press agent ---giving to the world a key to his character. We have the type of clothes that say nice things about you---Haddington Clothes.

HADDINGTON CLOTHES

Every suit and overcoat is a treat to the eyes. The fabrics—warm and cheerful—harmonize perfectly with the spirit of a winter day. Plaids, herringbones, stripes, novelty weaves and solid shades. Blue and oxford overcoats, with or without velvet collars. The latest models with the newest style touches. Don't wait another minute—see them now.

$31.50 to $50.00

Everything Men Wear
Meyer's Shop
1331 F Street



LONG LIVE LINEN

728 NINTH STREET N W
palace laundry
dyeing and cleaning
MAIN ONE SIX TWO

GEORGE P MARSHALL

WASHINGTON D C
Dec. 3, 1927.

Mr. Edward B. McLean,
The Washington Post,
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. McLean:

I see where the Washington Post has been running for fifty years, and it behooves the citizens of Washington to do a lot of congratulating.

Just think,—— in a few more years the dear old Post will be as old as Frank Morse, and from the looks of this edition will have just as much "body" to it.

The folks around here are all glad to see that you are doing so well. If you are ever down our way we would like to have you drop in and leave a shirt, or a sheet, or something useful to us.

Regards to my friends on the Post, John Daly; Shirley Povich; Frank Young; and that fine old country gentleman, Norman Baxter, whose keen eyes may miss this advt., but I hope no body else does.

Sincerely yours,

George Marshall

GPM:R

MINISTER IS SLAIN; WIFE AND MAN HELD

Couple Offer to Plead Guilty Without Death Penalty, It Is Asserted.

Homer, La., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—An order for a grand jury investigation beginning December 12, of the slaying of James F. Jowers, 49, Haynesville merchant and former preacher, was issued today by Judge John S. Richardson. Jowers' body, weighted down with irons, was found yesterday in a creek, and W. D. Goff, district attorney, anounced that his wife and J. Elish Swift, 43, a soft drink salesman, had confessed to slaying him with a sledge hammer.

The attorney said the couple had offered to plead guilty without capital punishment, but that he would demand the death penalty, and that if they were indicted he would call the case for trial December 19.

Mrs. Jowers, who is 39 years old and the mother of five children, aroused the suspicions of Sheriff John Coleman by varnishing her floors on Sunday several weeks ago, and he said that dark spots that the paint had partly covered proved to be bloodstains. Knowledge that Swift's wife previously had left him because of gossip over his relations with Mrs. Jowers led the authorities to arrest her and Swift, and their confessions were announced last night.

EXPLOSION ON SHIP LEADS TO RESCUES

Delay Over Repairs Enables Mexican to Save Five Men Adrift on Barge.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—An explosion aboard the steamship Mexican last Monday night—it was only a safety valve blown from one of the boilers—saved the lives of five men rescued Saturday by men of the Mexican from the barge Capt. Harry, 35 miles off the Charleston lightship, it was learned when the ship arrived here bearing the rescued men.

The explosion while the boat was plowing through heavy seas in the Caribbean and the delay in finding an extra valve further held back the ship, already behind schedule, and caused it to be 75 miles from this port Saturday when the tug De Bardelben sent a distress call that the barge it was towing to Norfolk had broken away in the storm and was adrift with five men on board. Intercepting the signal, the Mexican made for the drifting barge and a few hours later the rescue had been effected.

"It was some experience," said Capt. W. B. Smith, of the barge, which is still drifting off the South Carolina coast. The four others agreed.

"The top of the barge had blown away," they said. "We were drenched to the skin, almost frozen, and without a shelter above us."

PIGGLY WIGGLY

A New Method of Household Buying Now Used in 824 Cities and Towns
The Finest Kinds of Each Food Selected for You to Choose From

She wants to choose for herself—by herself—

To buy as men would like to buy, to make their own decisions with no salesman to bother them, that is one reason two million women now deal at Piggly Wiggly. They select what they please from among the rare foods on the shelves. They serve better meals for their families—and they save both time and money in the Piggly Wiggly Store.

These Five Specials Will Interest Thousands of Washington Women

Five Exceptional Values Offered All This Week in Every Piggly Wiggly Store

Monocacy Valley Corn
Finest quality Sweet Corn. And you may buy a supply at this price.
3 Cans for 28c

Brown Sugar
The old-fashioned kind. Used in so many ways around holiday times.
2 Lbs. 15c

Edwards' Preserves
All flavors. Nothing but pure fruit and sugar. A very unusual offer at—
1-Lb. Jar 28c

Campbell's Tomato Soup
Red, ripe Tomatoes, made into delicious soup by America's greatest soup maker.
3 Cans 22c

Maxwell House COFFEE
One of this country's really fine coffees. "Good to the last drop." Either ground for percolators or pulverized. Very special at—
Lb. 49c

COFFEE

Here are coffees of different blends and at several prices. The coffee you like best is here.

Coffee Makes The Breakfast

The aroma of a perfect cup of coffee causes morning scowls to scatter. Who ever heard of a husband who could be cross when the coffee was just to his liking. And good coffee in the package means good coffee in the cup!

Our Famous Turnstile,	lb., 35c
Wilkins Breakfast,	lb., 42c
Lord Calvert	lb., 53c
Chase & Sanborn,	lb., 53c
Orienta	1-lb. tin, 50c
Sanka Coffee	lb., 59c
Kaffee Hag	lb., 65c

G. Washington—
Pure coffee so prepared that it may be made instantly in the cup. Per tin, 43c, 89c and $1.35

Grape Juice

Healthful and appetizing as a drink by itself. Delicious in the morning as you use orange juice. Blends so nicely with other beverages. Have a supply in the pantry for the holidays.

Armour's,	pint, 19c;	quart, 35c
Welch's,	pint, 30c;	quart, 55c

Star Soap
SPECIAL ALL THIS WEEK
6 Cakes, 25c

Get a Kantleak Shaker for 1c
Buy a can of Toddy for 23c and for 1c additional you buy one of these useful Kantleak Shakers.

Cigarettes—
Your choice of Camels, Chesterfield, Lucky Strike.
Per Package, 12½c
Per Carton, $1.19

SPECIAL PRICES ON SUGAR

Highest quality cane granulated sugar. Packed in convenient cartons or in the 100-lb. bags. It will pay any one to lay in a supply for some time at this special price.
10 lbs., 59c
100-lb. Sacks, $5.85

Cantrell & Cochrane
"Imperial Dry"
Ginger Ale

SOMETHING new! One of the really good ginger ales of the country, offered in a convenient family package of six bottles—and at an interesting price. Ask for it at any of our fifty Washington stores.

Carton of 6 Bottles
75c

Specials from Piggly Wiggly's Spotless Refrigerators. Good Things—Perfectly Kept.

Butter—Eggs—Cheese

Sunset Gold Butter	lb.,	55c
Land o'Lakes Butter	lb.,	60c
Selected Eggs, in carton	doz.,	49c
Kraft Cheese	½-lb. pkg.,	23c
Pabst-ett Cheese	7-oz. pkg.,	25c
Pure Lard	1-lb. carton,	17c
First Prize Oleo	lb.,	25c
Sharp Cheese	lb.,	45c

We Are Very Anxious For You to Try Our Own

Lady Alice Bread

BAKED in our own spotless ovens that we may be able to offer it to you FRESH twice daily. Made of only the finest and purest materials that may be had. Baked by expert bakers. We offer you Lady Alice bread, in every kind of loaf you might want, as being a BETTER BREAD! Won't you try it?

Suggestions for the Holidays

This is the season of the year when good things to eat are being planned and prepared in every home. Here are a few suggestions. And you will appreciate Piggly Wiggly convenience and economy.

Items You Will Need Now—and Later

PLUM PUDDING, R. & R.	1-lb. can,	29c
PLUM PUDDING, Heinz	can,	39c
FIG PUDDING, Heinz	can,	39c
MINCE MEAT, Wood's	2-lb. can,	55c
WALNUTS, No. 1 "Diamonds"	lb.,	35c
ALMONDS, Paper Shell	lb.,	37c
PECANS, Paper Shell	lb.,	40c
BRAZILS, Large Washed	lb.,	29c
CITRON, Imported	lb.,	35c
PEEL, Orange or Lemon	lb.,	29c
RAISINS, "Sun-Maid"	2 pkgs.,	25c
CURRANTS	1-lb. package,	17c
LAYER FIGS	½-lb. package,	15c
DOMEDARY DATES	pkg.,	20c
TABLE RAISINS, Imported	pkg.,	35c
MARSHMALLOWS, Campfire	12-oz. can,	25c

CHECK THIS LIST

Things You Probably Need—
And at Our Economy Prices

WESSON OIL	pint, 29c
MUSHROOMS, Bandor	4-oz. can 23c
OLIVE OIL, Heinz	4-oz. bottle 27c
PEANUT BUTTER, Schindler's,	1-lb. jar 30c
DILL PICKLES, Libby's	2½ tin 23c
TAPIOCA, Minute	2 pkgs. 25c
VINEGAR	quart jug 15c
HONEY, Airline	5-oz. jar 10c
JELLY, Schimmel's	2 tumblers 25c
MARMALADE, Olde English	1-lb. jar 33c
CORN STARCH, Duryea's	pkg. 12c
BOUILLON CUBES, Steero	pkg. 25c
RICE, White House	1-lb. pkg. 10c

A COMPLETE LINE OF
LOFFLER'S PRODUCTS
A HOME PRODUCT

Sausage Meat	lb., 35c
Skinless Franks	lb., 35c
Green Links	lb., 35c
Pork Pudding	lb., 20c
Scrapple	lb., 15c

Fresh Vegetables and Fruits

FRESH CARROTS, bunch	5c
FRESH BEETS, bunch	5c
ICEBERG LETTUCE, head	10c
CRISP CELERY, large bunch	10c
NEW CABBAGE, pound	4c
SPINACH, 3 pounds	25c
KALE, pound	5c
CRANBERRIES, pound	20c

ORANGES—Sweet, Juicy Floridas—Dozen, 25c, 35c, 45c and 55c.
TANGERINES — Thin-skinned and bright—Dozen, 30c, 40c and 45c.
GRAPEFRUIT—A size to suit you—Each, 7½c, 10c and 12½c.

Just a Few Nationally-Known Items From Piggly Wiggly's Well Filled Shelves

CANNED VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS, Libby's, picnic	can,	18c
ASPARAGUS, Calif. State,	can,	15c
APPLE SAUCE	can,	14c
BEETS, Trusty Friend	can,	14c
CORN, Heart of Maine	2 cans,	25c
HOMINY, Manning's	can,	10c
LIMA BEANS, B. & M., soaked,	can,	10c
PEAS, Silver Label	can,	10c
PUMPKIN, Sentinel	can,	12c
KRAUT, Silver Floss	can,	10c
SPINACH, Maryland Chief	can,	10c
SUCCOTASH, Blue Ridge	can,	12½c
TOMATOES, No. 2 Can	2 for	15c

As Usual, Piggly Wiggly Offers Unusual Values in *Fresh Meats*

Featuring finest cuts from carefully selected, government-inspected meats. Expertly cut by butchers who know their business.

LOOK AT THESE LOW PRICES

SLICE OF HAM	lb., 45c	BOILING BEEF	lb., 15c
PORK CHOPS, select,	lb., 30c	BEEF LIVER, sliced,	lb., 18c
PORK LOIN ROAST,	lb., 25c	STEWING LAMB	lb., 15c
HAMBURG STEAK	lb., 25c	SAUERKRAUT	2 lbs., 15c

Salt Water Oysters
Fancy Oysters, the pick of local markets. At every Piggly Wiggly meat department.
Pt., 35c Qt., 65c

AN EASY WAY TO SAVE MONEY

1 DEAD, 8 WOUNDED IN HOLDUP OF CAFE; DINERS TERRORIZED

Battle Is Waged in Chicago, Women Among Those Seriously Hurt.

CAPITAL GIRL IS HELD WITH ALLEGED LEADER

Guns Roar as the Screaming Patrons Dive for Cover; Loot Is Dropped.

Special to The Washington Post.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Following a "Wild West" stick up of the crowded Parody cafe early this morning, one person is dead, two women are dying and six other persons are badly wounded. The 200 terrorized men and women, who escaped slugs from sawed-off shotguns and magazine pistols, are still in a hysterical state. When the roar and smoke of the swift battle had cleared away, the scene resembled a battlefield.

Harry "Peanuts" Smith, a waiter lay dead, the top of his head blown off by a shotgun charge as he tried to race past one of the robber "lookouts." Two women, one a guest and the other an entertainer, were wallowing in their own blood. Five of the bandits were stretched out on the floor, badly wounded and the eighth victim, a policeman, was prostrate on the sidewalk in front of the cafe, his hip smashed by slugs.

Tables and chairs were smashed and overturned, clothing torn and dishes and glasses shattered as the frantic men and screaming women dived for cover under tables or fought for escape by the nearest exits. Two of the bandits, one of them wounded, escaped in the general confusion.

Alleged Leader Is Held.

The seriously wounded are:

Miss June Griffith, 26, singer, shot in left side and arm shattered; Miss Fannie Hillman, shot in right arm and trampled; William Malone, shot in left side; Abie Schaffer, shot in left lung, will probably die; Charles Cohan, policeman, shot in left hip; Benny Silverman, shot in left side and back, may die; also held as one of gangsters; Edward Cummings, shot four times in body, may die, held as leader of the gang; Rocco Torona, alias "Rocky Joyce," picked up at his home with bullet wound in body and held as one of gangsters.

Meyer Goland, the only suspected member of the gang that is not wounded, runs a beer flat. A year ago he shot and killed a taxicab driver in a quarrel over the bill, but political influence saved him. Arrested with him were Bee Hoag, and Dorothy North, who claims she is from Washington, D. C., visiting Miss Hoag.

The attempted stickup failed because Policemen Charles Cohan and John Fried were among the guests. When the bandits burst in with a demand for all to put up their hands the two policemen dropped behind tables and opened fire. Officer Cohan shot down the first bandit and his next bullet brought down Cummings, the leader of the gang. Instantly a dozen shotguns and pistols were spitting death. Just outside were Policemen Leslie Larson and James J. Sweeney, off duty but armed. They whipped out their heavy service revolvers and potted the bandits as they ran out.

In the general melee, one of the robbers dropped a large bundle of costly fur coats, indicating they had either looted a store or held up a number of women as a prelude to the safe holdup.

MILK BOTTLE ATTACK ROUTS HOLDUP TRIO

Victims of Raid Rebel at Order to Take Off Trousers to Delay Pursuit.

Special to The Washington Post.

New York, Dec. 5.—Three masked men held up a group of nine who were playing cards and drinking milk early this morning in the home of Louis Cafero, 249 West Fifty-third street. According to their victims, they got about $2,500 in money and jewelry and then ordered the nine to take off their trousers to prevent immediate pursuit.

Heartened by their indulgence in milk, however, the nine rebelled at this order. Paul Pfister, of 438 East 147th street, the Bronx, threw a chair at the head robber. Others followed his example. Some threw chairs and some threw milk bottles.

A milk bottle floored one of the intruders. A chair knocked the pistol from the hand of another. All three scrambled out the door and took to their heels. The slowest was the man whom the milk bottle had hit. Policemen collared a man as he was leaping for a taxicab. He said he was Patrick Pesca of 27 Bay Fourteenth street Brooklyn. According to the police, he had a pistol and $20 in his pockets.

Wilhelm's Sister Bans Young Spouse's Cycle

Bonn, Germany, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Frau Victoria Subkoff, 61-year-old sister of the former kaiser, declares she never will permit her 27-year-old husband to ride his "infernal motorcycle" again.

Alexander Subkoff, the young Russian emigre for whom she exchanged the title of princess for that of frau a few weeks ago, fell from his motorcycle this morning, with consequent injuries to his head that sent him to a hospital.

Frau Subkoff was greatly excited when she heard of her husband's mishap. During their honeymoon, she frequently rode on the rear seat of her husband's two-wheeled vehicle, strapped on for safety, but now must be considered lost to the motorcycle world.

Subkoff fell from the machine when his front tire exploded just as he was about to leave a filling station.

JACKSON TO BE TRIED ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Governor of Indiana and Codefendants Lose Plea in Abatement.

BRIBE ATTEMPT ALLEGED

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Gov. Ed Jackson of Indiana, George V. Coffin, Merion County Republican chairman, and Robert I. Marsh, a local attorney, must stand trial February 7, 1928, on an indictment charging conspiracy to commit a felony and attempt to bribe.

They lost their last legal opportunity to escape trial today, when Special Judge Oscar H. Montgomery, in Marion Criminal Court, sustained a demurrer to a plea in abatement. Previously the court had overruled a motion to quash the indictment.

The governor and his codefendants are charged with having tried to bribe Warren T. McCray, when he was governor in 1923, to name James E. McDonald as Marion County prosecutor. They are accused of having offered him $10,000 and a guarantee of immunity from conviction in the county courts on charges then pending against him.

D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan and now serving a life prison term for murder, conspired with the men indicted to bring about McDonald's appointment, the true bill alleges.

The defendants had asked abatement on the ground that the grand jury which returned the true bill was drawn illegally and for the further reason that two special assistant prosecutors had interrogated witnesses before the grand jury and "overawed" them.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEET HONORS FOX SISTERS

Girls Who Reported Rappings of Murdered Peddler Have Marker.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Research of Dr. W. J. Crawford, of Queens College, Belfast, Ireland, confirms the theory that all psychic phenomena are dependent on the material substance ectoplasm, it is stated in a paper by George F. Berry, of Manchester, England, president of the International Federation of Spiritualists, read before the international spiritualistic congress here today.

Loss of weight and actual shrinkage of feet and hands to half normal size have been noted in mediums, Dr. Crawford wrote. He explained that the draining of energy experienced by the medium was similar to that felt by athletes and actors after performances producing physical or mental strain.

At Hydesville, 30 miles east of here, a marker was placed today on the site of the Fox sisters' home, where modern spiritualism originated on March 31, 1848, after the "rappings" reported from a murdered peddler.

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RUSSO-BRITISH TALK QUICKLY COLLAPSES; GENEVA PESSIMISTIC

Moscow Envoy Refuses to Take Any Responsibility for Propaganda.

CONVERSATION BROKEN OFF WITHOUT PROPOSAL

Four Powers Endeavoring to Reconcile Lithuania and Poland in Dispute.

Geneva, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Refusal of the Soviet government to accept responsibility for any communistic propaganda in England was the main cause today of inability to settle the Anglo-Russian quarrel.

Maxim Ditivinoff, head of the Russian delegation to the preparatory disarmament conference who stayed over for a talk with Sir Austen Chamberlain, is understood to have emphasized to the British foreign secretary that the Moscow government can not repeatedly be blamed for any agitation carried on by the third international.

The separation of the two statesmen without even discovering the slightest foundation for a possible later agreement leading to resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, threw a shadow over Geneva, which was rosily anticipating Russia's return to the European concert of nations. Nevertheless, the opinion was widely voiced that today's failure should not necessarily be deemed conclusive. Additional efforts are anticipated.

Polish Question Discussed.

France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia are all lending a hand in the effort to reconcile Poland and Lithuania and effect settlement of the quarrel arising from Poland's seizure of Vilna, which has prevented the two neighbors from entering into diplomatic relations.

Sir Austen Chamberlain received Premier Waldemaras, of Lithuania, today and discussed with him the situation which is giving the League of Nations considerable uneasiness. Foreign Ministers Stresmann, of Germany, and Briand, of France, and Vice Commissar Litvinoff, of Russia, have also talked over the Polish-Lithuanian clash with Waldemaras, who has been urged by all to approach the league council in presenting his complaint against Poland in as conciliatory a spirit as possible.

Litvinoff, who plans to depart tomorrow for Moscow, has been assured by M. Briand that France considers the incident of the requested recall of the Soviet Ambassador, Christian Rakovsky, as closed, and expects to renew conversations concerning debts, credits and the proposed pact of nonaggression as soon as the new Soviet envoy arrives in Paris to succeed Rakovsky.

Briand Scouts Rumors.

M. Briand indicated tonight that in his view too much was being made of a rumored meeting to take place between himself and Premier Mussolini of Italy to iron out differences between their countries. The French foreign minister explained that as a result of the circulation of reports that he did not wish to see Mussolini he thought it desirable to put the situation in a proper light and consequently said in a speech to the Chamber of Deputies that he always would be glad to talk to the Italian premier. He said, however, that there was no question of his traveling to Italy for that purpose.

One development which has contributed to the optimism of statesmen was an announcement from the Polish delegation that Foreign Ministers Stresemann of Germany and Zaleski of Poland had a satisfactory discussion of Germano-Polish relations and had pushed forward negotiations for a treaty of commerce and friendship.

Furthermore, says the official communique, the two foreign ministers reached an accord concerning the attitude to be adopted on all questions on the agenda of the council and agreed to continue their efforts under the aegis of the League of Nations to maintain pacific and normal relations in eastern Europe.

Hungary-Romanian Plan.

Hungary has submitted a compromise plan for the settlement of the dispute with Roumania concerning the property of Hungarians in the province of Transylvania which was annexed by Roumania.

Count Bethlen, premier of Hungary, had been asking for complete indemnity of all property sequestrated. He has now abandoned his claim for arable lands, insisting only on full indemnity for forests and vineyards and buildings.

The council of the League of Nations today decided to adjourn consideration of the dispute until the March meeting. They so telegraphed Nicholas Titulescu, Roumanian foreign minister, who will not start for Geneva.

Franco-German Convention.

Berlin, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The Franco-German economic rapprochement continues to show steady expansion and will be given further impetus by the conclusion of a price convention between the Farbenindustrie and French dyemakers. The rapprochement already comprehends such major industries as steel and potash.

France also is gradually increasing requisitions on German industry for deliveries in kind under the plan of experts for reparations payments.

While officials of the German dye trust refuse to reveal the nature of the convention about to be ratified with the French dyestuff producers, it is understood in bourse circles that the pact provides only an agreement on prices and possible allocation of markets. It is not expected to comprehend any close coöperation in the science of production.

W. P. Cooke Resigns Reparations Post

Paris, Dec. 5 (A.P.)—Walter P. Cooke, American member of the reparations commission, who has been supervising the execution of certain provisions in the Dawes plan, has resigned, effective March 1, 1928. Upon his recommendation the committee appointed Franklin W. M. Cutcheon, of New York, to succeed him.

Mr. Cutcheon is a retired lawyer. He became a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army in 1918 and was chairman of the board of contracts and adjustments in the A. E. F. After the war he became adviser to the special representative of the Secretary of War in Europe and in 1920 was director of the United States War Finance Corporation.

Count Sasha Kolowrat Dies.

Vienna, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Count Sasha Kolowrat, 42, Austria's foremost theatrical and motion picture producer, died today of cancer. Kolowrat, who was successful as an automobile racer, was well known in the United States.

Stresemann Scorns Dancing for Beer Hall

Geneva, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Pretty German women from Danzig and fashionably gowned fraus from Germany mingled with the German colony of Geneva last night at a reception to Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister.

Stresemann attended the dinner, but politely asked to be excused from the dancing which followed. He preferred to take a stroll, dropping in at a German beer hall which is a celebrated gathering spot for League of Nations delegates and newspaper men.

Stresemann, like the other distinguished statesmen at Geneva, is being closely followed by detectives, but Premier Waldermaras, the doughty little dictator of Lithuania, is receiving the most attention from the protective police. Because of the opposition to his regime from some Lithuanian groups the authorities felt it wise to give him particular protection.

FONCK TO ORGANIZE ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

Says $20,000,000 Corporation Will Carry Passengers and Mail Over Sea.

TWO YEARS TO PREPARE

(Special Cable Dispatch.)

Paris, Dec. 5.—A $20,000,000 corporation for a regular transatlantic air service carrying passengers and mail will be organized by Capt. Rene Fonck upon his return from the United States, the flier said today at his Paris home, where he is preparing for his departure on Wednesday on the French liner Paris. Capt. Fonck said:

"The new concern will be known as the American Aviation Corporation and will institute flights on a regular schedule between New York and a point in Europe to be selected. The experiences of the transatlantic fliers last summer prove the best route between America and Europe lies via the Azores. In following the Azores we will take advantage of the more favorable air currents over that section of the Atlantic. The islands will act as a safety zone in case of a forced landing."

Capt. Fonck estimated it will take two years before he can get the plan under way.

"We are going about our project very systematically and conservatively in order to put transatlantic air travel on a secure basis," he said. "Ocean flying has passed the stunt stage and is entering the phase of a recognized means of travel."

Capt. Fonck denied he had been appointed a technical adviser on aviation to the United States Government, as the press here had reported.

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SEIZING ARCHBISHOP ORDERED IN MEXICO

Prelate at Head of Force That Fought Troops 4 Hours, Is Report.

Nogales, Ariz., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Dispatches from Guadalajara to the Nogales Herald tonight reported government troops were seeking Archbishop Francisco Orozco y Jiminez, ranking Catholic prelate in Mexico and alleged leader of a small band of "religious fanatics," with orders that he be taken dead or alive.

The churchman and his followers were said to have retreated into the hills near Los Altos. A heavy detachment of cavalry has been concentrated in the Los Altos district, charged with the task of trailing Archbishop Jiminez until he is taken.

Fighting step by step as they fled from federal forces, the advices to the Herald said, the group finally evaded capture following an encounter with troops near Los Altos last week, in which both sides suffered heavy casualties. The main fighting lasted four hours, it was reported.

Other reports to the border told of further heavy fighting Saturday at Atotonilco, Jalisco, the rebels being routed after a two-hour engagement in which they lost 70 dead and many wounded. Federal losses included 28 killed.

GOSSIP OVER HEALTH OF LABORITE LEADER

Party Finding Difficulty in Choosing Successor for McDonald, Is View.

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The health of former Premier Ramsay MacDonald, who became seriously ill while in Philadelphia last spring, again has become a subject of political gossip. There has been so much speculation as to his health that the labor party deemed it fit to issue an official statement to the press today denying that MacDonald even contemplates resignation of his leadership.

The communication adds that although Mr. MacDonald's health has been unsatisfactory ever since his illness in America, it occasions neither anxiety nor alarm and there is every prospect he will be able to continue indefinitely as party leader.

This official statement, however, is believed in political quarters an attempt to conceal a real difficulty in finding a suitable successor to MacDonald as leader of the party.

Mr. MacDonald said recently he believed his health was improving.

SMITH REFUSES PLEA FOR GRAFT INQUIRY

Will Not Act, Governor Says, Unless Formal Charges Are Preferred.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Gov. Smith today refused to order Attorney General Ottinger to institute an investigation of the alleged $16,000,000 sewer graft in Queens County. An investigation was requested by George U. Harvey, alderman-elect, of Flushing, who said he believed such an inquiry would disclose conditions that would warrant the removal from office of Borough President Maurice E. Connolly.

The governor's refusal was based on the fact that Mr. Harvey had not filed formal charges against Borough President Connolly, but merely had expressed his own belief in a letter to the governor. The latter said he would remove the borough president if formal charges were filed against him and sustained.

WHITE SLAVE DATA SUPPLIED TO LEAGUE FINALLY PUBLISHED

Report Previously Withheld Pending Objections Is Read at Geneva.

AMERICA GIVEN CREDIT FOR FIGHTING TRAFFIC

Briand Declares Information Is Unreliable; Opposes Making It Public.

Geneva, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Accounts of how girls have been lured into lives of vice in various countries on the representations of alleged theatrical managers that they were to have employment as artists in cabarets and theaters are contained in a report submitted today to the council of the League of Nations.

The report came from the league's "white slave" committee which, with funds entirely subscribed by the American Bureau of Social Hygiene in New York, engaged investigators who visited cities in 28 countries.

Today's document was part two of an original report on the international white slave traffic. This section had not been made public with part one, which was the general analysis of the international traffic. Its publication had been held up to give countries so desiring an opportunity to refute any of the declarations respecting them and to afford the experts committee opportunity for revision wherever they felt criticism justified.

Fought by U. S. Officials.

The report indicates that American officials are making a determined stand against the international traffic in women and children and have been successful in their campaign.

"The fact that cases of both incoming and outgoing traffic occur is less remarkable than the fact that the authorities are able to keep these comparatively isolated among the thousands of emigrants received annually," the report says.

The secret agents of the committee mingled with denizens of the underworld, gaining an inside knowledge of the means adopted by the traffickers in women and children and gleaned information of their methods of evading the laws of countries which have taken steps to prevent the entrance of undesirable aliens.

American girls crossed the Mexican border on the representation that they were artists and entered resorts in Tampico, one investigator reported. Tia Juana, 18 miles south of San Diego, is described as a vice center which draws girls from the United States.

U. S. Stage Girls to Havana.

The woman proprietor of a resort in Havana, Cuba, is quoted as saying that so many American opera companies and variety shows visit Havana that she has no difficulty in recruiting girls who get stranded and beg to be taken in.

The manager of a Panama cabaret is quoted as saying that a theatrical employment agent in New York supplied him with all the girls he needed, while New Orleans, Tampa and various southern Florida cities are also described as centers from which Mexican cabarets have recruited girls.

The report states that very young girls are being smuggled into American West Coast cities by Chinese secret societies, chiefly in San Francisco.

Since the passage of the Mann act and the closing of houses of ill fame in American cities, the report says, most of the old-time leaders of the American white slave traffic have become bootleggers.

The report said that there is little evidence of immigration into Canada for immoral purposes apart from seasonable crossings of the frontier by women from the United States. In spite of the long land frontier and the many emigrants received each year, the experts found little traffic in women either in or out of Canada.

Women Taken to Mexico.

The section on Mexico indicates that women are taken there for immoral purposes by evasion of the Mexican laws. Tia Juana, Tampico, Mexicali and Mexico City are among the cities discussed. It states that American girls are numerous at Tia Juana and also Tampico and says that many girls enter Mexico allegedly as actresses to work in cabarets.

Concerning Cuba, the report says that exploiters and women come from and go to Havana without difficulty either by procuring false passports, traveling as married women or disembarking from their steamers at Jamaica or Costa Rica or some other Central American port and then proceeding to Havana as American citizens, which they are able to do since Americans do not need passports to visit Havana.

The report concludes its summary on the Cuban situation by saying that as a result of stern measures of reform a blow has been struck at the traffic in Cuba which is certain to have beneficial influence in arresting the international traffic.

Briand Against Publication.

An outstanding feature of the white slave report is the protest of M. Briand, the French foreign minister, against what he terms the publication of confidential information which can not be controlled, "most of which," M. Briand said, "seems to have been received by unauthorized agents and not by the members of the white slave committee themselves."

M. Briand adds that the information appears chiefly to have been gleaned from the exploiters of women or from persons of equally dubious morals.

"The report," M. Briand asserts, "conveys a general picture which does not in the least represent the truth."

The experts' report says the Canal Zone, at Panama, under control of the United States, is free of disorderly houses, but it gives much space to vice at Panama City and Colon and describes so-called cabarets in these two cities of the Republic which recruit girls through theatrical agents in New York.

Woman Killed, Mother Hurt by Automobile

Clarksburg, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Miss Anna Marshall, 40, of Stony Run, was killed and her aged mother, Mrs. Addie Marshall, injured when struck by a car driven by Paul Harlan, 19, son of A. S Harlan, South Buckhannon merchant, near Buckhannon, last night. The youth was held under $1,000 bond charged with involuntary manslaughter.

Albert Smallridge, aged 50, a Newlson Hill farmer, suffered a fractured skull when struck by a car near Buckhannon. The driver was held blameless.

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$194,603,506 ITEMS ARE GIVEN TO HOUSE BY BUDGET BUREAU

Cover Deficiency and Supplemental Estimates Caught in Last Filibuster.

WASHINGTON WILL GET $702,224 FROM FUND

New Chain Bridge Abutment and Detention House Provided For.

Estimates totaling $194,603,506—of which $702,224 is for the District of Columbia—were submitted to the House yesterday by the Bureau of the Budget. They will be incorporated in the first deficiency bill.

The estimates are for deficiency and supplemental estimates that were caught in the filibuster in the closing days of the last Congress.

The local items propose, among other things, funds for reconstruction of the Virginia abutment of Chain Bridge and for new quarters for the House of Detention and the Health Department Clinics. These will have to move soon to make way for the Federal Government building program in the Mall.

Expenses Are Itemized.

Among the items listed are the following:

Police Court, $431; jury fees for District Supreme Court, $1,985; support of convicts, $890.88; writs of lunacy, $783.28; maintenance of feeble-minded children, $1,356.62; Board of Children's Guardians, $1,096.40; Columbia Hospital for Women, $565.45; license bureau, $1,644.56; contingent and miscellaneous expenses for 1926, $5,371.16; contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1927, $2,085.44; salaries in District Supreme Court, $7,500; salaries and expenses in District Court of Appeals, $5,750; printing and binding, District Supreme Court, $1,620; Division of Child Welfare, $40,000.

Emergency Hospital, $2,862; Casualty Hospital, $5,438.40; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, $214,162; executive office, $1,250; employes' compensation fund, $21,500; office of register of wills, $4,000; refund of erroneous collections, $2,000; contingent and miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year of 1928-29, $25,000; street and road improvement, $100,000; repair and maintenance of bridges, $40,000; refund to Charles Schneider Baking Co., $442.44; public schools, $6,000; policemen and firemen's relief fund, $120,000; additional building at the District jail, $13,000; support of prisoners, $6,125; for the District reformatory, $13,000; site for a high-service reservoir, $34,000; audited claims, $2,561.18; judgments, $6,817.12.

DIED

BROOKS—On Monday, December 5, 1927, at Garfield Hospital, JAMES E., husband of Mollie M. Brooks, father of Mrs. William H. Skinner, Ethel May, William E. and J. Bryon Brooks.

Funeral services at his late residence, 1421 Meridian street northwest, Wednesday, December 7, at 2 p. m. Interment in Rock Creek Cemetery.

BUTLER—Suddenly, on Monday, December 5, 1927, at 8:30 a. m., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Maud E. Degges, 5026 Seventh street northwest, JAMES M., beloved husband of the late Sarah DeAtley Butler.

Funeral from the above residence on Wednesday, December 7, at 1:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Arnon Chapel, Va.

EMBREY—Suddenly, on Monday, December 5, 1927, at her residence, 404 Rittenhouse street northwest, ROSA MAY, beloved wife of Warren O. Embrey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FURBUSH—Departed this life suddenly, Monday, December 4, 1927, at Y. M. C. A., EDGAR FURBUSH, cousin of Mrs. Lucy Messer Holmes and Miss Ruth Dickey.

Funeral Wednesday, December 7, at 2 p. m., from Frazier's chapel, 723 T street northwest, Rev. D. F. Rivers, officiating.

HAZARD—On Saturday, December 3, 1927, MINERVA CALKINS, widow of Augustus Adderton Hazard, and mother of Mrs. Ray Palmer Teele, Mrs. Albert Noble Prentiss and Mrs. Frank A. Woodward.

Funeral services at Gawler's chapel, 1730 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, on Tuesday, December 6, at 3:30 p. m. Interment Council Bluffs, Iowa.

HOOD—On Monday, December 5, 1927, at 1417 Rhode Island avenue northwest, after a short illness, JENNIE KEEFER HOOD, aged eighty years. She is survived by four sons, Louis, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., and Randolph, of this city; Tom Hood, of San Antonio, Tex., and Calvert Hood, of Ellwood City, Pa.

Remains resting at Hysong's funeral home, 1300 N street northwest. Interment Covington, Ky.

HOUGH—Departed this life on Monday, December 5, 1927, at 8 a. m., PERRY V., husband of the late Mary Emma Hough. Funeral services at his late residence, 1409 Crittenden street northwest, on Wednesday, December 7, at 2 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

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SMITH-VARE SENATE TRUCE PREVENTS ORGANIZATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

Johnson at his side. They were waiting for Senators Smith, of South Carolina, and Smoot, of Utah, to join them.

But it was then that the Nebraska battler, Senator Norris, brushed his hand quickly across his disturbed gray hair, and rose to his feet. He set forth that a total of $458,720 had been spent in Smith's primary fight, of which $203,000 was contributed by public utilities which "commonly and generally had business before" the Illinois Commerce Commission of which Smith was chairman. He sent a resolution denying him a seat, for all time, to the desk, and the clerk in the long reading of it, did as well as Senator Norris could have done himself. He seemed to be reading Mr. Smith's doom, a steady drone that was raised and lowered as the import of the charges called for it. Senator Curtis then asked that he stand aside for the time being and this he did, walking back to his seat on the last row just inside the door and beside Senator Blaine, of Wisconsin.

Vare Also Stands Aside.

This was the procedure when Vare's name was called except that neither he nor Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, his defender, arose from his seat.

Both of the challenged senators arrived in the chamber only two or three minutes before 12 o'clock, Senator Smith just in time to shake hands laughingly with Senator Gould of Maine, who was similarly challenged at the dais last year.

The oath was administered to twelve other senators, Black, of Alabama; Barkley, of Kentucky; Bingham, of Connecticut; Blaine, of Wisconsin; Steiwer, of Oregon; Thomas, of Oklahoma; Tydings, of Maryland; Wagner, of New York; Waterman, of Colorado; Watson, of Indiana, and Willis, of Ohio. The latter, of towering stature and voluminous voice, walked down the aisle with the diminutive Senator Fess, a striking contrast.

It was after the oath administering had been done that Senator Curtis presented the unanimous consent resolution that the chaplain, the Rev. Ze B. Phillips, of the Church of Epiphany, be elected and the President's message be received with an agreement that only the reading of the President's message today would come before the Smith-Vare fight.

Curtis Seeks Harmony.

Then he asked for adjournment and hurried over to his office across the plaza to resume his efforts to bring about an orderly procedure. He wrote the insurgents, Senators Nye and Frazier, of North Dakota; Shipstead, of Minnesota; Blaine and LaFollette, of Wisconsin, a letter saying he would present their demands to the conference today. Acquiescence in these demands—assurance that there will be votes at this session on farm relief, a bill to curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes and a resolution to investigate this country's policy in Latin-America—is the price of the group for participating in the Republican organization.

It seems that the group is in a fair way to split, two and three, unless the caucus should take some unexpected action today to throw them back together. Senators Nye and Frazier are satisfied with the assurance given by Senator Curtis that a vote would undoubtedly come about on the three propositions, and they do not think well of the idea of joining with the Democrats in a hybrid organization of the Senate.

May Seek Coalition.

The Democrats have let it be generally known that they do not want to organize the body, but Senators Lafollette, Blaine and Shipstead are said to be of a mind to seek a coalition with the Democrats that would give them the election of a President Pro Tempore and all the Senate patronage without taking control of the committees. Whether the Democrats would go this far, especially the election of a President Pro Tem., is another matter; but even if they would, Senators Nye and Frazier can not see the good in giving them the patronage without at the same time making them assume responsibility for the committees. The status of their three propositions would still be in the hands of the Republicans.

HOUSE DEFEATS MOVEMENT TO BLOCK SEATING OF BECK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

were Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, wife of the Speaker; Mrs. Medill McCormick, widow of the late Senator McCormick, and Mrs. James J. Walker, wife of the Mayor of New York.

Among the first of the members to walk into the House chamber was Representative Thomas L. Blanton, fiery Democrat of Texas. By noon, when Doorkeeper Bert Kennedy announced that the seventieth Congress was ready to convene, there were 417 members in their seats, 18 short of the total membership.

Women Members Greeted.

The four women representatives were busy shaking hands and acknowledging the greetings of the men. Mrs. John Langley, of Kentucky, who was elected to the seat once occupied by her husband, was attired in a costume of blond satin. Mrs. John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, wore a black velvet creation, and had a long strand of pearls around her neck. Mrs. Julius Kahn, of California, also was dressed in black. Mrs. Mary Norton, of New Jersey, wore a striking tan gown and a lavalierre.

Two of the members sat in wheel chairs near the Speaker's stand—Representative Mansfield, of Texas, and Representative Boies, of Iowa. A number of former members were there, including Frank W. Mondell and Phil Campbell, both powerful figures in the House at one time. Former Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, also was on the floor, as were Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, and Attorney General Sargent.

At noon the sonorous voice of the Rev. Dr. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the House, sounded through the chamber, as he called on God to infuse the members "with the might of wisdom."

After that William Tyler Page, veteran clerk of the House, took up the gavel and called the House to order. He then called the roll. This completed, the business of electing a Speaker was begun.

Nominations Are Made.

Representative Hawley, of Oregon, announced that the Republican caucus had nominated Nicholas Longworth for another term as Speaker, and Representative Greenwood, of Indiana, announced that the Democratic caucus had nominated Minority Leader Garrett for the job.

Longworth was elected by a vote of 225 to 187, five members not voting. These were Longworth and Garrett and Representative Berger, Socialist, from Wisconsin, and Representatives Carrs and Kvale, Farmer-Labor members from Minnesota.

When Longworth was ushered to his rostrum by Minority Leader Garrett both the Republicans and Democrats burst into applause. They applauded again when Longworth, in the course of his speech, lauded Garrett.

"During the more than 25 years that I have held public office," said Longworth, "I have known, often intimately, all of the outstanding public men of the period, but among them all I have never known a finer character than Finis Garrett, student, scholar, debater of the first order, orator, a master unexcelled in the use of the English language, patriot, a gentleman in all that fine old English word implies—he possesses all the qualifications that make for my ideal of what an American statesman ought to be."

Longworth Makes Statement.

Longworth declared that there were many grave problems to be considered at this session, and he expressed the hope that there would be as little bitterness and partisanship as possible.

"I hope," he said, "that while we may be widely divided in our opinions upon what is best for the country, our differences may always be based upon questions of fundamental economic principles, and never upon questions of geography, race, or above all, religion.

In closing Longworth made the statement that he would rather be Speaker than hold any other office within the gift of the American people, and the chamber rang with applause.

It was while the members were being sworn in that Minority Leader Garrett opened his fight on Representative Beck. The latter was lined up with the Pennsylvania delegation and was about to raise his hand when Garrett challenged him.

Garrett Attacks Beck.

"The information which has come to me that led to this resolution," Garrett said, "is, of course, a matter that will require proof. The statement briefly is that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was for long an inhabitant of New York, of New Jersey and of the District of Columbia, having no residence of any kind or character in the State of Pennsylvania.

"On the 6th day of September last, or about that time, the gentleman registered in the City of Philadelphia and that he about that time caused himself to be assessed for some kind of taxes, he not having theretofore paid any taxes at that point, and at the same time, the time being wholly indefinite, a lease was taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania upon an apartment in the City of Philadelphia, which apartment has been but seldom, if ever, occupied by him; that it is not in fact the place of his domicile or residence; that he has not been and was not at the time of his election in November an inhabitant of the State from which elected in a constitutional sense.

"That is a matter which requires investigation by a committee in order that the privileges of the House as well as the rights of the district and the individual may be properly protected."

House Defeats Resolution.

At this point Garrett moved the previous question on his resolution to bar Beck until his case had been investigated. Representative Snell immediately offered a substitute resolution, which provided for the seating of Beck. He declared that Beck had credentials from the State of Pennsylvania, and was as much entitled to his seat as any man in the House.

Representative Victor Berger, the Socialist member from Wisconsin, interrupted to remind the House that he had been prevented from taking his seat about eight years ago. The Democrats laughed heartily at this.

"It is one of the chickens that has come home to roost," Berger said, and there was more laughter.

After this, Garrett's resolution to bar Beck was voted on and defeated.

The session was closed with the adoption of resolutions mourning the death of Representatives Vaile, of Colorado; Crumpacker, of Oregon, and Magee, of New York.

DIED

JOYCE—On Saturday, December 3, 1927, at his residence, 630 I street northwest, JOHN F. JOYCE, beloved husband of Mary Joyce, aged sixty-one years.

Mass will be said at St. Patrick's Church, Tenth and G streets northwest, on Wednesday, December 7, at 10 a. m. Interment at Arlington Cemetery.

KESSLER—On Monday, December 5, 1927, at 8:15 a. m., at her home, 5010 Seventh street northwest, Mrs. CAROLINE KESSLER, in her seventy-first year.

Funeral Wednesday at Mahanoy City, Pa.

LANKFORD—On Sunday, December 4, 1927, at 9:15 a. m., JOSEPH H., beloved husband of Rose W. Lankford.

Funeral from his late residence, 2428 Franklin street northeast, Tuesday, December 6, at 1:30 p. m. Interment in Glenwood Cemetery.

LEARY—On Sunday, December 4, 1927, JOHN F., beloved husband of the late Annie T. Leary, and father of the Rev. J. Francis and Rev. Joseph J. Leary.

Funeral from his late residence, 2210 M street northwest, on Wednesday, December 7, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Stephen's Church, where solemn requiem mass will be sung at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

NAU—On Monday, December 5, 1927, at George Washington University Hospital, LOUIS HERMAN, beloved husband of Cassie Nau (nee Evans).

Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Reichman, 721 Park road northwest, on Wednesday, December 7, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Prospect Hill Cemetery.

O'NEILL—On Sunday, December 4, 1927, at her residence, 221 I street northwest, GEORGIANNA WHITNEY, widow of John O'Neill.

Funeral from the above residence, Wednesday, December 7, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to St. Aloysius Church, where requiem mass will be said at 9 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Interment Arlington Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

ROBINSON—On Sunday, December 4, 1927, at her residence, at Falls Church, Va., MARY SHERMAN, beloved wife of William O. Robinson, and mother of Mary, George, Joyce and William Robinson.

Funeral from Fort Myer Chapel, on Tuesday, December 6, at 2:30 p. m.

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ENVOYS OF SLOVAK LEAGUE SEE COOLIDGE

Delegates to Capital Session Ask Revised Immigration Quota Under Law.

Delegates to a conference here of the Slovak League of America were presented to President Coolidge yesterday by Representatives Guy E. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois.

The delegation, through O. D. Koreff, chairman of the American committee of the league, submitted resolutions to the President asking for a revision of the immigration quota of Czechoslovakia. It was pointed out in the resolution that the quotas now operative are based largely on figures obtained when Czechoslovakia was a part of Austria-Hungary and are not a fair criterion of the number of Czechoslovakians now in the country.

Members of the delegation will meet today with the Senate and House committees on immigration and will present the same facts to them. This afternoon the delegates will place a wreath on the tomb of Woodrow Wilson.

30 BILLS ARE FILED IN HOUSE AFFECTING CITY AND ENVIRONS

Restoration of 60-40 Ratio Contained in Measure Introduced by Zihlman.

FIVE-CENT CAR FARE PLANNED BY BLANTON

Also Urges $300 More for Police and Firemen; No Senate Bills.

More than 30 bills affecting the District of Columbia and environs were introduced on the first day of the Seventieth Congress. All were introduced in the House, the local bills of senators being held up until the Senate has been organized.

The majority of the bills were introduced by Representative Zihlman, of Maryland, chairman of the District committee. Heading his list was a bill which would restore the 60-40 plan of running the District government. Other bills introduced by him provide as follows:

Construction of twelve bathing pools in Washington; establishment of a park on both sides of the Potomac River from Key Bridge to Great Falls; to exempt the American Institute of Architects from paying taxes on the Octagon House; to grant exemption to enlisted chauffeurs from payment for drivers permits; to prevent issuance of fraudulent securities, and to establish a board of chiropractic examiners.

Plans Land for Parks.

Also to provide for the acquisition of land for public parks in the District; to enable the Park and Planning Commission to cooperate with similar commissions in Maryland and Virginia and the appropriation of $200,000 for purchase of park land; to authorize the District Commissioners to settle the suits for damages growing out of the sinking of the pavement over the First street tunnel, providing that their compromise with the Pennsylvania Railroad is for not less than $30,000.

The next largest number of local bills was introduced by Representative Blanton, of Texas, a minority member of the District committee. His bills provided as follows:

To prevent picketing in the District; to combine the park police and the metropolitan police, and to give a $300 increase in salary to all metropolitan police and firemen; to make it a ground for dismissal from the force for a crossing policeman to show favoritism to the traction companies; to prevent fraudulent real estate transactions and to create a real estate board; to provide a compulsory 5-cent street care fare.

Two bills to abolish capital punishment in the District were introduced, one by Representative McLeod, of Michigan, and one by Representative Kvale of Minnesota.

Representative Weller, of New York, introduced a bill providing for the establishment in this city of a national conservatory of music, which would educate pupils in all branches of music.

Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a stadium in Potomac Park. Representative Begg, of Ohio, offered a bill providing that the iron gates in West Executive avenue be turned over to the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society for use on the memorial gateway to the old home of Rutherford B. Hayes.

$1,000,000 for Defense Highway.

Representative Gambrill, of Maryland, introduced a resolution asking that $1,000,000 be appropriated for widening the Defense highway, from Bladensburg, Md., to Parole, Md. Representative Linthicum, of the same State, introduced a bill authorizing an additional appropriation for Fort McHenry, Md.

Two workmen's compensation bills were introduced, one by Representative Underhill, of Massachusetts, and one by Representative Fitzgerald, of Ohio. Representative Fitzgerald also introduced a bill to amend so much of the sundry civil act of June 30, 1906, as relates to the disposition of moneys belonging to deceased inmates of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

NORRIS ASSURES AID FOR WOMAN'S PARTY

Tells Delegation He Will Seek Fair Hearing on Equal Rights.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate judiciary committee, yesterday told 100 officers and members of the National Woman's Party who called on him at the opening of Congress, that he would do everything within his power to see that they obtained a full and fair hearing on the equal rights amendment.

The delegation, composed of women from all sections of the country, was headed by Mrs. Maud Younger, Congressional chairman of the party. Purposes of the delegation in seeking the amendment, which would guarantee equal rights for men and women, were outlined to the Senator by Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, chairman of the national council of the party; Mrs. Edith Houghton, Baltimore, editor for the organization, and Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, head of the legal research department.

Among the Washington women in the delegation were Mrs. Emil Berliner, Miss Jesse Dell, Miss Laura Berrien, Miss Sarah Grogan, Mrs. Andrew Stuart, Miss Margaret Lambie, Miss Sheldon Jackson and Miss Joy Webster.

Jones to Introduce Merchant Ship Bill

(Associated Press.)

An administration bill authorizing appropriations for new construction, replacement, and modernization of old vessels, to give the United States a Government-owned and operated merchant marine, will be introduced by Senator Jones (Republican), Washington, who is chairman of the Senate commerce committee.

The measure stipulates that all vessels built under the provisions of the bill shall be planned with reference to their possible usefulness as auxiliaries to the naval and military services of the United States.

Appeal Denied Man Convicted of Attack

Special to The Washington Post.

Moorefield, W. Va. Dec. 5.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia has confirmed the Hardy County Circuit Court in the case of Jack Brady, colored, convicted of attacking a white woman near Moorefield, and by Judge G. W. McCauley sentenced to be hanged. Brady had asked for a new trial and this was denied. Sentence will be passed later.

Blind Man Appointed As Senate Doorkeeper

The United States Senate will have a blind doorkeeper this session. He is J. C. (Blind) Johnson, of New Bern, N. C., who comes here after serving for four terms as a doorkeeper in the North Carolina House of Representatives.

Johnson is said to know more people in North Carolina than any other citizen of the State, and he declares that within a litle while he will be able to distinguish every member of the Senate.

"Of course, I can't see them," he says, "but I'll recognize their voices, or their walk, or their handclasp."

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT URGES 60-40 RELATION

Federal Government Now Pays Less Than Third of City's Expenses, It Is Shown

LAW HELD STILL IN FORCE

An earnest plea for a return to the 60-40 plan for paying the expenses of the District government is contained in the annual report of the District Commissioners, which was transmitted to Congress yesterday.

The Commissioners call attention to the substantive law fixing the 60-40 ratio, whereby the District government pays 60 per cent of the expenses and the Federal Government, 40 per cent, and they declare that this law is still in effect, although the Federal Government in recent years has been appropriating an annual lump sum of $9,000,000 as its share.

In the current fiscal year, the report points out, the Federal Government's $9,000,000 represents only 28.82 per cent of the total cost of running the city.

"In considering the proper basis of contribution by the Federal Government and the District of Columbia for the maintenance and support of the National Capital," the report says, "there are certain items which may be viewed upon a mathematical basis.

"However, it would seem not unreasonable to suggest that there is a further intangible element which should prompt the Federal Government to contribute an additional sum. Expenditures in the District of Columbia are made on a larger scale, by reason of the fact that it is the Capital of the United States, than would be the case if this were not so.

"Municipal structures must be more ornate, under the advice of the Fine Arts Commission, streets must be wider, greater police expenditures are necessary and, in fact, the budgets, taken as a whole, is upon a scale of expenditure which represents an increase over that which would be necessary in a similar city not the Capital of the Nation."

CHINESE PROTESTS NOT YET RECEIVED

State Department Declared Not to Have Passed on Loan for Railroad.

(Associated Press.)

Protests by the Chinese Nationalist faction at Shanghai against the projected loan by the Morgan banking interests to the South Manchurian Railway served to disclose yesterday that the State Department had not yet received a request from the American bankers for its attitude as to the financing program for the Japanese controlled road. Only informal discussion of a tentative character, which did not include any outline of the terms for a loan, has taken place between department officials and banking representatives.

The Nationalist protest had not reached the State Department yesterday, nor was there anything to indicate it would play any part in the determination of the American attitude should a formal request for an expression on the loan be received. Some Washington officials are doubtful that such a request will be made, as the opposition to the loan developing in China might influence the New York financiers in determining whether the proposal warranted their interest. In any event, detailed examination of the terms projected must precede any departmental action.

Dry to Seek Seat Of James A. Reed

Special to The Washington Post.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Charles M. Hay, an outstanding State dry leader, announced his candidacy today for the Democratic nomination for United States senator to succeed James A. Reed.

Day in Congress

SENATE.

Met at noon and adjourned at 12:35 o'clock, to meet today at noon.

Senator Norris (Republican Progressive), Nebraska, offered resolutions attacking the right of Senators-elect Smith and Vare to be seated, alleging fraud and excessive expenditures in their election.

Under unanimous consent agreement, cases of Smith and Vare deferred until after the annual message of President Coolidge has been delivered today.

The Rev. Dr. Ze Barney Phillips, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, elected chaplain.

Committee appointed to notify President Coolidge that Senate is ready to receive any communications from him.

HOUSE.

Met at noon and adjourned at 3 o'clock, to meet at noon today in joint session with the Senate, when President's annual message will be read.

Elected Representative Nicholas W. Longworth (Republican), Ohio, Speaker of the House.

Representative James M. Beck (Republican), Pennsylvania, administered oath of office after a resolution to prevent him from taking his seat was voted down, 243 to 157. The resolution, offered by Minority Leader Garrett, charged that Beck was not a citizen of Pennsylvania when elected.

After Beck took his seat a resolution was adopted directing an elections committee to investigate the charges against him.

A total of 5,400 resolutions and bills troduced ,together with estimates for the first deficiency bill totaling $194,603,506.

Memorial resolutions adopted for the late Representatives Vaile, of Colorado; Crumpacker, of Oregon, and Magee, of New York.

Committee appointed to notify President Coolidge that House is ready to receive any communication from him.

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5,400 RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS DELUGE HOUSE OPENING DAY

Deficiency Measure Estimate Totaling $194,603,506 Is Submitted.

SMITH-VARE ATTACKED BY NEBRASKA SENATOR

Referendum on 18th Amendment Proposed—Volstead Act Report Sought.

(Associated Press.)

Legislative levees gave way in the House yesterday and a flood of 5,400 bills and resolutions, ranging from individual to national interest, poured into this end of the Capitol.

With the exception of the two resolutions by Senator Norris (Republican), Nebraska, seeking to withhold seats from Senators-elect Smith, of Illinois, and Vare, of Pennsylvania, the Senate was spared the first effects of the deluge until it organized.

Although the first deficiency bill, one of the major appropriation measures to be introduced in the House, will not be offered until tomorrow, estimates totaling $194,603,506 to be appropriated under it, were submitted yesterday by the Budget Bureau.

The tax bill framed by the House Ways and Means Committee and calling for a reduction in revenue of $230,000,000, was not included in the mass of measures introduced yesterday, nor was the measure providing for the return of alien property seized during the World War.

Bills of national or regional importance involved such questions as prohibition, farm relief, flood control, coal, immigration, aviation, national defense and rivers and harbors.

Dry Law Attacked.

A national referendum on the repeal of the eighteenth amendment was proposed by Representative McLeod (Republican), Michigan, while Representative Oliver (Democrat), New York, suggested a similar referendum to determine by local option the alcoholic content of beverages considered "intoxicating." Representative O'Connell (Democrat), New York, proposed the repeal of the Volstead act, and the substitution of a similar law to be known as the national temperance act.

Modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture of 2¾ per cent alcoholic beverages was proposed by Representative Niedringhaus (Republican), Missouri.

Farm relief came in for attention in several bills, one by Representative Sinclair (Republican), North Dakota, calling for appointment of a mission by the President to investigate a general system for marketing of farm products. Amendment of the regulations of Federal Farm Loan Banks to permit easier credit was sought in measures by Representative Garber (Republican), Oklahome, and Moore (Democrat), Kentucky.

Flood Control Bill.

Congress would give its consent to the States to enter into compacts for flood control under another bill offered by Representative Garber, while one by Representative Woodruff (Republican), Michigan, sought $40,000,000 for conservation of the navigability of rivers.

Another bill introduced by Representative McLeod sought $100,000,000 for Federal aid to private interests in the development of aviation, while Representative Curry (Republican), California, reintroduced his measure providing for a department of national defense with three assistant secretaries.

Bills by Representatives O'Connell and Oliver, both of New York, and Gallivan, Massachusetts, all Democrats, declared that an emergency existed in the coal mining industry as a result of labor troubles, and proposed that a Federal board of arbitration be appointed to adjust such controversies.

Chairman Johnson, of the House immigration committee, proposed a reduction of immigration quotas by 10 per cent a year for five years after next July 1, at the conclusion of which the annual quotas would be made 1 per cent of the number of persons born in the individual nations but already resident here.

A bill defining and looking to the regulation of lobbying was offered by Representative Griffin (Democrat), New York.

War Draft for Industrialists.

Representative Johnson (Republican) South Dakota, is sponsor of a measure authorizing the President to draft in time of war men between the ages of 21 and 30 without exemption due to industrial occupation.

An appropriation of $250,000 for the next four years to be spent in developing and recovering potash in the West was proposed in a bill by Representative Winter (Republican), Wyoming.

A bill to repeal the law prohibiting interstate transportation of prize-fight films, was offered by Representative Cochran (Democrat), Missouri.

Establishment of a national police bureau to curb crime was proposed by Representative Kindred (Democrat), New York, and Representative Roy G. Fitzgerald (Republican), Ohio, offered a measure to require national banks to maintain armed guards to prevent robberies.

Construction of public buildings and local improvements were sought in a wide range of bills.

M'CARL REPORT ASKS UNIFORM RETIREMENTS

55 Accounting Systems Were Installed Last Year, He Says.

Proposed improvements in the Federal departments and a uniform retiring plan whereby Government employes would leave the service on the first day of the month scheduled for their retirement are included in the annual report of Comptroller General McCarl made public yesterday.

Fifty-five uniform accounting systems were installed in the Government departments, the report showed. The Agriculture Department installed 5, the Treasury Department 23, Interior 13, Commerce 2, Justice 5, War 2, and 5 in independent bureaus. Machine accounting systems were introduced in the Agriculture and Treasury departments.

The activities of the General Accounting office during the year 1927 were reported as follows: 30,000,000 checks handled, 528,476 accounts and claims settled, more than $7,000,000 collected as a result of improper expenditures, 600,000 postal accounts audited, more than 5,000,000,000 postal financial transactions and more than 11,000,000,000 pay and repay warrants handled.

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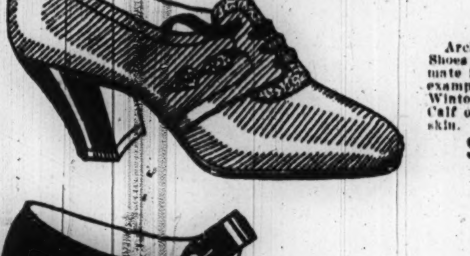
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Tuesday, December 6, 1927.

FIFTY YEARS OLD.

With this issue The Washington Post completes its fiftieth year and enters with youthful zest its second half century.

It is fitting that the readers of The Post should have an opportunity to glance back over the 50 years of national and local events that have been recorded by this journal. Local and national news is mingled here; Washington's residents are largely national figures; the seat of Government is here; and the average citizen of Washington is, of course, exceptionally well acquainted with national affairs. Leading men from all parts of the country come here and exchange views. Representatives of every foreign government live here and mingle with official and social Washington. Hence this Capital is a cosmopolis, and what is said and done here reaches to the ends of the earth.

The review of the half century appearing in this issue was painstakingly compiled by George Rothwell Brown, of The Post editorial staff. He is an unequaled authority on the history of Washington. But his work in this instance has been a compilation of news appearing in The Post, ascertained by careful research of its columns day by day. The result of his labors is an invaluable compendium of historic facts bearing upon the history of the United States. It will be consulted hereafter by every historian. This issue of The Post will be filed away by thousands of readers, here and elsewhere, as an indispensable work of reference.

The special edition appearing today contains more than 700 pictures and cuts, mostly rare photographs of the old Washington that has passed away. These pictures will warm the cockles of many an old inhabitant's heart, and will serve as a reminder that the changes to come will make present-day Washington old-fashioned in its turn.

The Post leaves to its readers the question whether it has been faithful to the public interest throughout its history. The answer is found in the loyalty of these readers and in their increasing numbers. It has been the rule of The Post not to engage in personal controversies, and to refrain from reckless ridicule or heartless criticism of persons. No newspaper has a right to misuse its power of publicity by attacking individuals. In dealing with public measures greater latitude is allowable. The Post has endeavored to ascertain the truth, to defend the public interest, and to champion the cause of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic.

The most momentous years in the history of the country have been those comprising the first 50 years' existence of this journal. It is a matter of deep satisfaction to feel that The Post has helped American citizens in sifting truth from error at times when men's hearts affected their heads, and when blunders more dangerous than crimes were widely accepted as the essence of wisdom. Truth has prevailed. The United States is free and untrammeled. It is the most powerful agency in the world for the promotion of universal peace, prosperity, and civilization. It stands foremost for clear thinking, for government by the people for unselfishness and generosity, for avoidance of conflict, and for resolute defense of liberty.

The next half century will unfold still greater marvels than those that have transformed the world since 1877. Some of these marvels are already apprehended by science. Changes of governments doubtless will occur; but the art of government is the most difficult of all arts. The United States will stand, because it has already discovered the art of government by the people who are governed; and so long as the United States stands the world will have a light to guide its path.

To the American spirit and to American institutions The Post dedicates itself, as it did half a century ago.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Washington is honored by the visit of the Governor General of Canada and Viscountess Willingdon. It lately received the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, and was pleased to manifest through him the cordial good wishes of the American people for the people of Canada. Now the Capital welcomes Viscount Willingdon, who personifies the tie that binds in close and loyal cooperation the nations that compose the British commonwealth.

Canada is fortunate in its relationships, both within and without the empire. The governor general may be expected to foster both the filial allegiance of Canada to the British crown and the friendship which exists between the Dominion and its cisatlantic neighbors. Long parliamentary and administrative experience qualifies Viscount Willingdon for the performance of duties calling for tact and ability of the first order. As aid-de-camp to Lord Brassey when the latter was Governor of Victoria, as member of Parliament for ten years, and as Governor of Bombay and Madras for many years, Viscount Willingdon acquired a profound knowledge of the workings of the British imperial system, and was rewarded with distinguished honors for his services. Although he has not been long at Ottawa, he has already traveled extensively throughout Canada and has gained an intimate knowledge of the country and its people.

It is a pleasure to receive on American soil, and at this Capital, the bearers of good will from Canada and the British empire. They will hear nothing but expressions of good will in return, and the expressions will be both warm and sincere. Americans rejoice in the prosperity of Canada. In the economic field Canada and the United States are working on many identical problems, and American industrial and political leaders are learning much from the manner in which the Canadian people grapple with the task of exploring and developing their magnificent country. In return, the experiences of the United States are open for the study of Canadians. Needless to say, Canada has a splendid opportunity to avoid some of the mistakes made in this country, and there is no reason to doubt that these object lessons will be duly noted.

The Washington Post, in behalf of the people of the National Capital, wishes for the Governor General and Viscountess Willingdon a most pleasurable stay in this city.

AIR MAIL ADVANTAGES.

The French project to establish an air mail route between Paris and Buenos Aires was encouraged by the prosperous condition of other long-distance routes. On Christmas Day, 1918, a route between Toulouse and Barcelona was established. Four months later it reached to Casablanca. Two years ago mail was being carried to Dakar, half way from Paris to Buenos Aires. During the nine years the number of letters carried on the 4,000-mile route between Paris and Senegal, on the West Coast of Africa, has jumped from 9,000 to 7,000,000. The commercial receipts have increased likewise.

Nowhere better than in the United States is the economic advantage of the air mail demonstrated. Great distances exist between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the airplane makes it no longer necessary to calculate distances in terms of miles. It is estimated that capital to the amount of $24,000,000 now wings its way daily into Wall street by air mail, representing the face value of checks sent from all over the country to New York correspondents for deposit, loans on call or other purposes. Utilization of the air mail brings the checks to the New York clearing house from one to three days ahead of the time possible by train. Thus interest is saved for one or three days at the rate of 3 to 4½ per cent.

In a year the amount of capital arriving in New York via air mail is estimated at $7,200,000,000. If only 2 per cent is saved thereby, the amount involved amounts to $144,000,000.

Business between France and Buenos Aires does not and will not run into such large figures. Nevertheless, a connecting air mail route, by speeding up commercial transactions of every sort, undoubtedly would more than pay its way. Now is the time for the United States to establish its South American air routes. Success in the battle for trade which the future is sure to bring will hinge largely upon the installation of expeditious communications.

IRISH FREE STATE FINANCING.

The world surely does move. Yesterday, on the eve of only the sixth anniversary of its establishment by one of the most important treaties of modern times, the Saorstat Eireann, or Irish Free State, made its appearance as a borrower in the American money market, by offering to investors a $15,000,000 loan, due November 1, 1960. This part of the loan is in the form of gold bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and is offered at 97. The issue is part of authorized aggregate borrowings of a sum not exceeding £15,427,414, of which £4,006,925 in inscribed or registered stock is being offered internally, the stock and the bonds now issued constituting jointly a legally contracted loan of the Irish Free State of some £7,000,000.

The purpose of the issue, which represents the first external financing by the Irish Free State, is to provide part of the expense of the hydroelectric development of the River Shannon, to fund certain floating indebtedness, and for other government purposes.

It is pointed out by the finance minister of the Irish Free State that during the three fiscal years ended March 31, 1927, ordinary revenues in each year showed a surplus over ordinary expenditures; that the debt, funded and floating, as of November 1, 1927, was $83,065,559; that the per capita debt, including the present loan, is $39.54; and that service requirements on the funded debt, covering interest and sinking fund, are expected to equal approximately 5.8 per cent of the total estimated normal revenues of the current fiscal year. It is further pointed out that, while agriculture is the staple industry and agricultural produce is the principal feature in the export trade, comprising 86 per cent of the total in 1926, with a value of $175,780,000, manufactures are numerous and of increasing importance, and that, with the completion of the Shannon hydroelectric development scheme, sufficient power will be generated to meet the requirements of the country at a comparatively low cost.

As a matter of fact, under the Shannon scheme electric light and power will be carried into every community having a population of 500 or more. There can scarcely be a doubt that such an extensive supply of power at a cheap rate will make for a greatly increased development of industrial processes among an ingenious and quick-witted people. The work is already well under way and is expected to be finished in about two years. Recent visitors to Ireland were greatly struck by the poles erected everywhere for the conduct of the electric current and making, as they do, quite a novel feature in the landscape of the rural districts, and those who had the opportunity to visit the headquarters of the enterprise near Limerick were impressed alike by its gigantic nature and its advanced condition.

The financial and economic progress of the Irish Free State, since the Hiberno-English treaty of December 6, 1921, gave it its present status in "The Community of Nations known as the British Empire"—a progress made at first under heart-breaking difficulties and opposition—is reflected in the interest rate carried by the loan. The bonds will, as stated, bear a 5 per cent coupon, and this is as low an interest rate as any foreign government, with the sole exception of Canada, has been able to command in America since the war.

The Irish Free State is evidently making good.

FARMERS AND OVERSUPPLY.

It may be beyond reason to expect that farmers, as a class, will ever learn the relationship of supply to demand.

Two years ago when the price of cotton reached such a low figure as to bring forth the plaint from Southern States that the cost of production was nearly three times as great as the returns received, vigorous efforts were made throughout the cotton belt, in the exchanges in New Orleans and New York, as well as by the bankers who must be relied upon for funds with which to "move the crop," to prevail upon the planters to reduce their acreage in the hope that decreased production would assure something near satisfactory prices for a smaller crop. The floods through many sections of the cotton lands, together with better demand for the staple, brought better prices for the crop of 1927, and, were it possible to convince the growers that the law of supply and demand applies equally to cotton as to any other product of human labor, there would be reason to hope that the coming year may bring back the prosperity of the cotton States.

Now, however, the National Fertilizer Association comes forward with the report that "the decline in fall shipments of fertilizer to Southern territory is interpreted by the association to indicate that a smaller acreage of fall sown grains has been planted and that a larger acreage has been reserved for cotton."

The association again warns planters that in view of the plight of the cotton growers in 1926 it is advisable to guard against overproduction.

But of what use are such warnings? The cotton grower of Texas, like his fellow agriculturists who grow wheat in Kansas or potatoes in New York, never has allowed himself to be guided by past experience. He bases his hope, invariably, upon the belief that the other fellow will curtail.

PONTCHARTRAIN BRIDGE.

Here is another record. This time it is the "longest bridge in the world," and Louisiana is the locale. From New Orleans to Slidell in that State the distance is 14½ miles, and the way is across Lake Pontchartrain. The new bridge spans that distance, and it is estimated that 625,000 cars will pass over it during the first year.

On January 9, which is the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, this bridge will be opened to the public. Its construction was made possible by a syndicate of New York and New Orleans bankers. Its total cost when finished will reach $5,500,000. It is 35 feet wide and will accommodate three lines of traffic.

Of national interest in connection with the opening of the Pontchartrain Bridge is the fact that it completes the final link in the Colonial Highway, the air line route between New York and New Orleans. The recent opening of the Holland tube between New York and New Jersey and the new Lincoln Highway Bridge over the Hackensack River will make it possible after January 9, 1928, to traverse this route of 1,535 miles through Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Greensboro, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile to New Orleans without recourse to ferries.

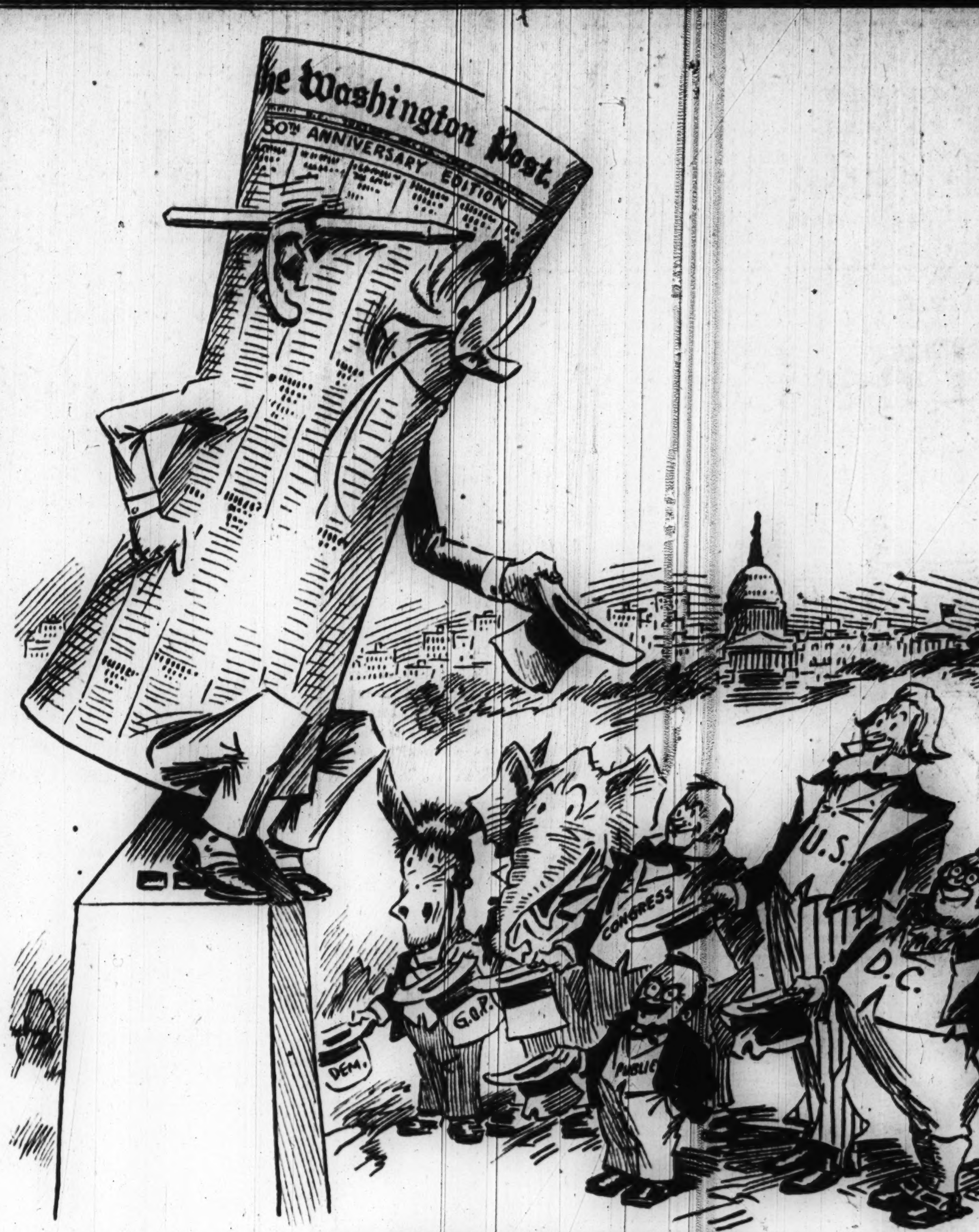
The opening of the Colonial Highway is to be made a memorable affair. Mayor Walker of New York will head a motorcade of his associates and other citizens of Manhattan, and will make the first official journey over the route. The New Orleans people expect the Northern party to arrive a day or two before Mardi Gras, which comes on February 21, and for a week the Crescent City will endeavor to demonstrate to its visitors that life is still worth living in New Orleans, in spite of the fact that the sazarac cocktail is a thing of the past and that Antoine's justly famed dejeuner is no longer accompanied with the finest products of the vineyards of sunny France.

THE KLAN IN ALABAMA.

The Klan in Alabama is fighting back. Charles C. McCall, attorney general, who first resigned from the order and then conducted a vigorous prosecution of those accused of taking part in floggings, has resigned. He charges that his work was not only hampered but blocked by associates in the State administration who are still affiliated with the masked organization. Information vital to the prosecution of the cases reached the defense, and the State Klan leader assured his followers that they still had the governor's support.

There may, as the result of this situation, be a let-down in the fight against the Klan which has been going on for almost a year. If the order has sufficient power to control law enforcement officers and nullify the work of honest prosecutors and the courts, the State will have a hard struggle to rid itself of this incubus.

A healthy sign, however, is that a large section of the State press is determined to clear the stain from Alabama's name. The activities of the Klan no longer escape publicity as they did in other days. McCall, although no longer a public official, has announced that he intends to continue the fight which he has begun. If decent and public opposition to the workings of the Klan can be continued there is every reason to believe that in the long run mob rule will be wiped out.



Our Birthday; Fifty Years Young.

PRESS COMMENT.

No Reason to Boast.

Detroit Free Press: The man who boasts because he never takes a vacation merely confesses to the world that he doesn't know enough to take care of himself.

There Is a Difference.

Boston Herald: The drivers of the G. O. P. elephant wish Borah could appreciate the difference between a howdah and a hoodoo.

Turkey Traffic.

Buffalo Courier Express: The turkey which leave Texas with a value of 30 cents a pound is expected to land on your Christmas table at a cost of 60 cents. That ought to do a great deal to confirm the belief that one of the greatest needs is for more economical methods of marketing.

The Bloc System.

Columbus Dispatch: There seems to be some difficulty as to leadership among the Western irregulars in Congress. Apparently each one of the bloc wants to be the block-head.

American Justice.

Indianapolis News: An American has been held in jail in Germany six months without trial. Had he stayed at home he would have got in three appeals, a conviction, a sentence and a parole in less time.

Helping Dan Cupid.

Atchison Globe: Careers for women have helped rather than handicapped Dan Cupid. According to a statistician there are 3,634,246 more married women today than ten years ago, despite the tremendous increase in business opportunities for members of the so-called gentler sex. The modern woman is learning the secret of combining a career in business with a career at home. So don't give up the ship, girls.

Seems Incredible.

Detroit News: It is a strange report that Mexico City police are preventing congressmen from wearing pistols to bull fights. It never occurred to us congressmen would need pistols to shoot the bull.

Most Annoying.

San Francisco Chronicle: The annoying thing about a pacifist is his refusal to fight after saying things that make you yearn to fight.

Sounds Logical.

New Orleans Times Picayune: "Ladies give 'bridge' for flood relief." That sounds logical.

Resolving Doubt.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle: Now that Vice President Dawes has formally made it known that he will not be a candidate for President in 1928, and that he unqualifiedly supports the candidacy of Gov. Lowden, any lingering doubt as to the possibility of President Coolidge being entirely out of the running ought to be resolved.

The Forbearing South.

Houston Post Dispatch: A man adjudged Dallas' most beautiful man is still alive after several months of that sort of publicity. That shows critics how forbearing and civilized the South is.

Troublesome Billiard Ball.

Baltimore Sun: B. Y. Harris, of Oregon City, Oreg., inadvisedly put a billiard ball in his mouth, and a doctor worked two hours in getting it out. Such is the news—and it stops right there. But how did he (the doctor) do it? Imagination is stalled, for a billiard ball has no handles, and a man can not help by pushing with the inside of his mouth. Did the doctor work a handkerchief around the sphere and then pull (and if so, how?), or did he make a draw shot? He had some first-rate ivory to shoot against.

What Chicago Needs.

Louisville Courier Journal: Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago is making plans for a garbage-can parade next summer to celebrate the completion of a new incinerator plant. If Chicago had a system for disposing of its rotten politics, there would be more reason for celebration.

Not So Bad.

Richmond Times Dispatch: Mr. Coolidge is going down to Havana, where there are plenty of brass rails and everything. The Presidency is not so bad as one might imagine—that is, at times it isn't.

France in Syria.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: The talk about France giving up Syria to Italy is growing more and more definite. There is plenty of logic in the proposal. Syria has meant to France only trouble. Administration of the mandate has been costly, and the almost constant petty warfare with the Syrian tribes has accomplished nothing in the war of pacification. France needs no outlet for surplus population, and there is no prospect that Syria would in the future return a profit of any kind. Italy, on the other hand, needs such an outlet, and would be eager to accept the mandate. But such matters seldom go by logic. The prestige of France is involved. Surrender of Syria would be a blow to French amour propre. But if Italy could at the same time surrender something to France, a bargain might be struck. Italian aspirations in Tangier are mentioned as a quid pro quo. It would not seem enough, but there are ways and ways in international politics.

Or Blushing.

Milwaukee Journal: In justice to the flapper it must be said that she doesn't do much giggling.

Then Look Out.

Atlanta Constitution: If the farming element ever gets strong enough to hold the balance of power it will hold it as long as it has held the bag.

More's the Pity.

Sacramento Union: Recent achievements of science show that the air may be used for nearly everything except the payment of debts.

Fuad's Automobiles.

Minneapolis Journal: King Fuad of Arabia has got himself some motor cars for his 24 wives, completely inclosed and windowless, so as to give the back-seat drivers entirely detached and unbiased positions from which to operate the cars unhampered by traffic conditions.

Patriotism

By ROBERT QUILLEN

"AMERICA FIRST" is more than a slogan. It is a state of mind, and the state of mind is called patriotism. Patriotism is the polite word used to describe self-interest.

The feeling called patriotism does not confine itself to national interests. It places America first, one's own State first, one's own town first, one's own family first, one's self first.

Whether or not this feeling is commendable, it is common to all except the saints. It is human nature.

It is a feeling that prompts all industry, all exploration, all progress. It is responsible for civilization.

But it is a feeling dangerous to experiment with.

Left alone to develop and function in a natural way, without artificial stimulation, it inspires men to labor, accumulate wealth, develop the arts and build a great nation.

But when its development is forced, it gets out of hand and becomes a kind of madness.

It begins by saying: "America first and the others second." That is its normal point of view. That need occasion no anxiety. But when the bands play and the orators rant and the feeling becomes a madness, its slogan changes. Now it says: "America first and the others nowhere. Damn the others."

And that is to invite destruction.

The world recently has seen an example of what befalls a nation much given to thinking and speaking of itself as first.

In time of war, when expediency requires making the people a little mad in order to overcome their natural aversion to slaughter, it is necessary to coin slogans and to force development of the feeling called patriotism. Without a frenzy of patriotism to unbalance their minds, they would be sickened by the horrors of war and would refuse to carry on.

But while a frenzy of patriotism is essential to successful warfare, it is not essential to the business of peace. It has little in common with peace.

The self-interest native to us all is sufficient in time of peace. It keeps us striving to be first. It needs no stimulation. We are selfish enough by nature.

To force the growth of patriotism is to play with dynamite.

One way to have harmony in the home is to quit trying a duet and be content with a soprano solo.

She's probably too young to be called "Miss" if she doesn't mind sleeping with cracker crumbs in the bed.

There's one way the congressman can help the farmer. The farmer needs a good hand worth $1.50 a day.

(Copyright, 1927.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Bureaucracy Run Mad.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Senator Watson is to be commended for his severe arraignment of those people who continuously come before Congress asking the establishment of new bureaus to take control or oversight of industries which belong rightfully to individual effort. There has been too much of this paternalistic government during the last 25 years. Business has been hampered so much that we are 50 years behind where we ought to be and where we would have been if individual enterprise and initiative had been left free.

Class legislation of late has been the rule in Congress. There was a time when each State was left to form its own rules as to citizenship and the right of suffrage. That has been taken away from them. There was a time when they were left to deal with strikes and lockouts by their own laws. Now the Federal Government undertakes to handle them. Under our paternalistic government if a merchant to draw customers, advertises to sell sugar for less than it cost him, his less enterprising competitor hales him before one of the independent commissions, and he is penalized. Miners want the Government to control mines; the Soviets want the Government to take possession of all agricultural lands. So it goes. It is no longer a Government of the people, but a Government by bureaucrats. Senator Watson is right.

L. S. WILLOUGHBY.

Helping the Unemployed.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: There are a good many men in this city who are unemployed, but are willing to work and able to do so if work could be found. Some of them have families dependent upon them. These statements can be verified by inquiry at employment agencies.

I believe that useful work for these men could be found in Washington if the attention of the public were directed to the extent of unemployment that exists and to the necessity for diminishing it as much as possible. Some of the methods available for providing work for more workers are:

Eliminate overtime work during rush periods by hiring temporary help.

Make contemplated alterations and repairs on buildings now instead of "some time."

Buy the products of Washington industries.

Other methods may occur to you. Will you not devote a little space to arousing public concern regarding the matter of unemployment?

C. F. RANDOLPH.

Doesn't Want a Change.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Those who seem to desire a change in the District's form of government evidently are not familiar with how it worked when we had voting here, and why the present satisfactory form was installed. The scheme of letting well enough alone doesn't seem to bother some people, who are continually trying to "jump out of the frying pan into the fire." E. W. Willoughby's "Letter to the Editor" in Saturday's Post should be read by some of these guys who are continually and thoughtlessly trying to plunge District citizens into a new brand of trouble.

The headquarters of the United States are located here, and the best form of government should prevail

Only about two-thirds of the men and about one-half of the women now do the voting. So kindly let us know who wants the change, if anybody.

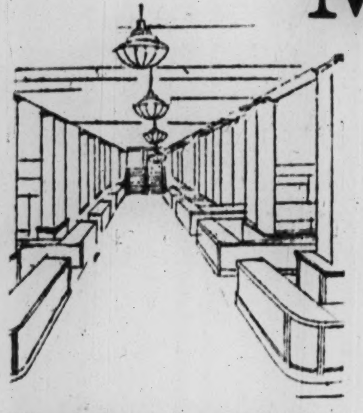
H. T. McCONVEY.

Buy Now
Mail Early
for Christmas

Woodward & Lothrop
The Christmas Store

Christmas Savings
Checks Cashed
1st and 8th Floors

The Greatest Christmas Store We Have Ever Had Makes Christmas Gift Shopping Easy



The New First Floor

More thoroughly a gift floor than ever before—a vast array of gifts from the inexpensive to the most exquisite and costly, among which we especially feature—

Diamonds and Fine Jewels

A rare collection of exquisite jewels, each piece individual in design, enhanced by mountings of precious metals, exclusively for us.

The New Silverware Section

In which are featured very large new assortments of Sterling Silver Flatware and Table Pieces, in the prevailing patterns demanded by good taste. Also Fine Silver Plate in the well-known makes and patterns.

The New Stationery and Desk Fittings Section

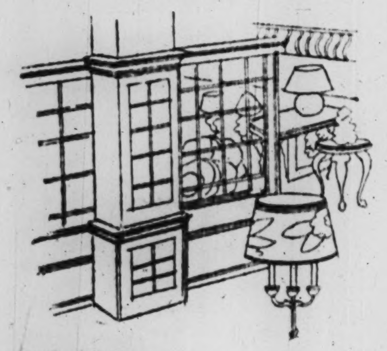
Now is an excellent time to place your order for Personal Engraved Greeting Cards and for Stationery and Calling Cards to be engraved or Die-stamped. The wide variety of Fine Desk Fittings offers almost unlimited gift choice.

The New Novelty Jewelry Section

Occupying nearly twice the space it formerly did, the Novelty Jewelry Section provides a happy solution for hundreds of gift problems. A very exceptional collection of the new Gold-finished Jewelry in the wide-band effects.

Modern Jewelry From Old Heirlooms

Perhaps you have an old piece of jewelry that you value highly for its sentiment or association. These may still be retained if you allow us to transform them into exquisite modern pieces. Designs submitted for your approval.



The New Gift Shop *Seventh Floor*

A marvelous selection of gifts unusual and unique in the New Gift Shop—such things as Lalique Glass, Cowan Pottery, English Pewter, and many others. Also on the seventh floor—The Liberty Shop, the Art Needlework Section and the Lamp Section. Combined, they make a colorfully beautiful Gift Bazaar.

Gift Wrapping Without Charge

If you wish us to wrap and mail your gifts, tell the salesperson when you make your purchase, and we will attend to all details. This service without charge when gifts are purchased here.

GIFT WRAPPING

Gift Wrapping Desk Down Stairs Store

If you desire to mail your own gifts, but would like us to wrap them for you, take them to the Gift Wrapping Desk, Down Stairs Store. All tickets and saleschecks will be removed, your card inclosed, and the package properly wrapped for presentation, or for mailing. This service without charge when gifts are purchased here.

Personal Shopper Supplied Upon Request

If you desire some one to help you with your gift buying, make known your wants to any Floor Manager or Service Desk, and a Personal Shopper will accompany you through the store and assist you in your selections.

Merchandise Certificates for Sale

Many persons want to give something, yet do not wish to give money. For those we have had the Merchandise Certificate prepared. Issued to any amount at the Cashier's office, Eighth floor; or Service Desk on any floor.

Deliveries to Hotels and Union Station

Purchases intended for these local hotels—Annapolis, Arlington, Burlington, Capitol Park, Carlton, Congress Hall, Continental, Ebbitt, Franklin Square, Grace Dodge, Hamilton, Harrington, Lafayette, Lee House, Mayflower, Metropolitan, National, New Houston, Oxford, Occidental, Powhatan, Potomac, Pennsylvania, Raleigh, Sterling, Washington, Willard. Delivered same day. Union Station Baggage Claim Checks issued at store and packages delivered to Baggage Check Room at Station.

Other Christmas Services

Coat and Parcel Checking—First Floor.

Boxes for gift merchandise purchased here — furnished upon request.

Taxis Summoned—Messengers Summoned.

Personal Checks and Traveler's Checks cashed.

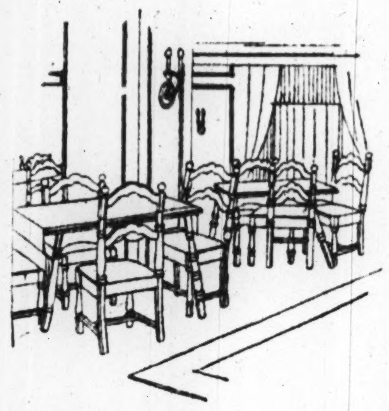
THE greatest Christmas Store by virtue of the many improvements that have been made in the interior arrangement, the new sections that have been added, the new and finer merchandise that is now displayed. The First Floor has been entirely rearranged, the New Men's Store on the Second Floor is presented for its first Christmas season. The New Linen and Blanket Sections are also on the Second Floor. So it is on each floor of this great Christmas Store—something has been done to make it better, more attractive, easier and more pleasant for shoppers.

THOUSANDS of Gifts of an Unusual Character, many without duplicate, have been gathered by our buyers and our vast buying organization from the four corners of the earth, for the joy of yourself and friends. To select these now is to assure yourself of things that will not be obtainable later.

The Down Stairs Store is a veritable Christmas Store of lesser-priced merchandise.

The Wide Aisles and Many Entrances Are an Aid to Shopping

THE wide aisles, which permit freedom of movement through the store, even during the crowded Christmas Season, have always been one of the appreciated pleasures of shopping at Woodward & Lothrop. The five entrances on four different streets save you many steps in getting in or out of the store.



The New Tea Room The New Fountain Room

THE New Tea Room recently opened is an elegantly appointed place where one may secure the simplest foods or the most delightful dishes in an environment refined and distinctly different from anything in Washington. (Tea Room, Seventh Floor.) Express Elevator Service.

The Fountain Room, adjoining the Down Stairs Store, has in the few months that it has been open won a place of eminence with our patrons and friends. Delicious Sodas, Drinks, Ice Creams, Sandwiches, Salads, Pastries. Quick Service.

Free Delivery to Any Shipping Point

All purchases will be delivered free to any shipping point in Continental United States (not including its possessions, unless shipped by parcel post). Method of shipment at our option.

G Street Station Post Office

Every Postal Service that you can get at any Post Office is rendered here at this station—under the Balcony, First floor.

A great convenience in mailing your gifts.

U.S. POST OFFICE

Mailing Dates for Gifts to Go Abroad

These are the approximate dates for dispatch from New York City—dates should be advanced at least TWO DAYS from Washington.

Austria, December 10.
Belgium, December 15
Bermuda, December 21.
Bolivia, December 8.
British Isles, December 15.
Canal Zone, December 15.
Colombia, December 10.
Costa Rica, December 10.
Cuba, December 21.
Czechoslovakia, Dec. 10.
Denmark, December 10.
Dominican Rep., Dec. 15.
Equador, December 8.
France, December 15.
Germany, December 15.
Greece, December 10.
Haiti, December 16.
Hungary, December 10.
Italy, December 13.
Netherlands, December 15.
Norway, December 10.
Panama, December 15.
Peru, December 8.
Poland, December 10.
Porto Rico, December 17.
Portugal, December 10.
Roumania, December 10.
Russia, December 10.
Spain, December 10.
Sweden, December 10.
Switzerland, December 15.
Turkey, December 9.
Venezuela, December 14.
Virgin Islands, Dec. 15.

The New Men's Store Second Floor

In this New Men's Store we have brought together on one floor everything that men wear. You may select quickly or leisurely as you choose. There is much more room than we have ever been able to give these sections before. Women seeking gifts for the men folk of their family and acquaintances find it the ideal place, as everything has been selected with the fine points of masculine taste in mind.

Direct entrance and Express Elevator Service to the New Men's Store.

The Third Floor for Gifts of Women's Apparel

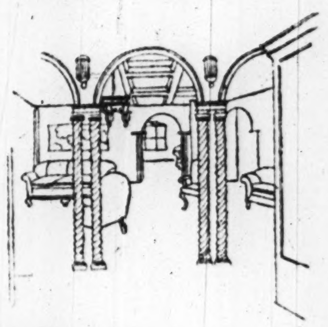
Practical and intimate things have been given better display and more space. A new hosiery section that will prove popular with those who like to shop away from the rush and bustle of the first floor.

The Children's Floor The Fourth

This year for the first time we offer the Complete Boys' Store in one section—just like the Men's Store, and the Complete Store for Girls and Junior Misses—in one section—furnishings and clothes. Both of these sections display a wealth of gifts and will result in the saving of much time.

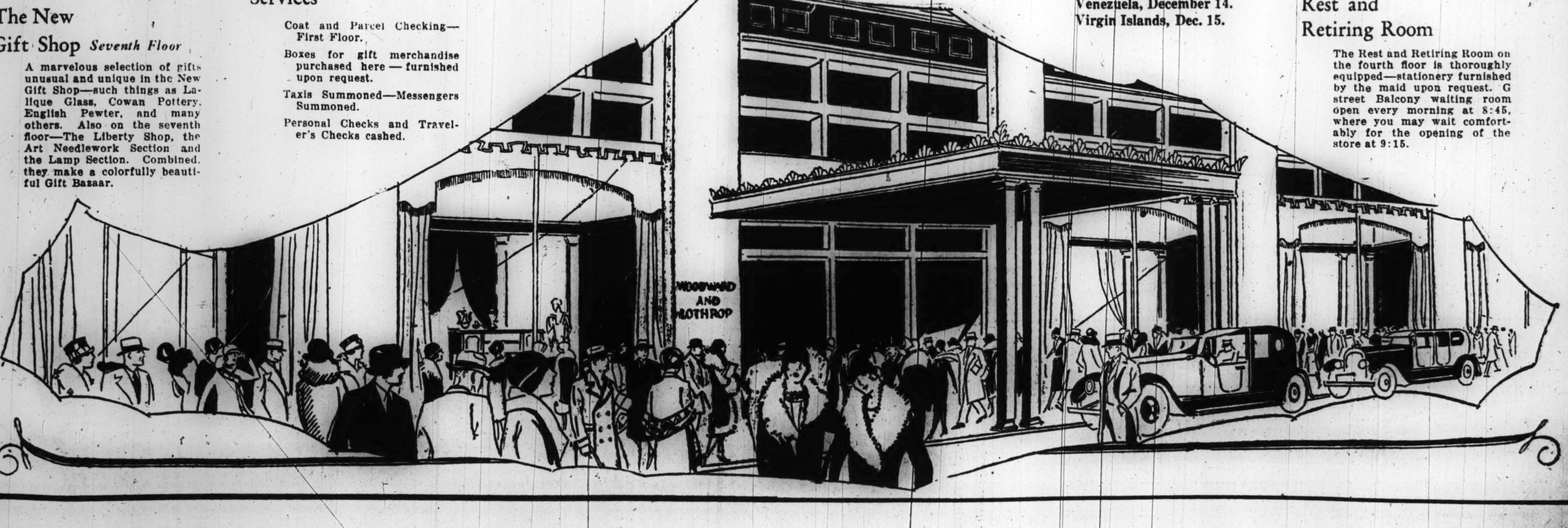
Gifts for the Home 5th and 6th Floors

Of particular interest are the China and Glass Sections, which have been equipped with new fixtures, rearranged and newly carpeted. There is much new and fine merchandise that has not been obtainable in past seasons.



Rest and Retiring Room

The Rest and Retiring Room on the fourth floor is thoroughly equipped—stationery furnished by the maid upon request. G street Balcony waiting room open every morning at 8:45, where you may wait comfortably for the opening of the store at 9:15.



Styles have changed because of

Woman's new place in the world

WOMAN'S place used to be by the fireside, so it was said.

But that is all so long ago.

A woman's world is no longer bounded by the kitchen and the nursery. She occupies an important place in the arts and sciences, in business and politics; and yet the American home is being run better than ever before.

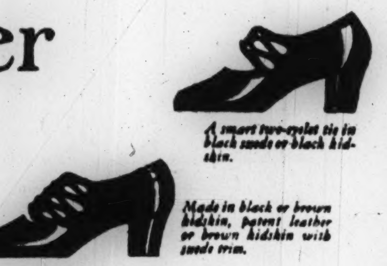
The woman of today refuses to follow uncomfortable styles. Fashion designers are alert to this. The smartest clothes have been adapted to woman's increasing importance in the social and economic progress of the world. She wears clothes which allow freedom for mental and physical activity. Countless thousands of women are discovering that feet are the foundation of all activity and need shoes that leave them free and comfortable. In Cantilever Shoes women are finding real foot freedom, helpful support and the all-day comfort that keeps the mind off the feet.

Cantilever Shoes are shaped like the natural foot. They fit beautifully with room for the toes and a snug fit about the heel and under the arch. The flexible arches of these shoes work with the feet instead of against them. Foot muscles exercise with every step and build the strength needed to hold the twenty-six bones of the foot in arched formation. Eighty-five out of every hundred women can correct their foot troubles by wearing Cantilever Shoes, according to an investigation made among hundreds of Cantilever wearers.

You will like the attractive appearance of Cantilever Shoes. There are smart pumps and oxfords that are tastefully designed and scientifically correct.

A trim walking oxford in mellow tan calfskin with contrasting blonde trim.
A graceful pump with suede insert and straps in black or brown kidskin, and patent leather.

Cantilever Shoe


A smart two-eyelet tie in black suede or black kidskin.
Made in black or brown kidskin, patent leather or brown kidskin with suede trim.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
1319 F St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

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Antiques Furniture
Jewelry
Silver Glass China
Art Objects
Wedding Gifts
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1323 G Street N.W.

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OPPOSITE AMBASSADOR
LUNCHEON
11:45 to 2
To invite your guests to luncheon here reflects upon you the best of judgment.
Good food, temptingly served, and modestly priced is here to greet you. Quiet, restful atmosphere. An ideal place to arrange your luncheon or dinner parties.
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CAPITAL SOCIETY EVENTS

THE Vice President and Mrs. Charles G. Dawes were the guests of honor of Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh last evening at dinner. There were 44 guests.

Mrs. Dawes will not be at home on Wednesdays until January.

Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the Chief Justice, was the guest of honor at luncheon yesterday of Mme. Matsudaira, wife of the Ambassador of Japan. The other guests were: Mrs. Curtis D. Wilbur, Mrs. John B. Kendrick, Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, Mrs. Harry F. Huse, Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. Samuel Jordan Graham, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, Mrs. Charles Denby, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. James M. Green, Mrs. William Fitch Kelley, Mrs. Francois Berger Moran, Mrs. Robert F. Mackenzie, Mme. Sawada, wife of the Counselor of the Embassy; Mme. Togo, wife of the First Secretary of the Embassy; Mme. Okamoto wife of the Second Secretary of the Embassy; Mme. Morishima, wife of the Second Secretary of the Embassy, and Mme. Satow, wife of the Third Secretary of the Embassy.

The Ambassador of Mexico and Senora Dona de Tellez were the ranking guests at the luncheon on Sunday given by the Minister of Colombia Senora de Olaya. The other guests were:

The Chilean Ambassador and Senora de Davila, the Minister of the Dominican Republic and Senora de Morales, the Minister of Salvador and Senora de Lima, the Charge d'Affaires of Paraguay and Senora Ramirez, the Chief of the Latin American Division and Mrs. Morgan, the Military Attache of the Spanish Embassy, Maj. Victoriano Casajus; the Second Secretary of the Colombian Legation and Senorazubiria, Mrs. Coronado and Dr. and Mrs. Bolivar J. Lloyd.

The Cuban Ambassador and Senora de Ferrara will entertain at tea this afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock, when there will be dancing.

Mme. Claudel, wife of the French Ambassador, accompanied by her daughters, Mlle. Marie Claudel and Mlle. Reine Claudel, and her son, M. Paul Claudel, jr., occupied a box at the opera last evening.

The Minister of China and Mme. Sze are the guests in whose honor Representative and Mrs. Sol Bloom will entertain at dinner on December 17.

Persian Legation Tea.

The Minister of Persia, Mirza Davoud Khan Meftah, has issued cards for a tea on Thursday afternoon.

The Minister was the ranking guest at a dinner given last evening at the Mayflower by Dr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Millspaugh, when their other guests were: the Counselor of the Persian Legation and Madame Noury, the newly appointed Secretary of the Legation, Mr. W. H. Nouzard; Mr. Howland Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Murray, Mr. Copley Amory, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lester Woolsey and Dr. and Mrs. Ardeshir, Irani. Dr. Millspaugh, who was formerly administrator general of the finances of Persia, is passing some time in Washington with Mrs. Millspaugh before going to Haiti, where he has been recently appointed advisor of finances.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Dwight F. Davis entertained at a tea-dance yesterday afternoon when they presented their daughter, Miss Alice Brooks Davis, to society. The Secretary and Mrs. Davis received with their daughter, Mrs. Davis wearing a gown of black transparent velvet with long, tight sleeves and a soft drapery of the left side. Miss Davis wore a frock of cherry-red georgette crepe made with a tucked waist and an accordion plaited skirt. Assisting Mrs. Davis were Mrs. Charles G. Dawes, Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg, the Countess Szechenyi, wife of the Hungarian Minister; Mme. Ciechanowski, wife of the Polish Minister; Mrs. Joseph Leiter, and Mrs. John F. Wilkins. Assisting the debutante were Princess Elizabeth de Ligne, Miss Cornelia Szechenyi, Miss Betty Chilton, Miss Louise Spencer, Miss Janet Newbold, Miss Katherine Wilkins, Miss Ellen Thoron, Miss Victoria Tytus, and Miss Katherine Carlisle. The Army Band played for the dancing.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Curtis D. Wilbur were among the guests whom Mrs. Francois Berger Moran entertained in her box at the opera last night. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McConihe and Mr. Ramses Chaffey, First Secretary of the Egyptian Legation.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs Jardine were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Eakin at dinner Sunday evening at the Mayflower.

The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Herbert Hoover will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wooley, of New York, in their box at the performance of the American opera next week.

Glovers Give Dinner.

Mrs. James J. Davis, wife of the Secretary of Labor, was among the guests of the Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. W. Irving Glover at dinner last evening and later at the opera. The other guests were Representative and Mrs. Ernest R. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Williamson and Mr. Thomas Glover.

Senator and Mrs. Woodbridge Ferris, of Michigan, have arrived here for the season and are at the Washington Hotel

Senator Robert G. Wagner, of New York, who will make his home at the Mayflower this winter, has arrived in Washington.

Representative and Mrs. Royal H. Weller, of New York, are at the Mayflower, where they will reside during the coming season.

Representative and Mrs. W. B. Bankhead, of Alabama, are at the Mayflower.

Representative and Mrs. Loring M. Black have again taken an apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel for the winter.

Senator Earle B. Mayfield, of Texas, has arrived in Washington for the season, but Mrs. Mayfield will not be here this winter. She will remain in Austin where her twin sons are attending the University of Texas.

Representative William W. Cohen, of New York, has leased an apartment at the Mayflower, where he will make his home during the congressional session.

Representative Eaton Here.

Representative Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey, has taken an apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel for the winter. He will be joined shortly after the holidays by Mrs. Eaton.

Representative and Mrs. Morton D. Hull, of Illinois, have opened their apartment at the Mayflower for the winter.

The retiring Naval Attache of the French Embassy and Mme. Willm, with their family, expect to go to New York on the 12th, where they will remain until they sail December 16 on the steamship Paris.

The newly appointed Naval Attache of the French Embassy, Commander Louis Sable, has arrived in Washington. Mme. Sable will join her husband in this country in January.

The Assistant Military Attache of the French Embassy and Mme. Lombard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Albion at the opera last evening.

Gen. John J. Pershing went to Chicago last evening and will be there until Thursday.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. B. Upham have returned to Washington for a brief stay and are at the Mayflower.

Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan, U. S. A., retired, who is representing the Greater Omaha Association at the convention of the Rivers and Harbors Association, is at the Army and Navy Club.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Preston went to Baltimore yesterday, when they attended the dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Walter F. Wilkes, and later went to the first bachelor's cotillion of this season. Others who attended the cotillion were Mr. George Abell, Mr. Llewellyn Cottman, Mr. Alex Smith and Mr. Drew Pearson.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Jackson will entertain at dinner at Pierre's in New York on December 22.

Judge and Mrs. Edwin B. Parker entertained a party of friends in their box last evening at the opera.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wilkins entertained at dinner last night in honor of Miss Marjorie Glasgow and Miss Maryon-Wilson, of London.

Mrs. Hare Lippincott has closed her house in the country and will be with her mother at her home, 1719 Seventeenth street. Mrs. Lippincott's sister, Vicontesse de Beughem, will be with her until February.

Guests of Miss Gurnee.

Miss Bell Gurnee will have as her guests her sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter Gurnee, and Mrs. Coster Willmerding, who will arrive tonight to remain several days.

Capt. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis will entertain at a tea on December 17 to present their daughter, Miss Martha Ellis, to society. Receiving with Miss Ellis will be two of her college mates, Miss Frances Tenney, of New York, and Miss Mary Elizabeth MacLaughlin, of Berkeley, Calif.

Miss Ethel Douglas Merritt went to New York yesterday to remain for a week. She will attend a dinner tomorrow night given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Merrick, who have lately taken an apartment at 70 East Seventy-seventh street.

Miss Adelaide Douglass has issued invitations for a luncheon to be given for Miss Idanthea Moffat on December 13.

Mrs. Felix Stump, who has been visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. William Gerry Morgan, with her small son, has gone to Hampton Roads, Va., to join Lieut. Comdr. Stump.

Ensign and Mrs. Thomas Hedges Massie, who passed the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell at Twin Oaks, motored Sunday night to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where Ensign Massie is stationed. Mrs. Massie, before her marriage on Thanksgiving Day, was Miss Thalia Fortescue.

Among those who had boxes at the opera last evening were Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, Col. and Mrs. George Thorpe, Mrs. Geneva Dunham, Mr. Isaac E. Emerson, of Baltimore; Mrs. Edward Ray Speare and Mrs. Charles I. Corby.

Shaws Dinner Hosts.

Among the out-of-town guests who will be present at the dinner given by former Gov. and Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw this evening at the Wardman Park Hotel are the son-in-law and daughter of the hosts, Mr. and Mrs. John M. McMillin, of Forest Hills; Mr. and Mrs. W. Alden Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian C. Humphreys, of Forest Hills, Long Island.

Miss Fannie Dial will be at home on Sunday in honor of Miss Idanthea Moffatt, from 4:30 until 7 o'clock. No cards have been issued.

Count Ralph Orlowski will sail for Europe tonight on the Leviathan.

Mrs. Sidney Cloman will entertain a party of ten at luncheon tomorrow at the Mayflower, following Mrs. Lawrence Townsend's first musical morning concert.

Mrs. William Wheatley will entertain at a luncheon bridge in the Chevy Chase Club today in honor of Miss Elizabeth Stiles and Miss Hodges, who has recently arrived from England to be the guest of Mrs. Wheatley.

Mrs. August Belmont, of New York, is at the Mayflower where she arrived yesterday.

Former Attorney General and Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer are at the Carlton, where they will pass the Christmas holidays. After the first of the New Year they will go to their home at Miami Beach, Fla., for the winter.

Mr. William Lancaster Jenkins, former American consul in Calcutta, will arrive in Washington Friday to be the guest of Mr. Archibald Wells at 1334 Nineteenth street.

Mrs. Lindstrom Arrives.

Mrs. O. S. Lindstrom, of Norway, has arrived here from Boston, where she has been visiting for some weeks, and has taken an apartment at the Grace Dodge, where she will remain until she sails for her home early in January.

Mrs. Frederic A. de Peyster, of New York, is at the Mayflower.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland H. Smith, of The Plains, Va., are at the Powhatan for several days.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Gaines Roberts have returned from New York and are at 4610 Sixteenth street.

Dr. Thomas Madden Foley has returned to Washington from Los Angeles, where he passed the last seven months.

Mrs. Mary C. Waters has returned to town and is at the Mayflower.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Southgate have reopened their apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel. They passed the summer at their home, Cedar Knoll, at Osterville, Cape Cod, and later were at the Ritz-Carlton in Boston.

Lieut. Dixwell Ketcham, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ketcham are at the Cairo for a few days en route to Pensacola, Fla.

Former Senator William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mrs. Smith, are at the Mayflower.

Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick of Philadelphia arrived yesterday afternoon and is at the Mayflower.

Mr. Joseph W. Murray, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Landell Murphy also of Philadelphia, have been in Washington for several days, where they came for the opening of Congress.

Mrs. and Miss Piet Here.

Mrs. Mary A. Piet and her daughter, Miss Georgia M. Piet, of Scarsdale, N. Y., have closed their home and are at the Mayflower for the winter.

Mr. John H. Storer, of Waltham, Mass., has reopened his apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel for the winter, and will be joined shortly by his daughter, Miss Emily Storer.

Judge Florence E. Allen, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, is at the Mayflower. Others at the Mayflower are: Sir Dorabjii Tata and Lady Tata, Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper and Mr. and Mrs. Clem Shaver, of Fairmont, W. Va.

Mrs. William Hard will be the guest of honor of the members of the international outlook section of the Twentieth Century Club this afternoon at the December meeting at the residence of Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell, 1661 Crescent place. Mrs. Hard will speak on "Ireland as It Is Today." A tea will follow the meeting.

The Christmas sale for the benefit of the Salvation Army will, as usual, be held in the show room at 1138 Connecticut avenue, this morning at 9:30 o'clock and will remain open until 6 o'clock. Mrs. Alfred S. Gillett will be in charge of the sale, assisted by groups of ladies each day, Mrs. Joseph E. Washington; Mrs. Marcus M. Benjamin and Mrs. Pflaster being of the number. The proceeds will go to the Salvation Army Christmas fund.

MASQUERADE COSTUMER
Costumes for fancy dress affairs of all kinds.
Church pageantry a specialty.
Special rates arranged.
R. L. BEAR
1568 R St. N.W. North 2685

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Challenge Brand
Coffee
An excellent household coffee. Superior to many coffees sold at higher prices.
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It Is Fresh Roasted Daily
Magruder, Inc.
Best Groceries
Conn. Ave., M and 18th Sts.
Phone Main 4180 Established 1875

The Princess Pat

Have Comfortable Feet
for
The Christmas Holidays

Our Walk-Over Shop has four very wonderful shoes—The Princess Pat, a handsome shoe built for the sole purpose of giving extreme comfort to tired feet—The Resta, designed for enlarged joints and bunions—The Favor, having a broad toe and a narrow heel—and The Doctor Last which is a most remarkable corrective shoe.

These models all have straight inside lines and the Main Spring Arch. They are recommended throughout the world by eminent specialists.

Moderate Prices

Wolf's Walk-Over Shop
929 F Street

Make an appointment now for your Christmas photographs. Have your sitting Today or Tomorrow. This will help us give you better attention.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD
Portraits of Quality
1230 Connecticut Ave. Telephone Main 4400

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OFFERING all modern conveniences with a refined residential atmosphere. A few choice apartments now available for lease.

Housekeeping apartments of 5 and 7 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished.

Nonhousekeeping apartments of 2 to 3 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished.

Excellent dining room connected with building.
Transients Accommodated
Full information may be had from either the Resident Manager
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A Gift, a Thought or a Greeting Card?

BETWEEN those to whom you give a Christmas gift and those to whom you give just a thought, are those whom you gladden with one of Brewood's

Personal Greeting Cards for Christmas

The gift may be a duplicate, and the thought may never materialize—but the card will carry cheery good friendship.. . . Our selection is boundless; many are for use with your own card plate. Only a short time to choose.

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A Shop of Individuality
Offer Their Autumn and Winter Collection
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Generous Reductions

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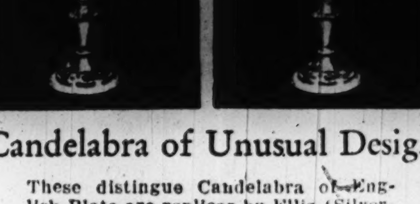

Candelabra of Unusual Design

These distingue Candelabra of English Plate are replicas by Ellis (Silversmith) of those fashioned in England during the early George III period. Their most unusual design lends rare beauty to the dining table or mantelpiece. The height over all is 10 inches.

Price - per pair - $75

The Schmidt Collection offers many rare gifts in old and modern Silver, Glassware, Porcelain and Sheffield Plate.

A. SCHMIDT & SON
1211 Connecticut Ave., Washington
BOSTON NEW YORK LOS ANGELES
MAGNOLIA NEWPORT PASADENA

DARROW AND LANDIS MAY BE WITNESSES AT TRIAL OF REMUS

Lawyer Would Aid Defense; Baseball Czar Wanted by Prosecution.

ASSETS OF DEFENDANT FIGURE IN TESTIMONY

"Material Motive" in Killing of Wife Is Alleged by the State.

Special to The Washington Post.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 5.—If Clarence Darrow, international champion of the under-dog, comes to Cincinnati to tell the jury that George Remus, on trial for the murder of his wife, Imogene, is a good man, K. M. Landis, czar of baseball and a former Federal judge in Chicago, will be called to tell the jury that Remus isn't.

Prosecutor Charles P. Taft made this announcement this afternoon while he and Remus, glaring at each other across the courtroom, were engaged in a game of pulling new trump cards from the well-known and maligned sleeve. Remus received news that Mr. Darrow, in Chicago, had announced he would be here Thursday as a character witness.

If Remus brings Darrow here, I will call Landis," said Taft. "I am informed that Judge Landis knows something about Remus' character as well as Darrow."

He referred to a controversy between Remus and Landis, when the latter was judge in the United States District Court in Chicago. Remus fought bitterly with Judge Landis then.

Had Remus Ejected.

The former jurist, then on the bench, had him ejcted several times from his courtroom, only to have Rmus return as beligerent as before.

The trial of Remus today went forward with the prosecution trying to get before the jury a charge that Remus was not insane when he killed his wife, but that he had a "material motive" for killing her.

George Connors, star witness for the defense, was all day on the stand and the State was attempting to prove its contentions by forcing him to admit that Remus still had great assets when he was released from Atlanta Penitentiary, where he had served a sentence for violation of the prohibition laws.

The State was unable to get its contention to the jury today, but the prosecutor says he will do so through a mass of documents and data which it intends to introduce into evidence.

Remus' charge in this trial is that he had been driven insane by the conduct of his wife and Franklin L. Dodge, former Department of Justice ace, who had sent him to Federal prison, stolen his wife and then with her annexed his fortune.

Hidden Assets Are Alleged.

The State, on the other hand, claims it will prove that Remus had hidden assets when he was released from Atlanta Penitentiary, that he has added to these since, and that he shot his wife in Eden Park as she was on her way to face him in the divorce court, October 6, because he knew she would reveal them.

In other words, the State claims Remus killed his wife because he had defrauded the Government of taxes; that he was still defrauding the Government and that he killed his wife to keep his assets from being pushed out in the open, knowing that the Government was seeking them to put governmental liens on them.

Prosecutor Taft says the papers that were injected into the case today will show that neither Remus nor his wife had cash when he got out of prison; but that each had assets in the form of distillery stock; that Remus knew what his wife had and she knew what he had and that if the divorce case had gone to trial, both would have had to disclose their holdings.

Many Distilleries Mentioned.

The cross-examination led to fields far from the usual ones traversed in a murder case, as Assistant Prosecutor Walter K. Sibbald doggedly attempted to bring out of Connors what he knew of the Remus' cash and assets and holdings, real estate and other property.

The Fleischmann, the Pogue, the Hill & Hill, the Lexington Club and other distilleries all came into the grilling. Thus, for instance, Conners was asked whether Remus didn't own the Fleischmann distillery when he left Atlanta Prison.

"No," said Connors. "Mrs. Remus sold the Fleischmann property for $80,000 while George was in prison, and all she ever gave him of the money was $100."

"Didn't Remus tell his wife to sell the Fleischmann plant and pay off some of his debts?"

"I was in Atlanta Penitentiary—how would I know?"

Approval Given Plans To Buy Traction Line

(Associated Press.)

Plans of the trunk line railroads for acquiring the Central California Traction Co. were finally approved yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Southern Pacific, Western Pacific and Santa Fe will jointly take over the line, under the arrangement approved, paying for it $2,650,000. The railroads already have completed their financing arrangements for the purchase.

OKLAHOMA HOUSE GOES AHEAD ON INQUIRY PLANS

Members Prepare to Ignore Court Ruling in Investigatio nof Governor.

INTEND TO MEET TODAY

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Antiadministration spokesmen tonight declared more than a necessary quorum of the Oklahoma House of Representatives was in the State capital to attend a self-convened legislative inquiry of the administration of Gov. Henry S. Johnston.

Ignoring the State supreme court's opinion that the legislators had no "inherent right" to convoke a special session, leaders of the movement proceeded with their organization for the opening of the session tomorrow. The court has held the meeting would be merely a convention of legislators with no powers.

H. Tom Kight, a leader of the insurgent faction, said approximately 60 House members had registered, and he expected the number to reach 80 of the total membership of 107 when the session begins. Caucuses were held tonight and organization leaders named.

Opponents of Gov. Johnston, in calling the session, declared they would investigate all State departments, including the executive offices, and it has been openly declared the House might sit as a court of impeachment.

The House membership is predominantly Democratic, the Republican wing consisting of only 20 members. Gov. Johnston, who has opposed the session, is a Democrat, as are those legislators sponsoring the session.

Hardware Men Plan To Meet in Wheeling

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Executive committeemen of the West Virginia Hardware Association will arrive here this week to make final plans for the annual convention of the body which will be held here January 24-26.

The conference will be attended by James B. Carson, of Dayton, Ohio, secretary of the Ohio association, who is also secretary of the West Virginia organization.

$1,000,000 Is Obtained For Fight on Cancer

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—A campaign started a year ago to raise $1,000,000 to fight cancer has been successful. The American Society for the Control of Cancer will use the endowment, amounting to $60,000 yearly, to continue important research and educational work.

Maryland Red Cross Chapter Nears Goal

With more than 700 members already secured, indications are that the Prince Georges County, Md., Red Cross Chapter will attain its goal of 1,000. Mrs. A. B Gahan, of Berwyn, secretary of the county chapter, has announced the approximate number of memberships turned in from various sections, as follows:

Hyattsville, Mrs. Thomas E. Latimer, chairman, 364; Bowie, Miss E. Marguerite Luers, chairman, 101; Lanham, Mrs. Carl A. V. Carlsson, chairman, 41, and Berwyn, Mrs. G. P. Bickford, chairman, 36. A substantial number of memberships also have been received from various other sections.

Wenck $50,000 Bequest To Church Affirmed

The action of a Circuit Court jury which sustained the will of Samuel H. Wenck, of Montclair, N. J., who died in this city September 24, 1925, was affirmed yesterday by the Court of Appeals. The First Congregational Church of this city, of which the Rev. Jason Noble Pierce is the pastor, was named residuary legatee in Wenck's will and the action of the Appellate Court means that the church building fund will be enriched about $60,000. Wenck left an estate valued at $65,000. A bequest of $10,000 was made to his sister and a bequest of $5,000 to a friend. A number of nieces and nephews attacked the will. Frank J. Hogan, counsel for the Riggs National Bank, which was named executor of the Wenck estate, defended the will.

Police Seek Collector Of "No Parking" Signs

Director of Traffic William H. Harland has asked the police to prosecute a young man, whose name has not been made public, for collecting boulevard stop and no parking signs from District streets and presenting them to a young woman as decorations for her apartment.

The police entered the apartment and recovered the signs.

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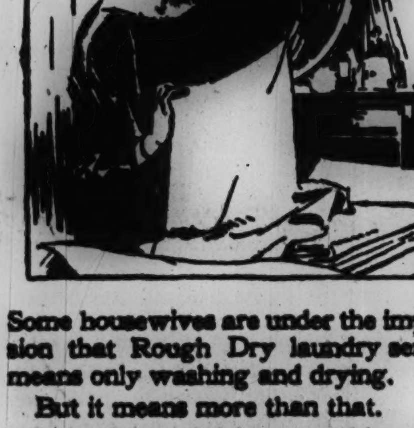
Yes, the Flat Work is Ironed!



Some housewives are under the impression that Rough Dry laundry service means only washing and drying.

But it means more than that.

It washes and dries everything, irons the flat work; articles like bath towels, hosiery and knit underwear are fluffed dry, ready for use. All that is left to do at home is the ironing of the lighter pieces.

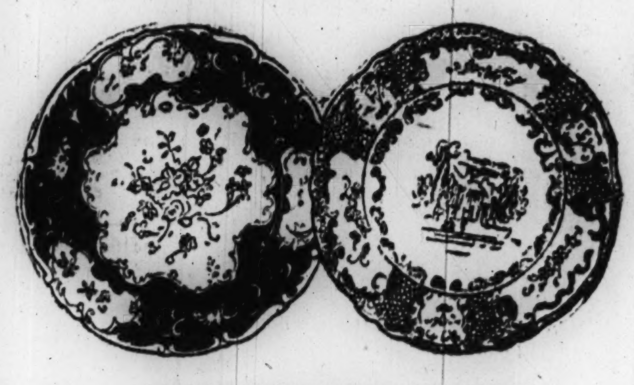
This service meets the needs of many women. At a low cost, it is taking all the heavy work out of thousands of homes. Telephone us today and we'll take it out of your home, too.

Rough Dry
8c a pound

Phone Main 6788
WEST END LAUNDRY
1723-25 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Member Laundry Owners' National Association

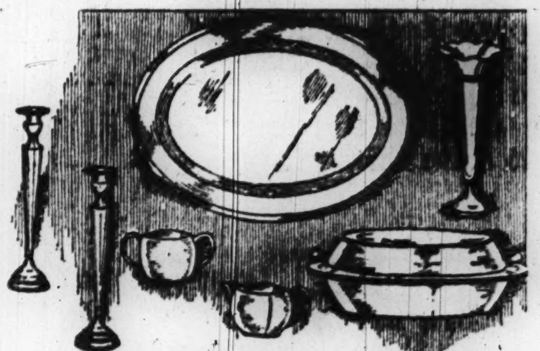
DULIN AND MARTIN COMPANY

Suggestions for Christmas Giving



ALL SERVICE PLATES 25% OFF!
A Sale! Our entire stock of Fine Service Plates (from $75 to $450 dozen) is offered at this Discount. This is the first time you have had such an opportunity before January 1st.

VIENNESE and ITALIAN LEATHER NOVELTIES—the illuminated Folio shown is priced at $25.



SILVER SPECIALS AT $10 each—as illustrated — Candiesticks (Sterling) — Vegetable Dish (plated) — Sugar and Cream (sterling)—Vase (sterling)—Meat Platter (plated).

LENOX CHINA
Truly fine China, such as Lenox, will always bring genuine happiness to the woman who prides her table appointments.

Ming Pattern
Lenox
Cups and Saucers, $39.50 dozen.
Dinner Plates, $34.50 dozen.
Bread and Butter Plates, $18.75 dozen.

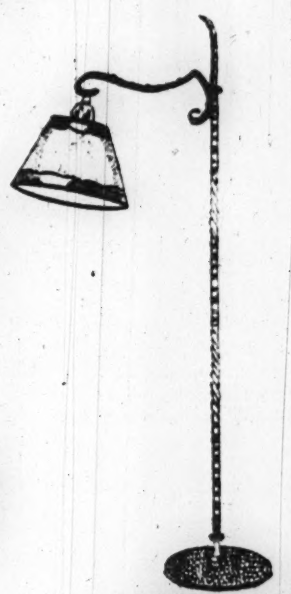
Colonial Pattern
Lenox
Cups and Saucers, $62.50 dozen.
Dinner Plates, $57.75 dozen.
Bread and Butter Plates, $32.50 dozen.

Mystic Pattern
Lenox
Cups and Saucers, $40.00 dozen.
Dinner Plates, $35.00 dozen.
Bread and Butter Plates, $19.00 dozen.

IMPORTED GLASS SHERBETS; assorted cased colors—Ruby, Green, Amber, Amethyst and Rose Set of six, $2.50.

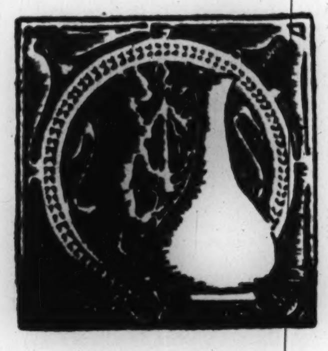
An assortment of Unusual NOVELTY SMOKERS—as illustrated, in Pompeiian Green, $5.

CARD TABLES—a spcial value in Jade green with decorated top is priced at $5. Others $2.75 to $25.



A BRIDGE LAMP—burnished iron and brass—complete with the shade as shown above, $25.

KNIGHT ASH TRAY. An imported novelty of Iron—15 in. high. Priced at $8.75.



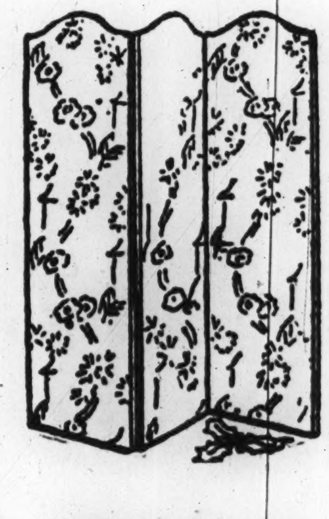
A widely recognized desirability is shown for ROOKWOOD POTTERY—it is preferred for its unique designs (never repeated) and because it is comparable to the finest pottery produced. Priced from $1.50 to $150.

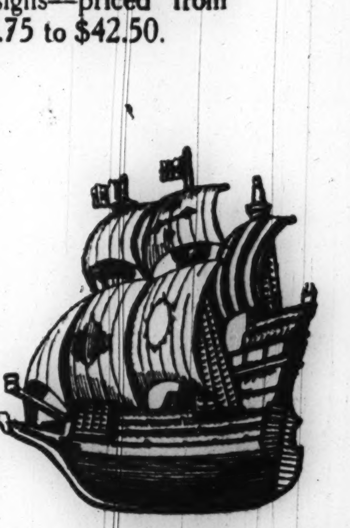
GLASS TREES are in vogue—and we picture one of the many designs—priced from $6.75 to $42.50.

THIS VIRGINIA SOFA—is reminiscent of Old Colonial Days—and there are many other colonial reproductions equally as attractive. The sofa is priced at $160.

23-pc. TEA SET (as pictured), $5. Also an endless variety of lustre and decorated sets—in all colors—plain and two-toned.

GATE-LEG TABLE. As illustrated: mahogany top and gum legs; opens to 34x48. Drawer. $25.





SHIP MODELS—Many models are on display. They're priced from $15 to $87.50.

An 18-pc. GLASS SERVICE—6 goblets, 6 tall sherbets and 6 finger bowls—amber bowl and crystal stem—etched pattern as illustrated. 18 pieces, $12.50.

VIENNESE ENAMELED TOILET SETS in exquisite assorted Boudoir Colors; as illustrated, 3 pieces, $15.

SCREENS—hand decorated—embossed leatherette—French imported paper—in fact any desired Screen effect is to be had at prices ranging from $25 to $127.50.

FIRE LIGHTER—a choice of assorted English Brasses—the lighter shown in English Brass (torch, pan and tray,) complete at $15.

Gift Tables
Convenient Gift Selections arranged on tables according to prices, for examples: A Table of Gifts at $1, one at $2.50—another at $5, and so on up to $25. INSPECT THESE TABLES FOR SUGGESTIONS.

HOURS, 8:45 to 6:00

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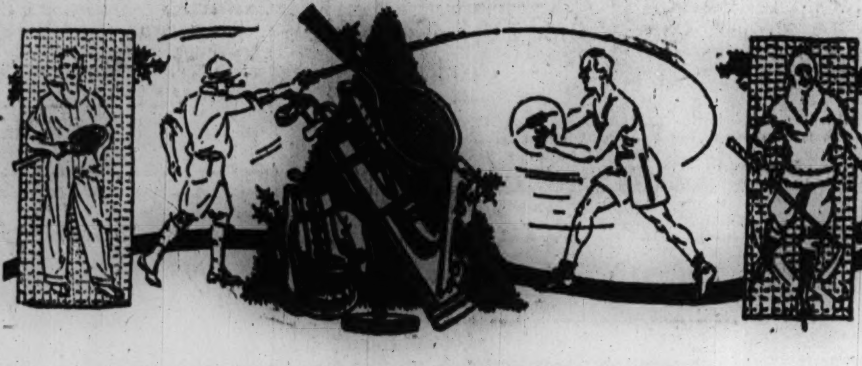

Things That They Like For Their Play Hours!

Sporting Goods as Gifts

WE HAVE a complete stock of all sorts of athletic equipment—a myriad of articles to delight the heart of every active male. Unbeatable quality throughout. Here's your chance to solve that gift problem easily.

Tennis Rackets	$3.50 to $15.00
Golf Bags	$2.65 to $15.00
Golf Sets, Bag, 3 Clubs, 2 Balls	$7.25
Basket Balls	$4.75 to $18.00
Foot Balls	98c to $12.00
Soccer Balls	$4.75 to $15.00
Boxing Gloves, Set,	$2.50 to $20.00
Fishing Reels	$1.00 to $10.00
Base Ball Gloves and Mitts	$1.00 to $16.00
Base Ball Bats	25c to $2.00
Ice Skates	$1.50 to $5.00
Skis	$3.50 to $10.00
Air Rifles	$1.50 to $5.00
Crosman Pneumatic Rifle,	$15.00
.22 Cal. Rifles	$5.50 to $28.00
Fencing Foils, pair,	$4.50 to $10.00
Striking Bags	$3.50 to $12.00

WALFORD'S

909 Pa. Ave. N.W. Main 8039

Man Faces Murder Charge in Stabbing

Charles Cook, colored, 52 years old, 1734 S street northwest, was held for the action of the grand jury yesterday by a coroner's jury, which charged him with responsibility for the death of Thomas Brown, also colored, 39 years old, 2412 Seventeenth street northwest, who was stabbed in a fight a month ago.

Brown died Sunday at Emergency Hospital. Cook was charged with murder.

Rockville Marriage Licenses.

Licenses have been issued at Rockville for the marriage of Dalton G. Van Ormer, 21 years old, and Miss Mary Virginia Worner, 19 years old, both of Gettysburg, Pa.; Merrill W. Cole, 26 years old, and Miss Marian F. Garrett, 19 years old, both of Richmond, Va.; Elias Fox, 23 years old, of Washington, and Miss Estelle Elizabeth Broderick, 18 years old, of Cherrydale, Va.; William N. Jeffress, 58 years old, of Washington, and Miss Charlotte Lee Heuretz, 33 years old, of Lawton, Okla., and Raymond E. Schuyler, 22 years old, of Hyattsville, Md., and Miss Gertrude A. Bladen, 19 years old, of Silver Spring.

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY READING ANTHRACITE

FIRST, because it is anthracite, the safest and most satisfactory of all fuels.

Second, because we are setting our standards to make it pound for pound the cleanest, dollar for dollar the most heating value among anthracite coals.

It is safe because it can be stored anywhere without damage to your property.

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Every dollar of nine-figure resources, every individual of tens of thousands of employees, are devoted to the dual purposes of making Reading Anthracite the cleanest coal obtainable anywhere, of making the supply available in your community at every time.

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BISHOP PROPOSES DRY ENFORCEMENT BY ARMY AND NAVY

Nicholsol, Antisaloon League Head, Makes Keynote Speech at Convention.

HOLDS CIVIL WAR SETS PRECEDENT FOR TROOPS

Taking Up Arms to Uphold Law Is Citizens' Obligation, Says Sheppard.

Mobilization of the Army and Navy in defense of the prohibition amendment was advanced last night as a possible alternative of the dry forces, in the keynote address of Bishop Thomas Nicholson, president of the Antisaloon League, before the opening session of the annual convention of the organization in the Mayflower Hotel.

"Personally, I am not advocating that method," Bishop Nicholson said. "I am for outlawry of war, but I mean to say that if it were necessary to resort to such extreme measures we would only be doing what both Washington and Lincoln did in similar circumstances."

Abolition of slavery "was finally brought about by the force of arms," he said, "and if finally to make the prohibition legislation effective it should be necessary to call out the Army and Navy to protect the integrity of the Constitution, we have the precedent of the Civil War for such action."

Senator Morris Sheppard struck a similar note in his address. "Behind internal peace and order, the basic requisites of all progress, is the obligation of all citizens to take up arms if need be t enforce the law," he said "It has not been necessary as yet to invoke this obligation on any extensive scale and we trust it never shall be."

Cherrington Appointment Seen.

It was generally predicted last night that Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism and general manager of the American Issue Publishing Co., will be chosen to fill the shoes of the late Wayne B. Wheeler, under a reorganization plan indorsed yesterday by the executive committee.

Under the proposed arrangement Dr. Cherrington would carry the title of "director," and Wheeler's post of "legislative superintendent" would be left unfilled. It was indicated Dr. F. Scott McBride would be retained as general superintendent and E. B. Dunford Wheeler's legal assistant, named as general attorney. Reelection of Bishop Nicholson as president along with other officers of the association was predicted.

The reorganization proposal was outlined in the following statement issued by Bishop James Cannon, jr.:

"After most thorough, careful consideration, the executive committee of the Antisaloon League of America unanimously recommended to the national board of directors the creation of a department of education, publicity and research to be located in Washington, and to elect a director of this department, who shall have supervision of the educational and publicity activities of the Antisaloon League. This department will organize and put into operation a program of education concerning the evils of the liquor traffic, whether legal or illegal, and the purpose and effects of prohibitory legislation."

Much Publicity Planned.

The proposed program is to include preparation of studies for young people, platform and printed publicity of various kinds, and bulletins on current issues, such as law observance, law enforcement, Government prohibition activities and "antiprohibition" activities.

Bishop Nicholson in his address last night declared "prohibition laws are better enforced than any legislation we have had intending to regulate the liquor traffic."

"What violation there is," he said, "is largely concealed, and its extent can be exaggerated without fear that the allegations will be subjected to the white light of actual facts."

He admitted "there is no use of concealing the fact that many supporters of prohibition are wavering" as to the possibility of maintaining and enforcing it in the face of "such terrific opposition," and characterized wet propaganda as "perversions of truth, distortions of facts, even absolute misrepresentation."

Says Law Is Treated Unfairly.

"The evidence multiplies that no law ever passed by the American people has been treated more unfairly," he said. "We are constantly having exposures of the malfeasance of those who were sworn to uphold and enforce the prohibtion legislation. Wherever the fault lies, whether by design or otherwise, it becomes pretty clear that enforcement to an alarming extent has been in the hands of the enemy and there has been every effort that shrewd organizations could devise to turn the law into a joke."

He declared it idle to say that "this great republic has become so weak and its forces too powerless" to enforce its laws, and charged that wet forces in this country are being "aided and abetted by the wine growers and brewers of the Old World."

Senator Sheppard, in his address, insisted the "wets" are in the minority.

Wets on Run, He Says.

"The lawless few will never be permitted to terrorize or control this nation," he said. "Least of all will they be permitted to write or repeal its laws. If a law must be repealed because a minority defies it, no law, however beneficent, will be secure."

"Wets," the senator said, "mistake the popping of a cork for a peal of thunder. The truth is that we have had them on the run since the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act were adopted. We have them on the run today and we propose to keep them on the run. It is good exercise for the drys."

Senator Sheppard termed the traffic in alcohol beverage "a traffic that multiplies criminals and increases crime, a traffic that makes the honor of officials a thing to be exchanged for gold, a traffic that brings the atmosphere of the bar room and the slum to the homes and entertainments of the so-termed socially elect, a traffic fed by rum pirates who fire on the American flag."

May Move Headquarters Here.

The nation's dry forces have accepted the wets' "declaration of war," Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, director of the evangelistic department of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, told the delegates last night.

"If it be true we can not enforce the prohibition law," she said, "then Government is a failure, democracy is a lie and every drop of blood shed in its defense was futilely shed."

Mrs. Armor declared the solid South will not vote for "Alcohol Smith or Alcohol Ritchie," and added that "they can't elect them without the South's vote."

"And if the Democrats nominate Jim Reed, they'll find they're leaning on a 'broken Reed,' for the South won't vote for him," the evangelistic director said. She declared she thought even less of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler than she did of Al Smith, and suggested Senator Sheppard would be a likely Democratic candidate.

In a statement last night, F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the league, announced national headquarters will be moved to Washington if the recommendation made to the board of directors to expand its publicity activities is adopted. The legislative and enforcement activities of the league will be under his direction, he said.

Hillman to Preside Today.

This morning's convention session will open at 9:30 o'clock, with the Rev. John L. Hillman, of Indianola, Ohio, presiding. There will be a business luncheon and afternoon and evening sessions at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock respectively. Speakers include Assistant Secretary of Treasury Seymour Lowman, former Representative W. D. Upshaw, of Georgia; Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, of the United States Coast Guard, and Dr. Cherrington.

United Group Asks Parties To Adopt Dry Planks

Political parties were called upon to incorporate prohibition enforcement planks in their platforms in resolutions adopted yesterday by the United Committee for Law Enforcement at its fourth annual meeting in the Raleigh Hotel. The resolution urged that only candidates committed to such a platform be nominated.

Demand that the Senate refuse to seat William S. Vare, senator-elect from Pennsylvania, was made by Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the committee. Following Howard's demand the committee went into executive session to prepare plans for placing its protest before the Senate.

Conceding the election of Vare on the face of returns, Howard declared: "There is reason to believe that both his nomination in the primary and his election were obtained by improper use of money and fraudulent practices; that it was, as Gov. Pinchot declared, in refusing to issue him a certificate of election 'partly stolen and partly bought.' Never before in the history of this country did the governor of a State openly charge the purchase of a senatorship by the candidate of his own political party."

The speaker pointed out that the national administration, represented in Pennsylvania by the powerful influence of Secretary of Treasury Mellon, was aggressively against Vare. Not only was the senator-elect opposed by Gov. Pinchot, former Senator Pepper and other influential politicians of the State, but Secretary Mellon made a special trip to Pittsburgh at the time to oppose Vare in the first political speech of the Secretary's life, declared Howard.

Following the address of Mr. Howard, the committee voted unanimously to make its protest to the Senate and a delegation, bearing a protest signed by 50,000 citizens of Pennsylvania opposed to the seating of Mr. Vare, was sent to the Senate. The committee then reelected Mr. Howard chairman and Mrs Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania Women's Christian Temperance Union, vice chairman of the committee for the ensuing year.

S. J. Hodges, Banker, Dies in Shepherdstown

Martinsburg, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Samuel J. Hodges, bank president, merchant, and one of this section's most prominent citizens, died today at his home at Shepherdstown, near here, after a year's illness. He was 52 years old. He leaves a widow, five children, two sisters and four brothers.

TRADE BOARD DIRECTORS AMEND FLOOD PROPOSAL

Proportional U. S. Expense in Control of Mississippi River Is Urged.

BIG MEETING NEXT WEEK

Agreement with three of the four recommendations contained in referendum No. 51, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, dealing with Mississippi flood control was voted on yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade.

The first recommendation in the questionnaire calling on the Federal Government to pay the entire cost of maintaining and constructing necessary works to control floods in the lower Mississippi, the directors amended it to read that the Federal Government pay an equitable proportion, instead of the entire cost.

Through Robert J. Cottrell, assistant secretary, Edwin C. Graham, president, urged every member of the board to be present at the regular monthly meeting to be held at the Willard Hotel Monday night, when fiscal relations between the Federal and District governments will be the major feature to come before the meeting.

Senator Arthur Capper, chairman of the Senate District committee, is to be the speaker, and the final report of the committee which undertook the tax survey of 80 of the larger cities throughout the country last summer, will be presented.

This report is expected to show the peculiar position of the National Capital, due to the many activities of the National Government located here, and the rising costs of upbuilding and maintenance of the city. Members of the District committees of both House and Senate have been invited to also attend.

Action commending the work of the membership committee in bringing the roster of the board to the largest number in its history was taken by the directors.

Frank P. Leetch extended an invitation to the members to attend the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to be held here tomorrow and Thursday.

The applications of three members were approved. They are Robert F. Crowley, M. J. Lane and Ward T. Mixsell. W. W. Everett, first vice president, presided.

Police Association Will Elect Today

Officers of the Policemen's Association for the ensuing year will be elected today, the policemen casting their ballots in the various precincts to which they are attached. Sergt. C. J. Dalrymple, of the White House police, will serve as chairman of the election board.

Nominees to be voted on are: Patrick S. Tormey and Orville Staples, for president; George B. Wheelock and Detective Frank A. Varney, for first vice president; William F. McDuffie and J. T. Kieffer, for second vice president, and Sergt. M. D. Smith and T. T. Heffernan, for trustee. W. J. Kearns, for recording secretary, and J. L. Wilson, for financial secretary, are unopposed for reelection.

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Novelist · Opera Star

This most talented young American adds a new novel to her long list of successes — the dramatic love story of a modern girl.

A VIRGIN of YESTERDAY

At Your Bookseller $2

DORAN BOOKS

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—will retain their good looks indefinitely if their polished surface has the protection of a

GLASS TOP

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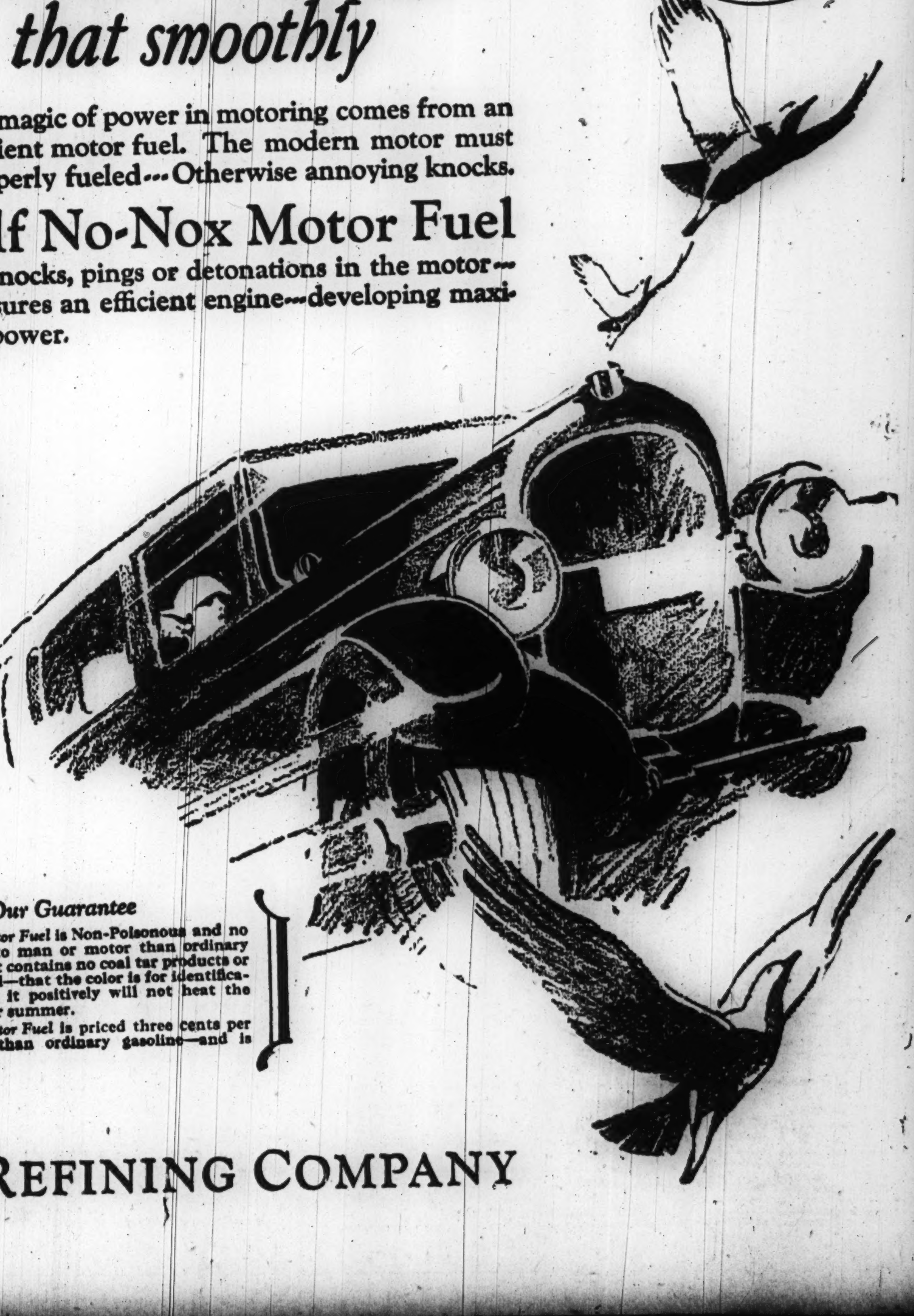


Like wings—

NO-NOX GAS *pulls that smoothly*

The original ORANGE GAS *at the sign of the* ORANGE DISC

THE magic of power in motoring comes from an efficient motor fuel. The modern motor must be properly fueled—Otherwise annoying knocks.

Gulf No-Nox Motor Fuel

stops knocks, pings or detonations in the motor—this insures an efficient engine—developing maximum power.

GULF

Our Guarantee

Gulf No-Nox Motor Fuel is Non-Poisonous and no more harmful to man or motor than ordinary gasoline—that it contains no coal tar products or dope of any kind—that the color is for identification only—that it positively will not heat the motor, winter or summer.

Gulf No-Nox Motor Fuel is priced three cents per gallon higher than ordinary gasoline—and is worth it.

GULF REFINING COMPANY

POSTAL OPERATIONS OF YEAR CONDUCTED AT $28,914,716 LOSS

Only First-Class Mail Shows Profit, New's Report Discloses.

RECOMMENDS 1-CENT RATE ON POSTAL CARDS

Would Cut Fee on Periodicals When Not Sent by Publishers.

(Associated Press.)

In recommending changes in postage rates to Congress yesterday, Postmaster General New transmitted a cost ascertainment report on the handling of the mails and other services, showing operations were conducted at a net loss of $28,914,716 last year. First class mail was the only class showing a profit, it having been $83,174,429, while second class mail, newspapers and periodicals, showed a loss of $84,022,702.

The Postmaster General's recommendations for changes in rates were:

Restore the 1-cent postage rate on post cards.

Reduce the postage on magazines and newspapers when sent by others than the publisher or news agent to 1 cent for each 2 ounces.

Provide for collecting 1 cent additional an ounce on first class matter when mailed with postage deficient more than one rate.

Provide for collect-on-delivery business reply cards and business reply letters at the regular rate together with not more than 2 cents on each card or letter.

Urges Single Fee for Special Handling.

Provide transmission of third-class mail in quantities of not less than 20 pounds, of identical separately addressed pieces, at 12 cents a pound, excepting books, catalogues, seeds and like articles, on which the rate shall be 8 cents a pound, but in no case at less than 1 cent per piece. This, in effect, would restore the 1-cent minimum rate on open envelope direct advertising.

Provide a single fee giving any class of mail the expedition in transportation now given matter paid at the special handling rate and also special delivery at destination.

Authorize the Postmaster General to take credit in the financial statements of the department for the estimated cost of carrying and handling franked and penalty matter with the exception of penalty matter of the Postoffice Department.

Deficit Cut $9,000,000 In Year, New Declares

Stating that the operating deficit of the Postoffice Department was cut during the year approximately $9,000,000, the annual report of the Postmaster General, made public yesterday, forecasts that "a comprehensive plan for an equitable readjustment of postal rates will be submitted at the appropriate time."

Discussing the foreign mail service, the Postmaster General asks for legislation enabling him to enter into four-year contracts for the transportation of mails overseas by air transport. He states that he believes that the department should be authorized to install this service as soon as such facilities may be used for expediting the mails.

In an extensive review of the air mail service, the report points out that during the period of the development of such service the department's planes flew a total of 15,657,530 miles, and that 93 per cent of the flying schedule was with mail. During this period 298,517,760 letters were carried "with remarkably small loss."

No branch of the postal service has excited such a wide interest during the year as the contract air mail service, according to the report. At the close of the year there were eight contract routes in operation, and since that time there have been several installed, and extensions have been made to additional cities.

Government and congressional mail carried by the department free of postage during the year totaled 439,599,246 pieces, weighing 132,976,838 pounds. The estimated revenue from this business, if postage had been charged, would have been $14,501,208.

Total postal revenues for the year amounted to $683,121,988, according to the report, an increase of 3.53 per cent over the preceding year.

Numerous recommendations are made in the report for improvements to the service. They have to do largely with the technical phases of postal work.

James W. Gaver Dies In Virginia Home

Special to The Washington Post.

Berryville, Va., Dec. 5.—James W. Gaver, a merchant aged 72, and son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Hamilton A. Gaver, died here this morning of heart trouble at his home.

He leaves his widow, who was Lizzie Hardesty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hardesty, of Clarke County; three sons—Floyd, a chemist in New York City; Harry, who formerly was professor of mathematics at the United States Naval Academy, but now lives in Los Angeles, and Wilmer Gaver, principal of Newberry Military Academy, Newberry, S. C.—two sisters, Mrs. McNeer, of Huntington, W. Va., and Miss Bessie Gaver, of Middletown, Va., and one brother, Frank Gaver, of Middletown.

Land Bank Official To Prison 9 Years

Mankato, Minn., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Guy Huston, of New York and Chicago, today was sentenced to nine years in Leavenworth and to pay a fine of $11,000 for using the mails to defraud.

Found guilty by a Federal court jury Saturday night, Huston was given the maximum fine provided by the eleven counts in an indictment charging six former officers of the Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank with using the mails to further a scheme to sell a $1,200,000 stock issue of the bank, in the summer of 1925. The maximum prison sentence possible was 55 years. He was given five years, the maximum, on the first count, and four years on the second. Judge W. A. Cant granted a 60-day stay of execution.

War Dangers Remain, Is Belief of Allenby

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—War dangers have not yet disappeared, declared Field Marshal Lord Allenby at a reunion of the Royal Bucks Hussars. The cavalry was threatened with extinction, he said, but it had not died yet.

"Whatever the pacifists may say, we have not yet done with fighting," Lord Allenby asserted.

"The last war was one to end war, and let us hope it has done so, but it is very likely that it has not."

Regular advertisers who use Post Classified Ads will tell you of the quick results secured in the morning. Just phone Main 4205.

Masonic Head Visits Cumberland Lodge

Special to The Washington Post.

Cumberland, Md., Dec. 5.—John Henry Cowles, grand commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, and William Booth Price, of Baltimore, sovereign grand inspector for Maryland, visited Meredith Lodge of Perfection here this evening. The fourteenth degree was exemplified by officers of Meredith Lodge.

Knights Templar from Baltimore and other cities will be guests of Antioch Commandery, No. 6, at the Masonic Temple here tomorrow night. At the close of the conclave, a collation will be served by women of the Eastern Star in the banquet hall. Damascus Commandery, No. 23, Keyser, W. Va., will have a large representation present.

SARGENT RECOMMENDS LAWS TO SPEED COURTS

Annual Report Asks Federal Jurisdiction for Murders of U. S. Officers.

DRY CRIMES ON DECREASE

Recommendations for speeding up the administration of justice in the Federal courts, and a review of the activities of the Department of Justice during the year, including its share in the enforcement of the prohibition laws, are contained in the annual report of the Attorney General submitted yesterday to Congress.

In order to speed up Federal court business, the Attorney General recommends additional judges, and suggests a revision of the methods now followed to obtain the presence of indicted persons before the court in which they are indicted when they are arrested in another jurisdiction. He points out that such persons must now be taken before a United States commissioner, and that then an order of removal must be obtained for the Federal court of the jurisdiction in which they are arrested.

Another recommendation of Mr. Sargent is that the statutes be revised so as to make it a Federal offense to kill a Federal officer. He points out that this is not the case now, although it is a Federal offense to assault, beat or wound a United States officer. The report also advocates that the presence of a stenographer in a grand jury room be permitted under the law.

The records of the past year's work show a very substantial increase in civil business and a noticeable decrease in criminal business under the national prohibition act, according to the report of Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt, in charge of the division of prohibition, which is incorporated in the attorney general's report. There were 2,081 more civil cases terminated than during the previous year, it is pointed out. The number of civil cases pending was reduced by 969. In connection with criminal prosecutions, the aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed during the year was $5,646,709, or about $1,847,848 less than for the previous year. Trials by jury as well as pleas of guilty fell off considerably, compared with the previous year, the report shows.

A decrease in the operations of rum runners from Canadian bases during the year is attributed in the report to more stringent regulations which have been thrown about transit liquor operations by the Canadian government. The larger and more powerful operators, it is pointed out, have abandoned Canada as a base.

NEW TURKISH ENVOY CALLS ON COOLIDGE

Ahmed Mouhktar Bey Presents Credentials to President at White House.

(Associated Press.)

The hope that the relations of the United States and Turkey may "develop and be consolidated on a basis of mutual knowledge and appreciation," was expressed both by President Coolidge and by Ahmed Mouhktar Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador, when the envoy called at the White House yesterday to present his credentials.

In receiving the first Turkish Ambassador since relations with that country were severed in 1917, President Coolidge said he was "mindful of the special significance of your mission as the first Ambassador of the Turkish republic in Washington and I am confident that, as a result of your efforts, the ideals and achievements of modern Turkey will become even better known that at present and more widely understood.

"In welcoming you therefore, I do so with the conviction that the relations between the United States and Turkey will develop and be consolidated on a basis of mutual knowledge and appreciation."

Captain Who Killed a General Is Fined

Mexico City, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—For refusing to obey the injunction handed down by a district court to halt the execution of the rebel Gen. Francisco Bertani, Capt. Rubio has been fined by the court, say dispatches from Vera Cruz.

Rubio was in command of the garrison at Minatitlan temporarily when on the petition of Bertani's wife, an injunction was granted postponing Bertani's execution. The order was telegraphed to the Minatitlan garrison. Rubio received the telegram and said he would see that it reached the federal commander Gen. Amaya, who was then out of town.

Bertani was then executed. Gen. Amaya returned to the garrison ten minutes after Bertani was dead.

Dean Inge Decries Fear of Bad Luck

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Dean Inge rather likes to have a black cat cross his path. He does not touch wood as a protection against supposed bad luck. In fact the gloomy dean doesn't mind sitting at table with twelve others, any time, if there is a good meal in sight.

He thinks it "shameful and discreditable" that any one, in these intelligent times, should refuse to sit thirteen at dinner or touch wood if he has said anything boastful or anything that might bring bad luck and cats have nothing to do, he holds, with good fortune, or bad.

Lengel Asks Venue Change.

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—A motion for change of venue was filed today in common pleas court on behalf of S. A. Lengel, former chief of police, charged with being one of the Don Mellett murder conspirators. No date was set to hear the motion. Lengel, sentenced to life imprisonment, was recently granted a new trial and returned to jail here.

G. O. P. CONVENTION BOOSTERS AROUSED BY BUTLER'S EDICT

Chairman of National Committee Says He Favors Kansas City for Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO JOINS DETROIT IN OPPOSITION

Cleveland Enters as Dark Horse When Missouri City Stirs Up Contenders.

Friendly rivalry for the Republican national convention next June was thrown into a bitter stage yesterday when Chairman William M. Butler of the national committee threw his support to Kansas City. Last night the supporters of San Francisco and Detroit, incensed and denouncing the chairman's activity in no uncertain terms, were voicing the conviction that regardless of what happens now Kansas City might just as well consider itself eliminated. As a result, Cleveland, which had the gathering four years ago, loomed as a possible dark horse. It had not been considered among the three contenders heretofore.

Mr. Butler disclaimed any intention of speaking for the White House, but he said he thought the best interests of the party could be served by going to Kansas City. He declined to elaborate on this. Presumably, however, he has in mind making a gesture to the agricultural section, which has been claiming that the Republican party had forgotten it is a part of the country.

Butler Announces Choice.

Emile Kuntz, committeeman from Louisiana, was the herald of the chairman's thoughts. He made known that the chairman had told him to pass the word around that the meeting should go to Kansas City. Subsequently, Mr. Butler confirmed Kuntz's statement.

W. H. Crocker, committeeman from California, who has had the San Francisco campaign in hand, described Butler's action as a "shock" to him. Pat Sullivan, veteran committeeman from Wyoming, resented Butler's interference in no uncertain terms. He described it as an "unwarranted attempt to dictate" to the committeemen.

Crocker declared Butler had promised him that he would remain neutral. Last June, he said, he sought to get the President to endorse San Francisco, but the latter had told him that it was for the committeemen to select a city without any recommendation from him.

Hilles for Finish Fight.

The resentment against the chairman's action filtered over into the ranks of the Eastern committeemen, Charles D. Hilles, of New York, for one, declaring that he would fight for San Francisco to the bitter end. It soon became apparent that in the final analysis a concerted fight is to be made against Butler's choice.

If either San Francisco or Detroit realizes that it can not get the meeting a combination is likely to materialize against Butler.

For this reason there was some questioning as to whether his action would help or hurt Kansas City. Before Butler came out the convention choice seemed to be shaping up to a choice between Kansas City and San Francisco. Too much talk of Windsor, Ontario, just across the river, and the joke that the next President of the country would be nominated there rather than Detroit if that city were selected, militated against it. Kansas City's agricultural appeal, however, was gaining ground all the time.

There were some who questioned the wisdom of Butler's action from a personal standpoint. He only lays himself open to a defeat that will be directly attributed to him if Kansas City does not get the convention, they said. He has never been any too popular with the members of the party, it is pointed out, because of what is described as his blunt way of doing things. Now, it is explained, he has just put himself out to be knocked down again.

May Help in South.

On the other hand, his support ought to insure the great majority of Southern votes, it is said, if not all of them. Kansas City already had some of these votes. Counting both men and women, there are about twenty votes from the solid South. Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, of Kentucky, vice chairman, is understood to have taken over the task to get the woman votes for Kansas City, but she had as her opponent Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, of Chicago, who wants Chicago as the first choice, but who, it is said, will go with the anti-Butler crowd when the fight shapes up that way.

The committeemen, trying to find a possible hidden motive in Butler's action, wondered if it was with a view to helping any certain candidate, but if a meeting at Kansas City would be helpful to any one in particular, it would be Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas. It is not considered likely that Butler would be trying to do that.

Alaskan Case Ignored.

The executive committee met during the day and disposed of the Alaskan case. That is, it decided that inasmuch as neither faction has come here to be heard, it would just let the matter alone. There were two men contending for the national committeeship four years ago and the convention referred the case to the executive committee. Alaska is to be left off the list for the time being.

The full committee will meet formally today to hear the claims of the various convention city contestants. This afternoon the members will be received by President Coolidge, who will address them. Tonight the chairman's dinner will be held. It is expected that the convention city will be selected tomorrow.

Striking Miners Seek Jobs in West Virginia

Special to The Washington Post.

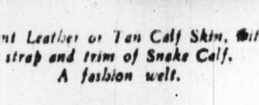
Cumberland, Md., Dec. 5.—Striking miners from the bituminous region of Pennsylvania continue to come to Cumberland daily seeking employment. Most of them are young and unmarried. Nearly every night young men representing themselves as striking miners and laborers have been presenting themselves at the police station. A number have been given food by the Salvation Army and at private homes. In two instances miners' wives and children have been helped after reaching here to get to relatives in nearby West Virginia towns.

In the last month, scores of men have sought digging or mine laboring at the coal operations in the Georges Creek region. Others have gone to the Thomas and Elkins sections of West Virginia seeking employment. The Meyersdale, Fairmont and other fields are filled up, several declared.

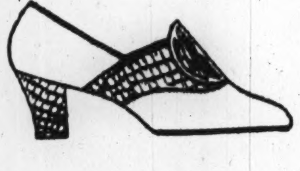
Engineers Elect Alex Dow.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Alex Dow, of Detroit, was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers today. He succeeds Charles M. Schwab.

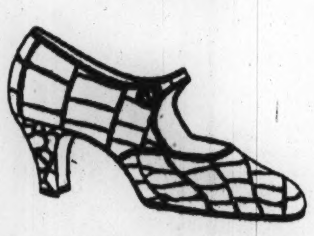
The Distinctiveness of HANAN SHOES



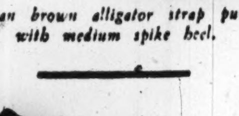
Patent Leather or Tan Calf Skin, with strap and trim of Snake Calf. A fashion welt.



Brown Kidskin, with genuine Alligator heel, saddle and buckle.



Hanan brown alligator strap pump, with medium spike heel.



Patent Leather or Black Satin, One Strap, with Spanish spike heel.

WOMEN who are as particular about their shoes as they are in the selection of other essentials of their wardrobe, invariably choose the HANAN Shoe. They are the hallmark of the well-dressed woman---the dernier cri in feminine footwear.

On the boulevards here and abroad---at the smart afternoon affairs---at the opera and other formal evening functions to be attired in perfect taste one's costume should include HANAN shoes.

Their distinctiveness is apparent by whatever standards you judge them. One can not help but enthuse over their exquisite beauty, their perfect conformation and their ultra modishness.

A most comprehensive variety is offered in HANAN shoes suitable to every occasion and every taste. Several of the styles greatly in demand at present are herewith portrayed, while others equally in vogue may be seen at our establishment ranging in price from $12.75 to $22.50.

FINE FOOTWEAR SINCE 1868

Berberich's TWELFTH and F STS.

FINE FOOTWEAR SINCE 1868

Come See Santa—
and His Live, North Pole
Reindeer—and all the Wonderful Toys—at

The PALAIS ROYAL

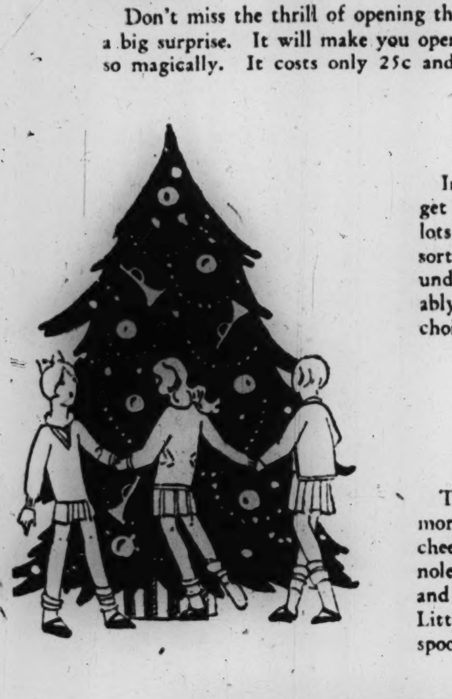
Santa himself will welcome you—you will like to see Prancer and Dancer and Dunder and Blitzen—and how you will enjoy the *Toys!* There's everything here to make a little child, or a big one, happy! Toys for quiet, very good little children, toys for children who like to romp and play, and toys for little children who aren't so good all the time—but that nobody would ever think of forgetting, especially at Christmas!

There are toys to pull or push, toys to throw or kick or even toys to ride for boys of all sizes and ages.

There are pretty things for the playhouse, dolls and doll carriages and loads of stuffed animals, sewing sets and embroidery sets for girls.

Open the Treasure Chest!

Don't miss the thrill of opening the pirates' treasure chest and getting a big surprise. It will make you open your eyes in wonder, for it works so magically. It costs only 25c and offers a surprise worth lots more.



Tree Ornaments

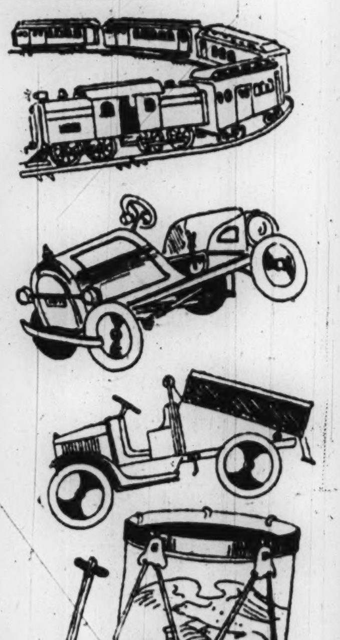
In the excitement of purchasing toys don't forget that the tree must be decorated. There are lots of new colorful balls, tinsel, icicles and all sorts of ornaments for the tree and the grounds under it. All of these articles have been reasonably priced and are selling quickly, so make your choice early.

Games for Boys and Girls

There is nothing that will keep the child's mind more alert than games. There are Old Maids, parcheesi, checkers, tiddledy winks, ring sets, crokinole boards, blocks, building sets, puzzles, pirate and traveler, archery sets, horseshoe games, lotto, Little Jack Horner, Safety City, radio game and spoof. All are amusing to children of all ages.

Toys for Boys!

Trains of both kinds—	
Electrical Trains	$5.75 to $55
Mechanical Trains	$1.00 to $5
Automobiles	$7.95 to $32.50
Mack Trucks	$18.00 and $27.50
Drums	60c to $21
Circus Sets	95c
Scooters	$1.75 to $5
Wagons	95c to $12.95
Footballs	$1
Pool Tables	$9.95 to $17.75
Gilbert Erector Sets	$1 to $15
Soldier Sets	85c to $6.75
Tool Chests	$1 to $9



Dolls *for Girls*

There is a wonderful selection of dolls here—Dolls with dimpled cheeks, eyes that open and close, and smiling mouths. Dolls that speak and walk and little infant dolls that cry and say mamma. Dolls of many different sizes, all daintily dressed in white or pastel colors. There are a few boy dolls here, too—neatly dressed in velvet. It will be very hard to make a choice, for any little girl would love to possess them all.

50c to $13.95

DRY ENFORCEMENT HELD DEPENDENT ON PRESIDENT'S VIEW

Selections of Federal Judges Argued as Making or Breaking Law.

ANTISALOON SPEAKER ASSAILS SMITH RECORD

Declares in Martinsburg That Governor Fought to Break Down Prohibition.

Special to The Washington Post.

Martinsburg, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Enforcement of the national prohibition act can be favorably or adversely affected by the President of the United States, and voters who desire to see enforcement maintained should not overlook the connection, Dr. R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Antisaloon League in Rhode Island, and a former superintendnet in this State, declared here yesterday before two church audiences in a league "field day." He spoke directly against the nomination and election of Gov. Smith of New York.

On the matter of the connection between the Presidency and enforcement, he declared:

"The next five years will definitely determine the trend of prohibition—make or break, mend or end, its enforcement. How could the President determine the situation?

"The President appoints the judges of the Supreme Court, which has the last say on all laws. By interpretation, they have changed materially the meaning of many laws. Those familiar with the age and health of Supreme Court members agree that the next President, in all human probability, will appoint four justices to the Supreme Court. There are but nine members. These four, with one already there, would constitute a majority. They hold office for life.

Personal Prejudice Forecast.

"It is reasonable to suppose that a man whose outstanding claim to popular attention is hostility to prohibition of the liquor traffic would incline to men of a similar bent. It would be human for such appointees to be influenced in their decisions by their personal prejudices and a consideration for the opinions of the appointing power.

"He also appoints all of the local United States judges, the Attorney General and all the prosecutors; the heads of the Prohibition, Coast Guard Customs and Internal Revenue Bureaus, all of them dealing with prohibition enforcement, and, by their vigilance or vacillation, capable of establishing or destroying prohibition success.

"A President hostile and determined against prohibition can break down the law. A President determined, friendly and efficient can break up the lawlessness.

"The statute may be whatever it will, but the practice will be what the administration wills.

Smith's Record Attacked.

"Gov. Al Smith, of New York, opposed national prohibition, opposed the bill for a State vote on prohibition, for county and city and residence districts vote on prohibition. He introduced and fought for a bill to force bars into restricted areas around churches and schools; voted for bills to extend the hours of sale and to repeal the provision for revoking licenses of those who violated the provisions of their license Judged by his record, he is opposed to prohibition, national and local, and favored making the old open saloon more open.

"His campaign managers concede that to be elected he must carry the 'border States,' West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. Without West Virginia he can not win."

The campaign, Dr. Hutton said, today—six months before the nomination—is hotter than it usually is six weeks before election, because, he added, "so far as the wets are concerned, this campaign started six years before the election. With them the Madison Square convention was simply a dress rehearsal or a practice game, 1928 is, and has always been, their objective."

"The religious issue has been raised and it was raised not by the Catholic Church, but by the wets," he said. "It is not a 'defender of the faith,' but a promoter of beer that the Tammany tacticians want in the White House. They are not campaigning for tolerance, but against the temperance as represented by the eighteenth amendment. They seek to steal the mantle of the Church to disguise their candidate, for they stake all upon the election of a President."

DEPORTEES, LIKE CATS, SHIP BACK TO PARIS

Police May Be Compelled to Escort Them Across Line in Bunches.

Paris, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The French have the same difficulty getting rid of undesirable foreigners that some people have with cats. They come back. Some of them, when they are expelled, don't even leave the country. Without escort, they are put aboard trains bound for foreign lands, but before reaching the frontiers they get off and take the next train back to Paris.

Not having enough money or men to see that every expelled foreigner is escorted to the frontier, Paris police are wondering what to do about the situation. The new police regime has been conducting clean-up raids in various parts of Paris almost nightly, and all foreigners who seem to have nothing to do and lack their identity cards are asked or ordered to leave.

All of those expelled for serious offenses are escorted to the boundary. It is likely the others will be detained and deported in batches.

Klan Files a Denial Of Violence Charge

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan today filed a general denial in Federal Court to charges that the organization was responsible for various acts of violence in western Pennsylvania, including a lynching and a kidnaping.

The charges were included in an action filed against the klan by the Rev. John F. Strayer and other "banished" members from western Pennsylvania, seeking an injunction to bar the organization from operating in Pennsylvania. The klan previously had entered suit against the "banished" members, seeking to have them enjoined from interfering with the organization. Federal Judge W. H. S. Thomson recently denied various motions in the case and ordered a final hearing held.

Regular advertisers who use Post Classified Ads will tell you of the quick results secured in the morning. Just phone Main 4205.

Will Rogers Fails To Enter Bull Ring Along With Calles

Special to The Washington Post.

On Board Presidential Train Somewhere in Mexico, Dec. 5.—Having a great trip, but can't find any revolutionists.

When the president, out on one of the big ranches where we were entertained, went into the bull ring himself and fought the bull, they had no weapons and didn't hurt the bull. He tried to get me to go in, but the bull was still armed, so I stayed in the grand stand.

It was bull fighting that would have pleased the Americans. No horses and no bulls hurt; only a couple of men.

Yours. WILL ROGERS.

DEATH PENALTY HINTED FOR GIRL IN BANK THEFT

Veniremen in Texas Case Asked if They Would Oppose Capital Punishment.

DEFENSE TO BE INSANITY

La Grange, Tex., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Capital punishment, the maximum penalty for robbery with firearms in Texas, may be asked for Mrs. Rebecca Bradley Rogers, 22, former University of Texas student, and accused bank robber.

Prospective jurors were asked by prosecuting attorneys today at her trial on charges of holding up the Bank of Buda at Buda, Tex., if the fact that the defendant is a woman would prevent them recommending the death penalty.

Defense attorneys tested the veniremen on their attitude toward defense of insanity and asked them if they would convict if there was a possible doubt of Mrs. Rogers' sanity. Her attorneys have said they would plead occasional insanity for the young woman. Only one juror was obtained today.

Mrs. Rogers, arrested while employed as a stenographer in the governor's office, was identified by officers of the Buda Bank as the woman who covered them with a pistol and escaped in an automobile with $1,000 in a daylight robbery nearly a year ago. The money was recovered.

Mrs Rogers, the wife of Ottis Rogers, a young attorney, sat unperturbed during the examination of veniremen. Her husband was at her side assisting five other lawyers in her defense.

DOTY GETS RELEASE FROM FRENCH LEGION

Turned Over to American Consul General for the Trip Home.

Marseille, France, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Bennett J. Doty, of Biloxi, Miss., known to the French Foreign Legion as Gilbert Clare, of Memphis, Tenn., was released unconditionally from his enlistment today and was free to proceed to Paris tonight and thence home.

Doty was turned over to Wesley Frost, American consul general, by French authorities, and promptly retired to the seclusion of the consulate. He was still wearing the gift suit of civilian clothes donated by the legion, which fits him only in spots.

Doty arrived this morning on the cattle ship Tafna from Oran. He was taken to the barracks to receive his final papers along with other legionnaires.

"Just what is there in these legion horror stories?" Doty was asked.

"Well, it's no young ladies' seminary, although I never attended one," said Doty. "The discipline is severe. One knows that when he enlists. Some of the legionnaires are rather forceful characters, to say the least, but I have never been punished for anything unless I was in wrong with the rules and regulations. Discipline—that's all they know."

Then Doty added earnestly, "and goodness knows where they would go if discipline were relaxed for a moment, but I never saw anything brutal from any ranking officer."

CARNEGIE HERO DIES AT SCENE OF EXPLOIT

Killed When Auto Plunges 200 Feet Down Mountainside in Carolina.

Brevard, N. C., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The same rugged hills that nurtured Charlie Wright, of Highlands, in his youth and brought him fame and a Carnegie medal claimed his life Sunday night when the automobile in which he was riding with A. D. Bryson plunged off the highway near Lake Toxaway and was dashed to pieces on rocks nearly 200 feet below.

Wright, one of the leading citizens of Highlands, was almost instantly killed, and Bryson, whose home was near Highlands, is in a hospital at Hendersonville with a fractured skull.

In 1913 Wright and Will Dillard clawed their way down the precipitous sides of Whiteside Mountain, a sheer drop of 175 feet, and rescued Jess Baty, who had been knocked unconscious in a fall over the cliff. For this act Wright and Dillard were given medals and $5,000 homes by the Carnegie Foundation.

Wright was about 35 years old and a son of the late Barrett Wright, pioneer settler of Macon County, and was executor of his father's large estate. He was supervisor of road and bridge construction in the Pisgah National Forest. Bryson was employed on the same project.

"LAST INSTALLMENT" PARTIES LONDON RAGE

Deferred Payment Buying Grows in Popularity and Social Life Feels Effect.

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—"Paid-up" parties are the latest fads amongst Londoners. It isn't everybody who knows what a "paid-up-party" is, and at least one person was astounded to received the following invitation—"Please come to a 'Paid-with-thanks party at —— on Saturday. Music and dancing."

Ringing up the host to inquire just what it meant the following explanation was given:

"It's just a little friendly gathering to celebrate the fact that all the installments have been paid on the furniture and piano. I'm having another on next January to rejoice over the last payment on the motor car."

In view of the growing popularity of buying furniture and motor cars on the installment plan, there will probably be a large increase in paid-with-thanks parties this season.

ARTICLES ON MEXICO BRING A LIBEL SUIT

Dr. Gruening, Said to Have Paid for Mission, Seeks $500,000 in Action.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Dr. Ernest Gruening, editor of the Portland (Me.) Evening News, whose name was mentioned in one of a series of alleged disclosures concerning Mexico, published in Hearst newspapers, brought suit for libel today in which damages of $500,000 were demanded.

The New York American, Inc., William Randolph Hearst, Arthur Brisbane and the editor and managing editor of the American were named defendants.

The complaint brands as false references to Dr. Gruening in these articles and charges the statements concerning him were made maliciously without proper investigation, and also charges that the defendants in effect reiterated the statements after they had been explicitly denied by Dr. Gruening.

The article in question alleged that an order was drawn to pay Dr. Gruening for work for the Mexican government in England.

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FORTY-TWO YEARS
WASHINGTON'S FAVORITE

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Open Evenings KAHN on 7th ST. Until Xmas

Special Prices —ON— DIAMONDS —AND— WATCHES

20% DISCOUNT SALE

Now is the best time to make your Christmas selection of diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, toiletware, etc. You'll find our stock most complete and we are offering special prices to induce early buying. Remember, everything is backed by our 32 years' reputation for fair dealing.

Ladies' Fine Blue-White Solitaire
DIAMOND RINGS

Newest Designs

18-kt. White Solid Gold Mountings

$35 $75 $100

Choose from a very large assortment of rings in absolutely the newest and prettiest designs. With finest quality blue-white gems of sparkling beauty and great brilliancy. The finest gift imaginable—a diamond ring.

Combination Offer!
Diamond Ring and Wedding Ring

Comprises finest quality blue-white solitaire diamond ring and wedding ring to match. Both for $50

DIAMOND DINNER RINGS

Absolutely finest quality, three blue-white gems mounted in a beautiful 18-kt. white solid gold mounting. A sensational Kahn diamond bargain. $19.50 UP

1-carat Solitaire Diamond ring, fine cut and fiery gem; beautiful lady's 18-kt. white gold mounting An unusual bargain. $125

Diamond Brooch, 17 large diamonds, very fine cut and brilliant gems weighing about 3 carats. Party must sacrifice. $265

Platinum Diamond Flexible Bracelet; 105 large, blue-white diamonds and emeralds; very finest quality and workmanship. A real bargain. $750

6⅛-carat, absolutely perfect solitaire diamond ring, extra fine cut and brilliancy. An unusual gem that must be sold at once. $1,850

Platinum Diamond Dinner Ring, 15 large blue-white diamonds; extra fine quality and workmanship. Cost originally $225. Special price. $150

Blue-white Solitaire Diamond Engagement Ring; platinum mounting studded with 28 fine cut diamonds. Cost originally $390. Party must sacrifice. $250

3¾-carat, absolutely perfect solitaire diamond scarf pin; very fine cut and brilliant gem; an unusual bargain. $850

8-carat Absolutely Perfect Solitaire Diamond Ring, extra fine cut and brilliant gem; cost originally $3,800. Party must sacrifice. $2,500

CHOICE

Man's or ladies' fine quality Wrist Watches. Excellent timekeepers and guaranteed. Your choice of either watch..... $7.50

Very fine quality Ladies' Watches. In 18-kt. white gold filled cases, beautifully designed. Specially priced $15

Regular $30 Elgin or Waltham Ladies' Wrist Watches. Choice of Tonneau or Octagon shapes $22

Regular $60 Ladies' Wrist Watches, Elgin or Waltham makes, in 14-kt. solid gold cases with 15 jewel movements. A very fine gift....... $48

CHOICE

Elgin or Waltham Wrist Watches or Pocket Watches. Guaranteed timekeepers in newest style cases. Any man would appreciate a gift like this. Your choice... $15

White, Green Gold and Enameled Vanity Cases $2 to $50

A Great Sale of 26-Pc. 1847 Rogers Silver Plate
Lifetime Guarantee Special Price $19.75

TOILET SETS
$35 Toilet Sets Reduced to $25
Others $7.50 to $100

Any Article Will Be Laid Aside Until Christmas

KAHN OPTICAL CO.

Opposite Patent Office | 617 7th Street N. W. | Between F and G Sts.

Not "Thickened"

Have you tried the *Cream* of Tomato Soup made by Heinz? It's totally different—utterly delicious!

Made with perfect tomatoes, grown from pedigreed seed, and cooked while garden fresh.

Then real cream—not mere "thickening"—blended into the thick, rich tomato puree—every spoonful is as full of nourishment as it is of flavor • *The taste is the test.*

HEINZ cream of tomato SOUP

Made with 57 *Real Cream*

AND REMEMBER—

ALL HEINZ 57 VARIETIES ARE REASONABLE IN PRICE

TIME RIGHT NOW TO HAVE THEM MADE

12 fine pictures mean 12 Christmas presents provided.

Nothing more appropriate and nothing more appreciated.

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL

12 regular cabinet photographs and one large 8x10 picture in easel frame........ $20.00

This is a fine value.

Edmonston Studio

New Location—1333 F Street N.W.

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"While you are about it, get a GOOD picture."

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BALTIMORE . . . [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA . . . [illegible]
Stopping at { Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Elkton, Wilmington, Chester
Leave Gray Line Office, Pennsylvania Ave. and 13th St. [illegible]
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For intestinal disorders. Ask your physician about it. Send for booklet.

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TODAY AT KANN'S

Practical Gifts for the Homebody!

New House Frocks

At the Holiday Price of

$2.95 Ea.

—There are many ways of saying "Merry Christmas," but one of the nicest ways you can say it to the busy housewife is with one of these smart new house frocks we are showing at this low price. Beautiful new models, including "L'Aiglon, Hubrite and other good makes, with long and short sleeves, new necklines, dainty white collar and cuffs and pipings of contrasting colors.

—Neatly made garments of Liberty Prints, Cotton Charmeuse, Novelty Prints, Madras Ginghams, Soisette Prints and Printed Dimities. Sizes 36 to 52.

Second Floor.

L'Aiglon, Hubrite and Other Makes

"The Busy Corner" Kann's *Pa. Ave. 8th and D Streets*

ADDED FACILITIES FOR WATERFRONT ASKED BY JADWIN

Transfer and Terminal Needs Are Insufficient, He Says in Report.

ANACOSTIA IS ALLOTED $370,000 RECLAMATION

Aqueduct Bridge Removal Waits Congressional Action, Declares Major General.

Transfer and terminal facilities of the wharves along the Washington and Virginia channels are inadequate, according to Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of engineers, in his annual report, and suitable terminal facilities should be provided.

Although there are about 9,440 feet of waterfront available for terminal facilities, only 7,570 feet are used in connection with commerce on the waterway. As a rule the wharves are in poor condition except those operated by the Federal and Municipal governments.

The Anacostia flats reclamation project to date has cost $2,215,106.42, according to the report, which allots $370,000 for this work in the year 1929. the estimated amount needed to completed the project is $1,644,040.

The next appropriation will be applied to sea wall construction in section F, Lake Kingman, and the navigation channel, fills, clearance of an opening under Benning Bridge; trenching, banking and sea wall foundation work in section G, a culvert under Benning road and dredging and reclamation work in section G.

Project 50 Per Cent Completed.

Discussing the project, now 50.1 per cent complete, Maj. Gen. Jadwin states sections A, C, D, E and F, on the left bank of Anacostia River, have been fully reclaimed. Sections A and B, known as Bolling Field, have been set aside for use as a military reservation to be used for aviation purposes. Of section C, 34.5 acres were set aside for a District of Columbia tree nursery, and 14.75 acres were set aside for the United States Botanic Garden tree nursery, leaving about 62 acres for park purposes. Section D and part of section C have been transferred to the director of public buildings and public parks of the National Capital, and that agency is now carrying on the parking development which will make it available for public recreational use.

Navigation has been benefited, as deep-draft vessels now use the area between the Anacostia and Pennsylvania Avenue Bridges, and a harbor for yachts is provided, relieving crowded conditions in the Washington Harbor. Sanitary conditions between the Anacostia and Pennsylvania Railroad Bridges have been improved. The reclaimed ground affords space for community gardens and areas for use of the Agricultural Department. The city side of sections D and E, which has been set aside for commercial purposes, is partly occupied by boat and yacht clubs, lumber-yard storage, and an engineer reservation. Part of section F is used as a drill ground by high school cadets and another section is used as a ball field.

Aqueduct Bridge Removal Waits.

Announcing that a Senate bill for the removal of Aqueduct Bridge at a cost of $228,000 was not enacted into law, Gen. Jadwin explains nothing can be done regarding this project until congressional action is taken, and declares:

"The structure serves no useful purpose and is very unsightly beside the graceful Francis Scott Key Bridge."

Other recommended amounts for local work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, are $435,000 for Washington Aqueduct maintenance, $147,000 for maintenance work in the Potomac River at and below this city, $35,000 being alloted here and $112,000 below Washington.

Commerce over the Potomac in this section during 1926 totaled 4,098,551 tons, 1,638,755 being over the river at this city and 2,459,796 below here.

During the fiscal year 1927, $134,337 was expended on these sections for maintenance, $53,445 at Washington and $80,892 below Washington, leaving unexpended balances in the divisions July 1, 1927, of $72,036 and $109,108 respectively, totaling $181,144.

Virginia Streams to Be Improved.

Under the heading of internal waterways, $115,500 is allotted for improvement of Virginia streams as follows: $2,500, Mulberry Creek; $91,000, Appomattox River; $22,000, Onancock River.

Maintenance work totaling $27,800 is recommended as follows: Occoquan Creek, $1,000; Rappahannock River, $13,000: Urbana Creek, $8,000; Mattaponi River, $1,000; Pamunkey River, $800; Pagan River, $2,000; Nansemond River, $2,000.

Commerce carried over all these streams during 1926 totaled 947,787 tons, and expenditures for their maintenance during 1927 was $54,479, a balance of $117,525 being on hand July 1, 1927.

Stating that $2,200,759 had been spent on the District increased water supply project during the past fiscal year, Gen. Jadwin reported an unexpended balance of $789,866 July 1, for completion. Estimated date of completion is not announced.

Five thousand dollars is recommended for maintenance of the reservation at Wakefield, Va., birthplace of George Washington.

$60,619,728 Spent to Aid Waterways, Says Jadwin

Improvement of 220 harbors, 292 rivers and 47 inland waterways was under way at the beginning of the fiscal year, Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of engineers, announced in his annual report, showing that the total amount expended for the year was $60,619,728.30. Commerce over rivers and harbors amounted in the aggregate to 540,500,000 tons, valued at $26,722,000,000; and 478,215,864 passengers were transported over them.

The sum of $55,886,310 can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, for river and harbor work, Maj. Gen. Jadwin states, $39,351,530 being for improvements and $16,534,780 for maintenance. The total also includes $2,000,000 for surveys.

Improvement is apportioned as follows: Seacoast harbors and channels, $16,061,000; lake harbors and channels, $3,299,500, and internal waterways, $17,991,030. Maintenance: Seacoast harbors and channels, $11,128,460; lake harbors and channels, $1,761,500, and internal waterways, $3,644,820.

Byrd to Speak in Lynchburg.

Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 5.—Gov. Byrd will make two addresses here tomorrow afternoon, one before the Woman's Club and the other before the Rotary Club.

Police Chief Is Caught After Rum Car Chase

Nashua, N. H., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Chief of Police Ora A. Swett, of Newport, Vt., was arrested on a charge of rum running today, when Federal and county officers who halted his car on the outskirts of this city after a 2-mile chase, found 37 cases of whisky in the machine.

The officers pursued the car for two miles before they overtook it and forced the driver to stop.

Chief Swett was released on bail tonight, pending his appearance in the court tomorrow on charges of transporting intoxicating liquor.

New Through Cars On Mexico City Run

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5.—Establishment of new through sleeping car and dining car service by the Missouri Pacific lines and the National Railway of Mexico between St. Louis and Mexico City was announced here today by C. E. Perkins, vice president in charge of traffic.

The first through cars left St. Louis last night on the Sunshine Special. Incidentally the new service was inaugurated on the twelfth anniversary of this train, the first Sunshine Special between St. Louis and the Southwest having left here on December 5, 1915.

KING SAID TO HAVE LOST $2,000,000 AT BACCARAT

Cassel Declared to Have Paid Debt of Edward VII for One Gambling Session.

CHARGES FILED IN COURT

Special to The Washington Post.

New York, Dec. 5.—Sir Edward Cassel, grandfather of Lady Edwina Cynthia Annette Mountbatten, once paid a $2,000,000 gambling debt incurred in a baccarat game by the late King Edward VII of England when that monarch was still Prince of Wales, it was revealed today in an affidavit filed in the Supreme Court.

The affidavit was sworn to by Walter Hyams, who has sued Felix M. Warburg, banker and philanthropist, for $7,769. Hyams, head of a newspaper clipping bureau, says the money is owed him by Warburg for a luncheon he arranged in 1922 at which the banker was seated next to Lady Mountbatten. The suit was begun in July, 1926, but owing to congested court calendars, trial may not be reached for two years. In an examination in Supreme Court, which he underwent last January in advance of the trial, Warburg denied having hired Hyams.

The luncheon was given in November, 1922, at the Bankers Club in this city. Hyams says he seated the guests so that Warburg might talk to Lady Mountbatten "on matters of international finance and might establish a connection whereby his banking house (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.) might participate in any business of a financial nature which the British government might see fit to transact in the United States."

The affidavit which appeared to be telling tales out of school was filed in an effort to prevent Supreme Court Justice Wasservogel from granting an order sought by Warburg's attorneys to have the American vice consul at Malta take testimony from Lord Mountbatten and others bearing on the suit.

At the time King Edward's baccarat debts were paid by Cassel, the affidavit states, Cassel was not a member of the nobility. He was knighted by the late king, the affidavit continues, in return for the favor.

Continuing his account of the private life of the Mountbattens, Hyams' statement said that Lord Mountbatten was a member of the "palace gang," but later was "blackballed" from the royal yacht squadron at Cowes, England.

Justice Wasservogel granted Warburg's request to have the American vice consul at Malta take testimony not only from his lordship, Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, but also from Lady Mountbatten, Anna Jenkins, of Andover, and Sir Felix Cassel, of Luton.

Lord Mountbatten, the papers reveal, is at present a lieutenant attached to H. M. S. Warspite.

CHRISTMAS MEETING FOR U. S. SCIENTISTS

Day After Holiday Is Annual Convention Time for Association.

Baltimore, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Only a scientist could be expected to explain why a national organization should meet at Christmas time.

The National Association for the Advancement of Science will begin its annual meeting at Nashville, Tenn., the day after Christmas. That is its usual date, and is chosen, annually, with scientific precision.

Dr. Burton E. Livingston, director of plant physiology at Johns Hopkins University and permanent secretary of the association, cites its history to show why the holidays are selected for its meetings.

The organization has been in existence since 1848. It has attempted to have its conventions in the fall. But at that season its members, most of whom are attached to university faculties, have just returned home from vacations and are unable or unwilling to go away again so soon. Early summer was found to be an equally inopportune time, because vacations either had begun or had been planned. During the Christmas holidays, however, the scientists were able to get away from their laboratories long enough to meet, and, further, they were more interested in their specialties than at any other season.

JAMES E. BROOKS DIES.

Brother of Newspaper Man Had Been Postoffice Employe for 43 Years.

James E. Brooks, 65 years old, 1421 Meridian street northwest, an employe of the City Postoffice, registry division, died yesterday at Garfield Hospital after a brief illness.

Mr. Brooks, a native of this city, had been employed at the postoffice for about 43 years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mollie McClellan Brooks; two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Skinner and Miss Ethel May Brooks, and two sons, J Byron and William E., both employed in the Riggs National Bank. A brother, Howard Brooks, is on the editorial staff of the Washington Star.

W. A. FENWICK RITES.

Resident Was Employe of District Government for 20 Years.

Funeral services for W. A. Fenwick, 49 years old, for 20 years an employe of the District government, who died Saturday in his home, 1012 Thirteenth street northwest, will be held at 9 o'clock this morning at St. Patrick's Church. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Mr. Fenwick is survived by his wife, Mrs. Josephine F. Fenwick; Frank P. Fenwick, his brother, and four sisters, Miss E. Fenwich, Miss Lottie Fenwick, Mrs. George Fleury and Mrs. Leo C. Marsh, all of this city.

STEPHENSON SEEKS PROTECTION TO FILE CORRUPTION CHARGE

Former Grand Dragon Asserts He Has Data Involving Indiana Officials.

SLAYER SAYS HEALTH IS BEING UNDERMINED

Declares in Petition to Court He Has Rheumatism From Being in Damp Cell.

Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—D. C. Stephenson, life prisoner, in a petition for a restraining order filed today seeks protection from physical violence so that he may make public information which he maintains is not now available to authorities and which he contends will enmesh the present State administration. The petition was filed in the Leporte Superior Court here by Robert H. Moore, of this city, an attorney for Stephenson.

The petition implies that Stephenson's famous black boxes, delved into by the Marion County grand jury at Indianapolis, which indicted Gov. Ed Jackson, former Mayor John L. Duvall, of Indianapolis, and more than a dozen others on various charges, did not reveal all the information the former Ku Klux Klan grand dragon has in his possession.

Warden Made Defendant.

Legal protection by the court from disciplinary action on the part of prison officials is asked. Members of the prison board of trustees and Warden Walter H. Daly are made defendants. The petition bears Stephenson's signature.

"The Court is assured issuance of the order here will be the opening wedge necessary to lay before the people of Indiana a gruesome state of facts which no court or grand jury can now reach, but facts that are essential to indictment and conviction of unworthy men in the great court of public opinion before which there is no statute of limitations," the petition asserted.

Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom was charged in the petition with "malfeasance and misfeasance in office."

The former grand dragon avers his health has been undermined as a result of the "rule of despotism" to which he said he has been subjected at the prison and that he is suffering from rheumatism contracted through solitary confinement in a damp basement cell.

Sentenced for Murder.

Stephenson was convicted more than two years ago for the murder of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, of Indianapolis. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Several times during his incarceration he has managed to release statements from his cell in which he declared he could prove political corruption was rampant among State officials and candidates for public offices during the time he was a political power in the State.

Marshall Descendant Dies of Heart Disease

Special to The Washington Post.

Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 5.—Y. Peyton Marshall, aged 60, a native of Markham, Fauquier County, died today at his home here of heart disease. He was a great-grandson of the late Chief Justice John Marshall, both his father and mother being grandchildren of that jurist. Mr. Marshall came here 45 years ago and had for years been vice president of the Quinn Marshall Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and a member of the Rotary Club.

He leaves his wife, three daughters, Miss Nina Marshall and Miss Jacquelin Marshall, of Lynchburg, and Miss Katherine Marshall, of the Cathedral School, Washington; a brother, Randolph Marshall, of Lynchburg, and two sisters, Mrs. William Smith and Miss Mildred Marshall, of Markham.

Sologub, Russian Novelist, Is Dead

Leningrad, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Feodor Sologub, noted Russian poet, playwright and novelist, died today after a prolonged illness. He was known under the pen name of Feodor Kuzmich Teternikov.

Sologub was born in 1863.

In 1921 Sologub and his wife, who was a noted critic, suffered severe privations in Russia and were permitted eventually to leave the country "in order to save their lives." On the day set for their departure the author's wife disappeared. Her body was found in the River Neva. It was believed she committee suicide.

MRS. ROSA MAY EMBREY DEAD

Wife of Detective Sergeant Is Stricken Suddenly at Her Home.

Mrs. Rosa May Embrey, wife of Detective Sergeant Warren O. Embrey, of police hadquarters, died suddenly yesterday afternon at 1:30 at her home, 404 Rittenhouse street northwest. She was 51 years old. Mrs. Embrey had been in feeble health for the past six months, but her condition had improved considerably in the past month. She was stricken about five minutes after talking over the telephone.

Sergt. and Mrs. Embrey were married May 21, 1901. She was a native of Farquier County, Va., and the daughter of Daniel W. Thompson.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Embrey is survived by three sons, Everett, Howard O. and Kenneth P. Embrey; four sisters, Mrs. Mary Walter, Mrs. Lillian Holloway, Mrs. Essa James, of this city, and Mrs. Sarah H. Cockrell, of Warrenton, Va., and four brothers, Henry Thompson and James Thompson, of this city, and Wallace W. Thompson and Webster Thompson, of Sumerduck, Va.

Funeral ararngements have not been completed. Burial, however, will be held in Mount Holly, Va.

RITES FOR JOHN F. LEARY.

Sons Will Sing Requiem Mass at St. Stephens Tomorrow.

Requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Stephens Catholic Church tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for John F. Leary, 68 years old, 2210 M street northwest, who died Sunday at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Fahey, 1139 New Hampshire avenue northwest. Two of the three celebrants of the mass will be Mr. Leary's sons, the Rev. J. Francis Leary, of St. Ann's Catholic Church, Baltimore, and the Rev. Joseph J. Leary, of St. Elisabeth Church, Baltimore. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

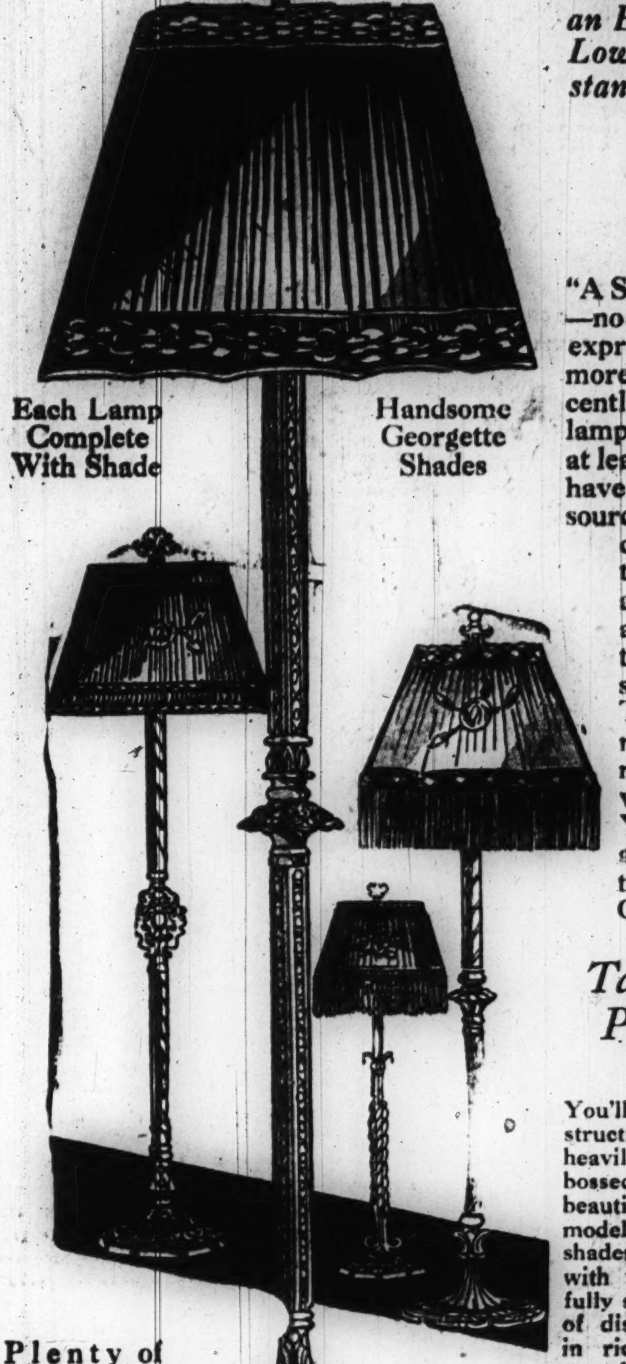
Mr. Leary was a member of Keane Council, Knights of Columbus, and of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians. Besides his sons he is survived by a daughter, Miss Helen Leary, a teacher in Central High School, a sister, Miss Ella Leary, and two brothers, Joseph J. and Robert Leary.

Lansburgh & Bro.

The Store of Practical Gifts

A Merchandising Triumph—This

Sale of Gift Lamps



Each Lamp Complete With Shade

Handsome Georgette Shades

Plenty of Salespeople to Give You Prompt Efficient Service! Sixth Floor.

Offering the Latest Lamp Creations at an Exceptionally Low Price for an Outstanding Big Value

$12

"A Sale of Better Lamps"—no other words could express our meaning more emphatically. Recently as one year ago lamps like these sold for at least $20! These lamps have come from the best source, only after we had carefully shopped the market and made a careful analysis of all the points that go to make real, outstandnig lamp values. This group of lamps represents the most remarkable value we've ever seen. You'll be proud to give—you'd be proud to receive one for a Christmas gift.

Tall, Graceful Plated-Metal Standards

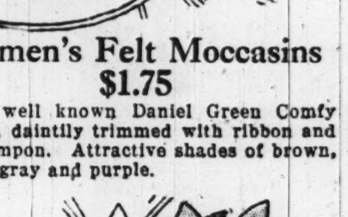
You'll see heavy solid construction in the graceful, heavily plated bases, embossed hexagonal tubings, beautiful designs in distinctive models—topped with gorgeous shades of georgette, trimmed with rich, imported fringe, fully silk lined. Any number of distinctive tailored styles in rich colorings—rose and rose, blue and rose, taupe and gold, taupe and rose, and other effects that give a beautiful, home-y atmosphere to any room. See them today—make your choice as early as possible.

Sixth Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Visit Slipper Ave. At Lansburgh's

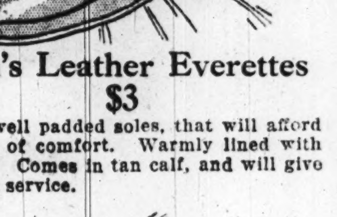
Women's Soft Sole Leather Slippers, $1.19

Gracefully shaped and carefully stitched. In distinctive shade of black, brown, red and blue with neat edging and perky pompon.



Women's Felt Moccasins $1.75

The well known Daniel Green Comfy Slipper, daintily trimmed with ribbon and silk pompon. Attractive shades of brown, oxford gray and purple.



Men's Leather Everettes $3

Soft, well padded soles, that will afford him lots of comfort. Warmly lined with soft felt. Comes in tan calf, and will give excellent service.

Men's Leather Romeos $3.50

A slipper built for comfort and service. Of high-grade tan kidskin with leather soles and rubber heel attached. Gifts that he will appreciate.

Children's Hy-Lo Felt Slippers, $1.75 and $2

A Daniel Green model, with soft padded leather soles. Comes in old rose and blue with cuffs in contrasting shade. Sizes 6 to 11, $1.75. Sizes 11½ to 2, $2.

Children's Tan Faust Slippers, $2.25 and $2.50

Lined inside with felt to keep little feet snug and comfy. Soft leather soles and uppers of soft leather. Sizes 8½ to 11, $2.25. Sizes 11½ to 2, $2.50.

Slipper Ave., Second Floor, Lansburgh & Bro.

Checks the Fever
Opens the Bowels
Stops the Cold
Tones the System

4 Things You Must Do for a COLD

(1) Stop the cold. (2) Check the fever. (3) Open the bowels. (4) Tone the system. HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine does all four at one time. That means the end of the cold—and safety for you! Get the genuine HILL'S in red box, 30c at druggists everywhere.

HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine

Spots that Baffle

How Often have you looked at your radiator and wished that it was something but not a radiator? You don't have to let the radiator keep on being just a radiator. You can transform each radiator into a beauty spot, in keeping with furnishings of your room.

At a price you can afford

Shields from $6 Enclosures from $25

In America's Finest Homes and Buildings

KAUFFMAN RADIATOR SHIELDS AND ENCLOSURES

American Metal Products Corp.
410 Bond Bldg. Main 3934

World's Largest Manufacturers of Radiator Shields and Enclosures

STOP BAD BREATH

People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The pleasant, sugar-coated tablets are taken for bad breath by all who know them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system. They do that which dangerous calomel does without any of the bad after effects.

Olive Tablets bring no griping, pain or any disagreeable effects.

Dr. F. M. Edwards discovered the formula after 20 years of practice among patients afflicted with bowel and liver complaint, with the attendant bad breath.

Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil: you will know them by their olive color. Take nightly for a week and note the effect. 15c, 30c, 60c. All Druggists.

GOVERNMENT FAILS AGAIN TO RECOVER STANDARD OIL LAND

Court of Appeals Holds Fall's Action in Controversy Was Entirely Regular.

DISMISSED PROCEEDINGS, DATING BACK TO 1914

Navy Wanted California Area Back Because of Oil in Territory.

Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, failed for a second time yesterday in his attempts to go behind a decision of his predecessor, Albert B. Fall, in a controversy affecting the title held by the Standard Oil Co. of California to oil lands in section 36 in Kern County, Calif., which the Navy Department believed should be part of the famous Elk Hills naval oil reserve.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals decided that the hearing of February 19, 1921, which was presided over by Fall and attended by his chief assistant, Dr. E. C. Finney, was regular, and that all parties concerned were present or were represented by counsel, and that the action of Fall in dismissing the proceedings, which had been instituted at the suggestion of the Government, exhausted the jurisdiction of the department over the land in question and that the department could not now reopen the proceedings except in a court of law upon charges of fraud. No such charges have figured in the controversy at any time, the record shows.

Favorable to Oil Company.

The action of Fall was favorable to the Standard Oil Company, whose title had been attacked by the Government on the theory that the land involved was known to be mineral in character at the time of the approval of the final survey in 1903. Oil was discovered in 1918 and since then millions of dollars worth of oil have been taken out of the ground by the Standard Oil Co., which drilled some of the deepest wells in existence.

It appears from the record that the Navy Department, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior and the Standard Oil Co. were present. A statement of facts presented by Oscar Sutro, Standard Oil attorney, was conceded to be substantially correct by representatives of the Government. Fall thereupon dismissed the proceedings and this act served to pass the legal title to this land, and other lands, to the State of California, the grantee under an act of Congress of 1853. The Standard Oil Co. acquired the land by purchase from persons who in turn had purchased from those who took title from the State.

Nothing was done after the survey of 1903 until 1914 when an adverse proceedings was started to determine the mineral character of the land. The contest dragged along until 1921, when the Navy Department became interested. The Attorney General decided that Fall should determine the questions involved.

Rehearing Not Asked.

Fall ordered a hearing and on February 19, 1921, after all parties concerned had been put on notice, rendered a decision dismissing the proceedings. No application was made for a rehearing and apparently all branches of the Government were satisfied with Fall's decision. The case was considered closed until May 8, 1925, when Dr. Work decided to reopen the case on the theory that Fall had committed certain legal errors. The Standard Oil Co. objected and obtained an injunction in the Equity Court and Work appealed to the Court of Appeals.

Commenting upon the action of Fall the appellate court declared that "With the decision of Secretary Fall that the land was nonmineral in character at the time of the approval of the survey, nothing further remained for the Interior Department to do. The grant was one in presenti and title passed to the State of California with the approval of the survey. There was no patent to be issued. It was the last act in the series essential to transfer the title of the Federal Government to the State. Title having passed the present Secretary has no longer jurisdiction over the land. It would be as reasonable to hold that any private owner of land who has conveyed it to another can, of his own volition, recall, cancel or annual the instrument which he has made and delivered."

Attorneys McKenney and Flannery, of Washington, and Messrs. Sutro and Titus appeared for the Standard Oil Co.

BURNS AND SINCLAIR ENTER DENIAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

in slightly altered language, according to the fancy of the nine attorneys acting for the respondents, each of the answers insisted that the Government's petition was not only insufficient but that on the face of the petition as drawn the court was without jurisdiction to proceed with the contempt proceedings. There were allegations also that the petition dealt with two separate alleged offenses and that the actions in which the respondents had actually engaged were entirely lawful.

There was no indication during the day as to the length of time which would be consumed in these initial arguments. Judge Wright alone had had an opportunity to speak when court adjourned for the day. At least two more of the counsel for the respondents are expected to be heard. Then Maj. Gordon will reply for the Government, with the possibility that either Owen J. Roberts and former Senator Atlee Pomerene, neither of whom were present in court yesterday, may also wish to be heard. Martin Littleton and George P. Hoover, of counsel for Sinclair, are scheduled to address the court in rebuttal.

Court Speeds Argument.

The attorneys were asked by Justice Siddons to avoid citing the same authorities, and the bench endeavored on two occasions to speed up the trial by working for the elimination of discussion upon agreed matter.

In addition to the attacks upon the validity of the proceedings instituted under the contempt citations, the answers of the six respondents dealt individually and at length with the accusations brought against them by the Government. William J. Burns, Charles L. Vietsch and Sheldon Clark entered what was in effect a general denial that they had any part or knowledge in the activities of the Burns' operatives in Washington. Burns denied specifically that he had had a part, as accused, in suggesting or drawing the alleged false affidavit which was presented to Justice Siddons as coming from William J. McMullin, later identified as William V. Long. Clark denied that he had any part in hiring the Burns men or any knowledge of their operations, and Vietsch informed the court that his only connection with the matter was to supply Charles G. Ruddy, the local manager, with $1,500 expense money. The elder Burns also expressed it as his conviction that upon investigation he was convinced that members of the agency which bears his name did nothing unlawful.

Deny Unlawful Actions.

The affidavits filed in behalf of Sinclair, Day and W. Sherman Burns were far more detailed than those of the other respondents. They all three agreed that nothing unlawful had been suggested or done, but that on the contrary the operatives working on the case had been warned specifically not to communicate or approach any of the jurors, but merely to make certain that members of the panel were not approached by any desiring to influence their views in the Fall-Sinclair trial.

Evidence that they believed such a happening to be a real one was offered in the answers of Day and Sinclair. The former, a vice president of the Sinclair Exploration Co., who acknowledged in his answer that he had employed the Burns operatives under the direction of Sinclair, said in his petition:

"This respondent and Harry F. Sinclair at the time had reason to believe and did believe that during the trial of the said cause attempt would be made, during recesses of the court and while the jurors were separated and out of the presence of the Court, to unlawfully influence and tamper with the members of the jury for the purpose of producing an unjust verdict.

Tells of Hiring Detectives.

"As the representative, friend and business associate of Harry F. Sinclair, this respondent, after consultation with him and instructions from him, did take part in the employment of the said Burns International Detective Agency, as he had a right to do, give instructions to the representatives of the said Burns International Detective Agency, who were in charge of its operatives, to observe as far as they lawfully could what persons, if any, came in contact with the said jurors during the recesses of court, and to detect, so far as it was lawfully possible so to do, whether any person, or persons, endeavored or undertook improperly and unlawfully to approach and communicate with any of said jurors for the purpose of improperly influencing them in the decision of the said cause.

Enters General Denial.

"He denies that Harry F. Sinclair, or any one else, ordered or directed or induced him to engage the services of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, or to supervise the activities and receive reports from any operatives of said detective agency, or to forward any such reports to Harry F. Sinclair, or any other person, for the object or purpose to bribe, or intimidate, or influence the said jurors, or any of them, or to do anything calculated to interfere with or impede said jurors, or any of them, in the unbiased discharge of their duties in the trial of said cause, or to influence, pervert, impede or prevent said jurors, or any of them in the discharge of their duties as jurors, or to impede, pervert or prevent the due administration of justice in said court in the trial of said criminal prosecution, either by corruptly influencing said jurors to decide the issues of said prosecution in favor of the defendants therein, or to disagree as the said issues, or by unlawfully spying upon the said jurors, or any of them, for the purpose of concocting false charges against one or more of the said jurors in case such a course should seem advantageous to said defendant in said cause, with a view of bringing about a mistrial of the cause aforesaid, or otherwise accomplishing such purpose."

Sinclair Makes Answer.

Sinclair in his answer informed the court that the Burns operatives had been employed through Day but not Clark and acknowledged cognizance of certain matters set forth in the Government citation, such as that reports had been made. He denied, however, that the operatives had been employed with the idea of bribing or influencing the jury, but said that they were retained to prevent those desirous of seeing him convicted from reaching any of the jurors.

Sinclair emphasized in his petition the steps which had been taken to bring him to trial, such as the appointment of special counsel and the enactment of new legislation, and said that it was because of such actions that he felt necessary to have the jury observed.

"This respondent says," said the latter part of the Sinclair answer, "that when the jurors, upon being selected and sworn in the cause aforesaid were not ordered to be kept together in the custody of the United States marshal during the recesses of the court, he did authorize the employment of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, but solely to keep said jurors under observation for the purpose of ascertaining what persons, if any, came in contact with said jurors, to the end that he might know if any person who might be desirous of seeing him convicted of the charges against him should endeavor in any way to seek contact with any of said jurors; and this respondent advises the court that he believes he had the lawful right to employ the said William J. Burns International Detective Agency for the purpose aforesaid.

Says Contact Was Avoided.

"Respondent represents to the Court that in the employment of said William J. Burns International Detective Agency he directed said Henry Mason Day that the operatives so employed should receive strict and peremptory instructions that they should not come in contact with, approach or converse with any of said jurors and should not in any wise molest, interfere with, impede or influence any of said jurors in the performance of their duties as such.

"Having in mind the matters and things herein set forth, and believing that in cases involving great public interest the Government from time to time had kept jurors under surveillance during the time of such trials, and, entertaining such belief that the Government of the United States had exercised such right and privilege, he believed that he, as a citizen of the United States, had the same right and privilege.

"Respondent believed and still believes that the prosecution of him by the Government of the United States has been conducted in a manner not in accordance with the usual procedure pertaining to the trial of criminal cases. Under a Senate joint resolution, adopted by the Congress and approved by the President of the United States, special prosecutors were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to conduct, by direction of the Congress of the United States, the prosecution of respondent for alleged violation of the law in the place and stead of the District Attorney and the Attorney General of the United States, who under general laws are charged with the responsibility of prosecuting citizens of the United States charged with violating its laws.

Cites Special Legislation.

He has been made the object of a special prosecution initiated, sponsored and nurtured by the Congress of the United States in a manner and to an extent never before visited upon a citizen of the United States; and this is made manifest by the fact that in order to enable the special Government counsel to conduct said prosecution in the manner they desired, special legislation was enacted by the Congress of the United States, as he believes, at the instance of said special counsel for the purpose of abrogating long-established principles applicable to criminal procedure.

"After respondent had perfected appeals in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the prosecutions against him, one of which said appeals involved the sufficiency in law of the very indictment being tried in said cause known as United States vs. Sinclair and Fall, Criminal No. 43324, Congress changed the long-established law of the land, depriving him of the right to have his appeals either heard or decided. Additional special legislation was sought by said special counsel during the last session of the Congress of the United States, and at the request of such special counsel bills were introduced, respectively, in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States seeking the enactment of other special laws making radical changes in the criminal procedure of the United States and specifically directed at the prosecution of respondent.

Under Surveillance, He Says.

"Respondent had every reason to believe and did believe that during the greater part of the past four years he has been subjected to surveillance by agents whom he has every reason to believe were in the employ of the United States Government, and that said agents have watched and shadowed respondent not only [illegible] his place of business, but also in and about his home, and in addition have made numerous and extensive examinations of his books, records and documents as well as his bank accounts, and have also interrogated his employes and, in short, have pried into all his activities of whatever nature in his private and business life.

"Moreover, it was manifest to respondent that at least a portion of the public press, having a large and extensive circulation in the District of Columbia, without awaiting the facts which might be developed during the course of the trial, published news articles which were calculated to prejudice and bias the community in said District against this respondent."

Judge Wright, one of counsel for Day, opened the verbal attack against the contempt citation. His argument, embellished with voluminous citations, consumed the entire sitting of the court from 1 o'clock until 3. The point which the attorney emphasized throughout his remarks was that there was nothing in the Government's petition to suggest that there had been any actual approach or contact between the Burns operatives and the jurors and that lacking this the contempt proceedings should be dismissed.

Petition Under Attack.

Judge Wright insisted that the Government's petition was so defective that a motion to quash might have been made, but said that the respondents intended to take advantage of no technical procedure, but only "such as to leave no doubt as to their readiness to meet the question of fact, and to prevent it being said that they were withholding a word on their part as to what the circumstances were."

The attorney reiterated that under the law contempt consisted of misbehavior in the presence of or so near the court as to obstruct the administration of justice. He acknowledged that the language could be broadened to cover anything that tended to obstruct justice, but was positive in his statements that nothing which the respondents had done had had any such effect. Nothing, he said, that the Burns operatives had done had reached the senses or consciousness of the jurors and because of this he said there was no ground for contempt action, and asked the court to dismiss the pettition of the Government.

Judge Wright did not agree when Justice Siddons intervened to ask him if he would assume for the purpose of the trial that what the petition charged had tended to obstruct justice. It was his contention, moreover, that the only possible action that could be brought was one for conspiracy, which could be handled in the nature of an indictment, but not as contempt action. He said also that the only sign of possible conspiracy was the charge that a false affidavit had been made and presented to the court, and in this the respondents Sinclair, Day and Clark were not involved.

Refers to Kidwell Case.

Judge Wright also questioned the action of the Government in not bringing proceedings involving Kidwell. He said that although there was nothing to show that any of the respondents had had contact with the jury, it was admitted that a juror had discussed the case with two men, and the Government had taken no steps to go into that subject.

After Judge Wright had referred several times to the section of the law which specified that actions "near to" the court were necessary to contempt proceedings, Justice Siddons asked if the attorney did not recognize the jury as part of the court and if the distance from the courthouse was the only test.

Judge Wright scouted any such intention, and replied that what he wished to emphasize was that an effort to obstruct justice must be shown and that without actions, by which the jurors were made aware of the obstruction, it could not be shown.

The watching of the jury he defended as a proper move on the part of Sinclair, whom he characterized as one man against at million, and said that the respondent had done nothing more than the Government has frequently done.

Supreme Court Is Cited.

At the close of Judge Wright's address Justice Siddons asked some of the attorneys who are yet to speak to address themselves to the Supreme Court decision which held that publication, which had not been proven to have come to the attention of either the judge or the jury in a case, tended to create a situation that made contempt proceedings possible and proper.

"I think there is a phase of this most remarkable document," said Judge Wright, "which is inclined to awaken the suspicion that whoever the pleader was who prepared it did not assimilate his legal lore in the tomes of the law. It is this. Upon page 8 this petition actually avers 'that they the said respondents were not, as in fact they were not, called upon or authorized by said court, or by anybody in authority, to spy upon said jurors or any of them, or to bribe, molest, intimidate, or influence said jurors or any of them, or to do anything calculated to interfere with or impede said jurors or any of them in the unbiased discharge of their said duties, or to influence, pervert, prevent, or in any manner, or to any extent, impede, the due administration of justice in said court in the trial of said criminal prosecution,' and so on.

Cites Government Practice.

"Think of it! Think of it! The making of such an allegation as indicates the pleader, whoever he was—and I hope for his own sake that his identity may remain obscure—actually conceived it to be not only a matter of likelihood but matter of legality that if a court should undertake to authorize somebody to bribe and impede a juror, that it was a perfectly lawful project!

"Let me emphasize that there is neither a suggestion in the pleading itself nor aught there which would awaken

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18, COLUMN 3.

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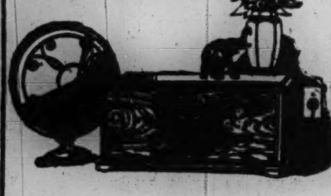

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WRC—10:00-10:30 P. M.

and get the experts' tactics in bidding — falsecarding — the squeeze play — and the correct way to signal for a lead! These are the cards:

Joseph W. Evans, Houston, Texas, dealer, South.		Milton C. Work, N. Y., North.	
Spades	A, 7, 6	Spades	J, 9, 8, 3
Hearts	A, J, 8, 5, 3	Hearts	Q, 2
Diamonds	9	Diamonds	10, 7, 6, 5, 2
Clubs	J, 6, 3, 2	Clubs	9, 8

Wilbur C. Whitehead, N. Y., West.		Mrs. E. L. Bradbury, Dallas, Texas, East.	
Spades	K, Q, 10, 5, 4	Spades	2
Hearts	9, 7, 6	Hearts	K, 10, 4
Diamonds	Q, 8	Diamonds	A, K, J, 4, 3
Clubs	K, 10, 5	Clubs	A, Q, 7, 4

A summary of the game as broadcast will appear in this newspaper. Clip it and save it for future use.

TEXAS BRIDGE EXPERTS PLAY BY RADIO TONIGHT

WRC Will Broadcast Game to Be Played at WEAF at 10 o'Clock.

WMAL MOVIE CLUB LISTED

Two auction bridge experts of Texas—Joseph W. Evans, of Houston, and Mrs. E. L. Bradbury, of Dallas—have collaborated in the preparation of hands for the Auction Bridge game to be played before the microphone of WEAF at 10 o'clock tonight. WRC is included in the hook-up.

As usual, the well-known bridge experts, Milton C. Work and Wilbur C. Whitehead, of New York City, have assisted in the arranging of the details of the game. Radio listeners desiring to follow the plays may deal the same cards as indicated in the advanced hands.

The participants will hold the following cards:

Joseph W. Evans, of Houston, "South," the dealer, holds: Spades—A, 7, 6; Hearts—A, J, 8, 5, 3; Diamonds—9; Clubs—J, 6, 3, 2.

Wilbur C. Whitehead, of New York, "West," holds: Spades—K, Q, 10, 5, 4; Hearts—9, 7, 6; Diamonds—Q, 8; Clubs—K, 10, 5.

Milton C. Work, of New York, "North," holds: Spades—J, 9, 8, 3; Hearts—Q, 2; Diamonds—10, 7, 6, 5, 2; Clubs—9, 8.

Mrs. E. L. Bradbury, of Dallas, "East," holds: Spades—2; Hearts—K, 10, 4; Diamonds—A, K, J, 4, 3; and Clubs—A, Q, 7, 4.

The Great Moments in History feature will be broadcast at 8 o'clock from WRC, followed by the experiences of "Cotton" and "Morpheus" with a balky mule.

Numbers on the program indicate that the Eveready Hour tonight will be primarily a classical production by the entire Eveready group. A modern paraphrase of Rubinstein's "Romance" will be the principal offering. In addition three numbers from Liszt, "Second Polonaise," "Liebestraum" and "Les Preludes," will be played. Virginia Rea, soprano, will sing the solo part of Strauss' "Voices of Spring," while Milton Rettenberg will play a piano solo of the "Sextette From Lucia."

The WMAL Movie Club will be on the air at 10:30 o'clock tonight, presenting the Barnes Sisters, harmony singers, "The Wanderer," a dramatic barytone; Wesley Eddy and Jack Waller, entertainers; Jerry Waller, singer; Dorothy Wilson Halbach, and others. Among the shorter features scheduled for the earlier program are Esme Reeder, violinist; Phil Hayden and Les Colvin, and Elizabeth Jordan, soprano.

The popular vaudeville team, Travers and Benda, accompanied by J. E. Furtner, zither player, will be heard in a half hour program from WJZ at 10:30 o'clock tonight.

This program will be followed by the slumber music program at 11 o'clock. After the opening, Gaynor's "Slumber Boat," the Slumber Music string sextet under the direction of Hugo Mariani, will play "Beautiful Galatea." Strauss' "Blue Danube" waltz will be heard along with the old-style "Minuet," by Paderewski.

7,000 Delinquents Pay Taxes During Month

Seven thousand delinquent taxpayers met their obligations to the District in the final month before publication of their names and as a result the list this year has been pared down to 20,000. Last year 23,000 names of delinquents were advertised.

Commissioner Sidney F. Taliaferro and Assessor William P. Richards have made a special drive this year to shorten the delinquent list. A number of clerks in the assessor's office worked Sunday recording payments by mail, and eliminating those who had paid from the schedule of those whose taxes will be offered for sale by advertisement within a week, the sale to take place in January.

Harbors Congress Convenes Tomorrow

The twenty-third annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will convene tomorrow in the assembly room of the Willard Hotel. Governors of States, mayors of cities, the executive heads of towns and villages and the presidents of agriculture, commercial, industrial and waterway associations, have appointed delegates to the convention.

The problem of flood control, the menace of multiplying bridges and the growth and maintenance of water transportation will be discussed at the convention. The convention will close Thursday night with a banquet at the Willard Hotel.

RADIO PROGRAMS

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6.
LOCAL STATIONS.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

WRC—Radio Corp. of America (469)

6:45 a. m.—Tower health exercises.
8 a. m.—Federation morning devotions.
8:15 a. m.—Parnassus Trio.
8:30-8:45 a. m.—Cheerio.
11:55 a. m.—Arlington time signals.
12 (noon)—Farm flashes.
12:10 p. m.—Organ recital.
1-2 p. m.—Hotel Mayflower Orchestra.
4 p. m.—Varsity Trio.
4:30 p. m.—Manhattan Trio.
5:30 p. m.—Pennsylvania Collegians.
6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Shopping With Bab," by Emma Perley Lincoln.
6:55 p. m.—"The Arcade Market," by Anita Hawkins.
7:05 p. m.—D. J. Callahan will speak on the work of the Christ Child Society.
7:15 p. m.—Club St. Marks Orchestra.
8 p. m.—Great Moments in History.
8:30 p. m.—Sealy Air Weavers.
9 p. m.—Correct time.
9 p. m.—Eveready Hour.
10 p. m.—Auction bridge game.
10:30 p. m.—U. S. weather forecast.
10:30-11 p. m.—National Concert Orchestra.

WMAL—Leese Radio Co. (241)

7:15 p. m.—News flashes.
7:30 p. m.—Jack Harris, in popular songs.
7:45 p. m.—"What to Know About Seeds," by F. S. Holmes, presented by the University of Maryland Extension Service.
8 p. m.—Esme Reeder, violin.
8:20 p. m.—Phil Hayden and Les Colvin.
8:40 p. m.—Dance program.
9:40 p. m.—Elizabeth Jordan, soprano.
10 p. m. "Fads and Follies of the Theater."
10:20 p. m.—Les Cronican, pianist.
10:30 p. m.—WMAL Radio Movie Club.
11:30 p. m.—Latest News Flashes.

WRHF—Washington Radio Hospital Fund (322)

11 a. m. to 12 noon—Varied program.
6 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Musical program.

WEAF—New York City (492)

6 p. m.—Dinner music.
8 p. m.—Great moments in history.
8:30 p. m.—Sealy Air Weavers.
9 p. m.—Eveready Hour.
10 p. m.—Auction bridge games.
10:30 p. m.—Cavalcade.
11:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

WJZ—New York (454)

7:30 p. m.—Travelogue.
8 p. m.—Stromberg Carlson Hour.
9 p. m.—The Continentals.
10 p. m.—The Gambollers.
10:30 p. m.—String Trio.
11 p. m.—Slumber music.

DISTANT STATIONS.
(Eastern Standard Time.)

Call.	Location	Length	Time.
KDKA	Pittsburgh	315.6	6:00-12:00
KFAB	Lincoln	319.0	6:30-11:30
KFI	Los Angeles	468.5	10:00- 2:00
KGO	Oakland	384.4	11:00- 2:00
KGW	Portland, Oreg.	491.5	11:00- 2:00
KLDS	Independence	238.5	7:00- 2:00
KMOX	St. Louis	299.8	7:00- 2:00
KOA	Denver	325.9	8:30-12:00
KPO	San Francisco	422.3	10:00- 2:00
KSD	St. Louis	545.1	[illegible]
KSL	Salt Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]
KYW	Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
WAIU	Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
WBAL	Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
WBAP	Fort Worth	499.7	[illegible]
WBZ	Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
WBZA	Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCAE	Pittsburgh	461.3	[illegible]
WCAM	Camden	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCCO	Minneapolis	405.2	[illegible]
WDAF	Kansas City	370.2	[illegible]
WGN	Chicago	416.4	[illegible]
WEEI	Boston	447.5	6:00-12:00
WFI	Philadelphia	405.2	8:00-12:00
WFIW	Hopkinsville	265.3	7:00-11:00
WGR	Buffalo	303.0	8:00-11:00
WGY	Schenectady	379.5	5:00-12:00
WHAS	Louisville	322.4	8:00-12:00
WHO	Des Moines	535.4	9:00- 1:00
WIP	Philadelphia	348.6	8:00-12:00
WJAR	Providence	483.6	6:00-12:00
WJAX	Jacksonville	340.7	8:00-12:00
WJAZ	Chicago	263.0	9:00- 1:00
WJJD	Mooseheart	365.6	8:00- 1:00
WLIB	Chicago	305.9	8:00-10:00
WLIT	Philadelphia	405.2	8:00-12:00
WLS	Chicago	344.6	9:00- 2:00
WMAK	Lockport	545.1	6:00-11:00
WLW	Cincinnati	454.3	8:00- 1:00
WMBF	Miami Beach	384.4	8:00-12:00
WMC	Memphis	516.9	5:00-12:00
WNAC	Boston	265.3	7:00-11:00
WNYC	New York	535.4	7:00-10:00
WOC	Davenport	362.7	9:00-12:00
WOR	Newark	422.3	7:00-11:00
WPG	Atlantic City	272.6	7:00- 1:00
WRVA	Richmond	254.1	7:00-12:00
WSAI	Cincinnati	361.2	7:00-12:00
WSEA	Virginia Beach	218.8	8:00-12:00
WSM	Nashville	336.9	7:00-12:00
WTAG	Worcester	516.0	7:00-12:00
WTAM	Cleveland	399.8	8:00-12:00
WWJ	Detroit	374.2	7:00-12:00

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SUNSHINE AND PLOWS CLEAN STREETS OF CITY

Continuation of Cool Weather Is Expected; Charities Aid Needy.

Putting to rout the first feeble thrust of winter, warm sunshine yesterday materially aided Washington's street cleaning department in its task of clearing the Capital's thoroughfares of ice and snow. Moderating temperatures are expected to prevail today, with cloudy conditions.

Rain, following the snow storm, proved a benign influence in the reduction of "slush" which covered the city yesterday morning. Morris H. Hacker, supervisor of municipal refuse, had his 28 snow ploughs at work early, using flushers in the downtown section to wash away the accumulated ice and snow.

Indications are that the cold spell is over, according to the Weather Bureau, although the temperature will probably fall slightly tonight. At the Gospel Mission, more than 100 men and boys were cared for yesterday, and the relief forces of the Salvation Army were kept busy distributing help.

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How Santa Claus Came to Simpson's Bar—Bret Harte's great Christmas tale of the West.

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Pages and pages that will make this the jolliest Christmas that has ever come to your home! These are especially good:

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Evergreen Salads
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  A Shipload of Games for Yuletide Parties
A Christmas Word to the Electrical-Wise
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Hickok 2-piece Belt and Buckle Set $2
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THE HECHT CO.-F STREET

DAVIS GIVEN ARMY ENGINEERS' PROGRAM FOR FLOOD CONTROL

New England-Mississippi Valley Coalition for Legislation Proposed by Moses.

MEETING TO BE CALLED TO DECIDE ON PROGRAM

Government Should Replace Roads Same as Buildings, Says Senator.

(Associated Press.)

The War Department flood-control plan for the Mississippi Valley, virtually complete, has been placed in the hands of Secretary Davis of the War Department and he discussed it yesterday with Maj. Gen. Jadwin, chief of Army engineers.

The specific recommendations are understood to be comparatively brief, although the control plan as a whole when transmitted to Congress will embody exhaustive reports and much engineering data assembled by the various engineer boards as a basis for their recommendations.

No decision had been reached yesterday as to when the plan would be sent to Congress or as to when a summary of its proposals would be made public.

Coalition Is Proposed.

A coalition between New England and the Mississippi Valley to obtain uniform flood relief legislation was proposed yesterday by Senator Moses, Republican, New Hampshire.

Declaring the interests of both sections were fundamentally the same, the senator said he hoped the two sections "may agree upon the method which they prefer to see adopted and that they will unite in a vigorous effort to bring about its adoption."

Senator Moses sets down the principle in his statement that since most of the damage wrought by the New England floods was to Federal-aid highways, it was incumbent upon the Government to replace the roads just as if a public building had been destroyed.

A meeting of members of the Senate and House from New England soon will be called, the senator said, in an effort to adopt a flood relief program on which united action can be obtained.

Water Works Company Acquired.

Special to The Washington Post.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Official announcement has been made here that the North American Water Works Corporation of New York City, has taken over the properties of the Union Water Works Co., operating water systems at St. Albans, Madison, Dunbar and other towns in this section.

Business Women's Bazaar.

The Business Women's Council will hold a bazaar tomorrow at St. Andrew's Episcopal Parish Hall, New Hampshire avenue and V street northwest, from 2 to 9 o'clock. A dinner will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock.

BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY'S CRIB

The bassinet of the little daughter of Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid, of Belgium. The bassinet is trimmed with old lace handed down from generation to generation in the royal family of Belgium.

Hollywood Stars

Cowboys' Union Has Branch in Film City; Barrymore Drops Sad Ending.

Special to The Washington Post.

Hollywood, Calif., Dec. 5.—It may not mean much to the average citizen that Hollywood has a membership in the Western Protective Association, but a branch in the W. P. A. used to mean a lot.

The Western Protective Association is the cowboys' union. In fact, it is more than a union; it is a sort of fraternal body. In former days on the ranches, the boys of the association used to rally with smoking guns, and the W. P. A. meant a great deal. In the Hollywood of 1927, they rally usually smoking nothing more than cigarettes.

One such rally was staged here the other night, when the cowboys were invited to a Hollywood theater en masse, to take part in a unique ceremony. Some of the movie cow-hands showed up in limousines and white silk shirts.

Bill Hart was the lion of the occasion. The theater took imprints of Bill's boots in imperishable concrete, and got the cement mold of Bill's two guns, including his much prized "Billy the Kid" pistol, for coming generations of theater-goers to gaze at.

• • • •

Lionel Barrymore has been with the films so long that the motion picture fetish for the happy ending has "got" him. Lionel has begun a stage comeback in "Laugh, Clown, Laugh" at the Belasco Theater here. After a few performances last week, the management concluded that the unhappy ending, in which Lionel as Flik, the clown, commits suicide, might be good art, but it didn't strike the Los Angeles cash customers so satisfactorily. So the management changed the show. From last night on, Lionel ends the last act alive and happy, and the audiences can file out with beaming faces.

• • • •

A prohibition squad today raided one "film studio" on Temple street, and the movie colony is hoping that the raiders in carrying away several trucks of intended holiday cheer did not establish a precedent. The "studio" in question was not a studio at all. It turned out to be a warehouse for Christmas liquors, with entrance to cellars elaborately concealed by cement blocks whose locks were electrically operated.

• • • •

The man who is known to Hollywood as the adapter of the "wind machine" and the "sand storm motor" has left pictures to go into the airplane business. He is J. J. Murray, who spent the past two years as production manager for the Zane Grey Western unit at Paramount. Now he has become a manufacturer of an aircraft motor which is described as having a new type of supercharger, with no valves or cams. Murray used an airplane motor for his first windstorm movie effect. That was on the old Keystone Sennett lot in 1914.

• • • •

Jean Williams, New York show girl, found a movie career under her own name one long succession of rebuffs. A few weeks ago Jean selected a new name, practiced an accent and showed up on the movie lots as Sonia Karloff, born in Denmark, of a Russian father and a Norwegian mother.

The film powers who couldn't understand the plain English of Jean Williams evinced an interest in the broken phrases of Sonia; she got a test at the De Mille studio, and it was only after Cecil B. De Mille signed her to a five-year contract that Sonia stepped back into Jean's shoes long enough to confess her trick to the studio boss.

De Mille told her that a girl who was good enough to put it over on him was a good-enough actress for his purposes. So, as Sonia Karloff, Jean stays right on in pictures.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS

New York, Dec. 5.

ARRIVED MONDAY.

Baltic, from Liverpool.
Polonia, from Copenhagen.
Transylvania, from Glasgow.
Presidente Wilson, from Naples.
Ascania, from Southampton.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Bergensfjord, for Bergen.
Cleveland, for Hamburg.
Eastern Dawn, for Antwerp.
Giuseppe Verdi, for Genoa.
Leviathan, for Southampton.
Manuel Arnus, for Cadiz.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Suffren, for Havre.
Frederick VIII, for Copenhagen.
Aquitania, for Southampton.
Fantee, for Accra.
Polonia, for Danzig.

REPORTED BY RADIO.

Andania, from Liverpool, due at pier 56, North River, Tuesday.
Westphalia, from Hamburg, due at pier 86, North River, Tuesday.
Minnekahda, from London, due at pier 58, North River, Tuesday.
Berlin, from Bremen, due at pier 4, Hoboken, Tuesday.
Olympic, from Southampton, due at pier 59, North River, Wednesday.
Roma, from Genoa, due at pier 97, North River, Wednesday.
American Banker, from London, due at pier 7, North River, Wednesday.
Veendam, from Rotterdam, due at Fifth street, Hoboken, Wednesday.
Gripsholm, from Gothenburg, due at pier 97, North River, Thursday.
Patria, from Marseille, due at Thirty-first street, Brooklyn, Friday.
Roussillon, from Bordeaux, due at pier 99, North River, Saturday.
President Roosevelt, from Bremen, due at pier 4, Hoboken, Sunday.
Belgenland, from Antwerp, due at pier 59, North River, Sunday.

The Weather

TODAY'S SUN AND TIDE TABLE

			A.M.	P.M.
Sun rises	7:12	High tide	5:33	6:01
Sun sets	4:46	Low tide	....	12:03

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Monday, December 5—8 p. m.

Forecast—For the District of Columbia: Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday rain; moderate westerly winds.

For Maryland and Virginia: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold Tuesday; Wednesday rain, cloder at night; fresh westerly winds.

The disturbance that was southeast of the Virginia Capes Sunday night has advanced northeastward to Nova Scotia, Sydney, 29.42 inches, while the disturbance that was over Manitoba has advanced rapidly eastward, being central southeast of Hudson Bay, Doucet, 29.31 inches. Another disturbance is advancing southeastward over Wyoming, Sheridan, 29.50 inches. High pressure prevails in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States and pressure is high and rising over the Canadian Northwest. During the last 24 hours rains have occurred in the north Pacific States, rains and snows in the middle Atlantic and New England States and snows from the upper Lake region westward over the northern Rocky Mountain region and over the Canadian Northwest. Temperatures have risen in the eastern lower Lake region, northern New England, the upper Mississippi Valley and the Southern plains States and have fallen along the Canadian border from Saskatchewan eastward to White River, Ontario.

The outlook is for rain Tuesday night and Wednesday in the east Gulf States, the Ohio Valley and the lower Lake region, and for rain on Wednesday in the Atlantic States. Elsewhere the weather will be partly overcast Tuesday and Wednesday in States east of the Mississippi River. Temperatures will rise on Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, the east Gulf and south Atlantic States and the south portion of the middle Atlantic States. It will be colder on Tuesday along the lower lakes, and on Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the lower Lake region and the north portion of the middle Atlantic States.

Local Weather Report.

Temperature—Midnight, 35; 2 a. m., 34; 4 a. m., 32; 6 a. m., 33; 8 a. m., 33; 10 a. m., 36; 12 noon, 39; 2 p. m., 42; 4 p. m., 44; 6 p. m., 41; 8 p. m., 39; 10 p. m., 34. Highest, 45. Lowest, 32. Relative humidity—8 a. m., 90; 2 p. m., 62; 8 p. m., 91. Rainfall (8 p. m. to 8 p. m.), 0.25. Hours of sunshine, 9.6. Per cent of possible sunshine, 100.

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL.

Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1, 1927, 397 degrees.

Excess or deficiency of temperature since December 1, 1927, 0 degrees.

Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1, 1927, 6.07 inches.

Excess of precipitation since December 1, 1927, 2.45 inches.

Flying Weather Forecast.

Forecast of flying weather for December 6.

Washington to Long Island, N. Y.—Sky becoming somewhat overcast Tuesday; fresh west winds, possibly strong at times near Long Island up to 5,000 feet.

Washington to Norfolk, Va.—Partly overcast sky Tuesday; moderate to fresh west and southwest winds up to 1,000 feet and fresh west at 5,000 feet.

Norfolk, Va., to Altoona, Pa.—Partly overcast sky Tuesday; moderate southwest and west winds up to 1,000 feet and fresh west at 5,000 feet.

Washington to Dayton, Ohio—Sky becoming somewhat overcast Tuesday; moderate to fresh west winds up to 1,000 feet and fresh to strong west at 5,000 feet.

Uniontown, Pa., to Detroit, Mich.—Mostly overcast sky Tuesday; fresh west and northwest winds up to 1,000 feet and fresh to strong west at 5,000 feet.

Detroit, Mich., to Rantoul, Ill.—Overcast sky Wednesday, probably followed by rain near Rantoul; moderate northeast and east winds up to 1,000 feet and fresh to strong west at 5,000 feet.

Rantoul, Ill., to Uniontown, Pa.—Mostly overcast sky Wednesday, followed by rain near Rantoul; gentle to moderate east winds near Rantoul and moderate to fresh west near Uniontown up to 1,000 feet and fresh, possibly strong west at 5,000 feet.

Temperatures and Precipitation.

Temperatures and precipitation for 24 hours ended Monday at 8 p. m.

	Highest Mon.	Lowest Sun. night.	Mon. 8 p.m.	Rainfall.
Washington, D. C.	45	32	39	0.25
Asheville, N. C.	52	36	46	....
Atlanta, Ga.	56	36	50	....
Atlantic City, N. J.	44	34	38	0.66
Baltimore, Md.	46	32	40	0.24
Birmingham, Ala.	60	32	52	....
Bismarck, N. Dak.	20	20	12	0.16
Boston, Mass.	36	20	34	0.84
Buffalo, N. Y.	40	24	40	....
Chicago, Ill.	42	16	38	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	42	28	38	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	48	26	44	....
Cleveland, Ohio	40	26	36	....
Davenport, Iowa	46	14	38	....
Denver, Colo.	58	28	40	....
Des Moines, Iowa	42	14	36	....
Detroit, Mich.	34	26	32	....
Duluth, Minn.	24	4	6	....
El Paso, Tex.	56	36	50	....
Galveston, Tex.	62	52	60	....
Helena, Mont.	50	34	16	0.02
Indianapolis, Ind.	40	24	34	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	64	38	58	....
Kansas City, Mo.	48	22	42	....
Little Rock, Ark.	60	36	54	....
Los Angeles, Calif.	72	56	64	....
Louisville, Ky.	42	28	38	....
Marquette, Mich.	28	16	22	0.02
Memphis, Tenn.	56	36	54	....
Miami, Fla.	68	54	62	....
Mobile, Ala.	62	40	58	....
New Orleans, La.	64	48	58	....
New York, N. Y.	42	28	34	0.46
North Platte, Nebr.	32	24	42	....
Omaha, Nebr.	44	22	38	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	42	32	38	0.54
Phoenix, Ariz.	70	54	62	....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	42	28	36	....
Portland, Maine	30	14	30	0.08
Portland, Oreg.	48	36	42	0.80
Salt Lake City, Utah	48	28	40	....
St. Louis, Mo.	46	22	40	....
St. Paul, Minn.	34	2	22	....
San Antonio, Tex.	56	50	52	0.02
San Diego, Calif.	72	50	62	....
San Francisco, Calif.	64	50	60	....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	46	30	34	....
Savannah, Ga.	60	36	54	....
Seattle, Wash.	46	42	40	0.36
Springfield, Ill.	38	20	34	....
Tampa, Fla.	62	46	54	....
Toledo, Ohio	36	26	34	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	58	40	54	....

$10,000 Damages Asked in Fall.

Goldsboro Heflin, 245 Tenth street northwest, filed suit yesterday in Circuit Court against the Southern Railway Co., for $10,000 damages for alleged personal injuries. Through Attorneys Coombs & Sheriff the plaintiff says that on May 12 while a passenger on a train from Washington to Charlottesville, Va., he slipped on a banana peel on the platform of the coach when he arrived at his destination.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS REPORTED.

Thomas A. and Annie I. Wadden, girl.
Benjamin F. and Margaret Spicer, boy.
Dion S. and Sarah Birney, boy.
William J. and Anna M. Quain, boy.
Ralph L. and Audrey Stevens, boy.
William E. and Anna V. Keese, boy.
Paul R. and Mildred Rupert, boy.
Hugh and Rebecca Davis, girl.
James and Nancy Edwards, girl.
Carroll and Lida Smith, boy.
Ira L. and Rowena Day, boy.
Peter and Marie Robinson, boy.

LICENSED TO MARRY.

John D. Moore, 21, of Riddelsburg, Pa., and Margaret L. Klein, 21, of Reading. The Rev. W. M. Hoffman.

Clarence P. Hall, 28, of Raleigh, and Esther Germelman, 33, of Columbia, S. C. The Rev. J. J. Scherer.

William E. Cummings, 50, of Van Wert, Ohio, and Gertrude D. McGovern, 48, of Rochester, N. Y. The Rev. W. D. King.

Richard Smith, 35, of Ralphton, Pa., and Ethel Spicer, 27, of Culpeper. The Rev. H. W. Tolson.

John T. Bruce, 51, and Nancy Dorsey, 38. The Rev. J. Richard.

William S. Holmes, 21, and Mary E. Fox, 18. The Rev. C. P. Comer.

Herbert E. BeCraft, 21, and Ellen M. Long, 16. The Rev. W. M. Hoffman.

Frank S. Eckles, 40, and Dolores M. Rodriguez, 30. The Rev. S. J. Porter.

Joseph Low, 30, and Ethel I. Klavans, 21. The Rev. L. J. Schwefel.

Charles S. Mason, 21, and Evelyn Burns, 19. The Rev. C. C. Williams.

John Thomas, 32, and Mildred G. White, 30. The Rev. S. Williams.

Charles H. Haynes, 24, and Cornelia Harris, 18. The Rev. D. G. Hill.

Cannius P. Jordon, 44, and Alice V. Janes, 38. The Rev. W. Westray.

Allen F. Watson, 52, and Ida H. Hatch, 40, both of Falls Church. The Rev. G. G. Johnson.

Mayo E. McKeown, 28, of Tulsa, Okla., and Mary G. McVey, 28, of Lyon Park. The Rev. J. J. Callaghan.

Morris L. Guy, 23, and Hattie King, 19. The Rev. G. Contee.

George E. Wood, 21, and Rose E. Feinberg, 18. The Rev. W. M. Hoffman.

DEATHS REPORTED

Bridget Haggerty, 84 yrs., St. Elizabeths Hospital.
Theodore L. Garnett, 76 yrs., 1701 Euclid st. nw.
Charles Webel, 72 yrs., 1714 Lanier pl. nw.
Henry O. Kale, 65 yrs., 3104 P st. nw.
John F. Leary, 62 yrs., 1138 N. H. ave. nw.
George P. Goode, 60 yrs., 638 K st. sw.
William T. Fritts, 57 yrs., 7407 Blair rd.
Marian L. Ratterree, 55 yrs., St. Elizabeths Hospital.
John Hall, 48 yrs., U. S. Soldiers Home Hosp.
William A. Fenwick, 48 yrs., 1012 13th st.
Agnes B. Bayne, 42 yrs., 736 22d st. nw.
Isaac Ennis, 2½ yrs., Providence Hospital.
Walter Bell, 44 yrs., Tuberculosis Hosp.
Pearl G. Parr, 43 yrs., 1109 6th st. ne.
Oliver Bailey, 22 yrs., Freedmen's Hosp.
Howard M. Cole, 5 yrs., 312 L st. sw.

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In a Thrilling Mystery Drama
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Mignon—Carmen Grand Opera Ball.
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POLI'S Seats Now—Jordan Piano Co., 1239 G St., Main 756. $1, $2, $3 and $5.

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FRITZ REINER, Conducting
SOPHIE BRASLAU, Soloist
Tuesday, Dec. 13—4:30
WASHINGTON AUDITORIUM
Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50
T. Arthur Smith Bureau, 1330 G St.

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"MOON OF ISRAEL"

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Seats, Mrs. Greene's Bureau, Droop's, 13th & G. M. 6493.

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MAT., 25c & 50c—EVE., 25c, 50c, 75c
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With
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20—DANCING GIRLS UNDER—20

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TODAY—11 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
A DE MILLE RELEASE
MARIE PREVOST
With
HARRISON FORD
Kathryn McGuire, Harry Myers and Ethel Wales in the Hilarious Farce
THE GIRL IN THE PULLMAN
LUPINO LANE in "SOME SCOUT"
WORLD SURVEY—OVERTURE.
WASHINGTON'S FINEST ORCHESTRA
DANIEL BREESKIN, Conductor.

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TODAY—1:30 TO 11 P. M.
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LIBBY DANCERS
In a Colorful Revue
"SPORTS A LA MODE"
DUNBAR'S COLLEGIANS
3—OTHER STAR ACTS—3
ON THE SCREEN
VERA REYNOLDS
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'She's My Baby'
with a bevy of American stars

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Envy of American Womanhood
KARYL NORMAN
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KEITH-ALBEE VAUDEVILLE
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BARGAIN MATINEE........2:15
EVENING 8:15
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Talented Beauties in a Glorious Costume and Scenic Spectacle
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TONITE At 8:30
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A Saga of a Slugger
By WILLARD KEEFE
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NEXT WEEK SEATS THUR.
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Tickets $5, Including Supper
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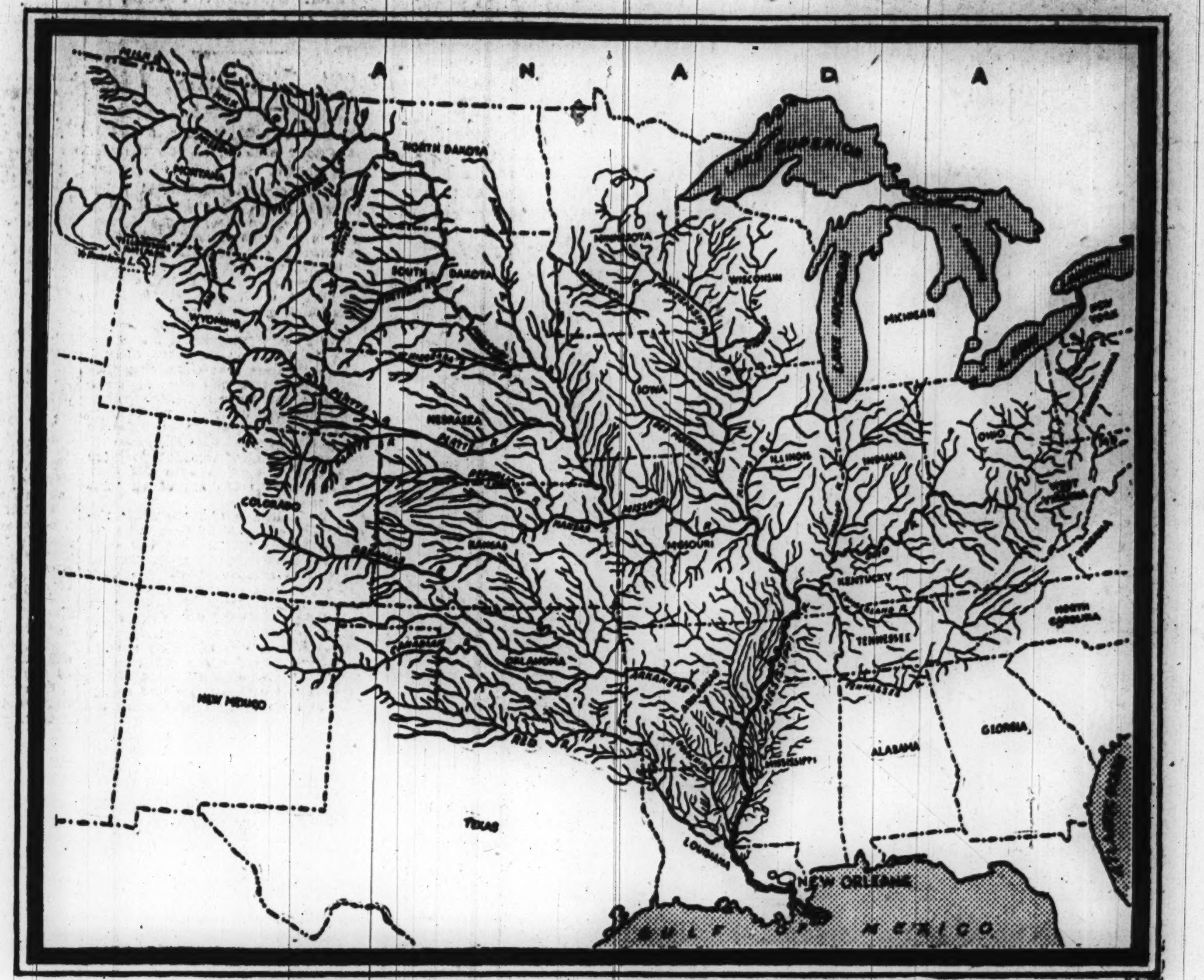
The South Cannot Fight Alone!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OKLAHOMA
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NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS
GULF OF MEXICO

Whence come the floods. The Mississippi River receives the drainage from 31 states, or 41 per cent of the area of the United States

All or part of 31 states extending from Western New York to Montana, and from Canada to the Gulf, are drained by the Mississippi river system. The 1927 flood came from 29 of these states.

Every large tributary of the Mississippi without exception poured a flood of greater or lesser degree into the main stream during the spring of the year.

The Ohio was in flood as far from its mouth as Pittsburgh, where the river rose 1.6 feet above the 1912 record.

The Illinois was in flood at Beardstown from February 4 to May 11, an unprecedented period of 97 consecutive days.

The Missouri passed flood stage at Kansas City, April 19, and was 1.6 feet higher than the great floods of 1912 and 1922.

The Arkansas reached the flood stage at Fort Smith, on the extreme western edge of the state, on April 12, and thereafter rose 14.7 feet within four days.

The Red river passed flood stage at Fulton, Arkansas, April 16.

The Tennessee at Chattanooga broke all previous records late in December. 1926, and the Cumberland at Nashville was almost 10 feet higher in January than the record of the 1912 flood.

At Cairo, Illinois, where the Ohio was pouring in its flood to join that from the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri, there were four successive crests, the last one attaining the unprecedented height of 56.4 feet, at which time the river remained above flood stage 49 days.

It is no wonder then that record-breaking rains in the state of Arkansas during the month of April caused the over-burdened rivers to smash the levee lines to pieces, and overwhelm the surrounding countryside. The Mississippi river, the state's only drainage channel to the Gulf, was already choked with the flood waters of far distant states, and the river at Vicksburg, Mississippi, had been at flood stage two months before the Arkansas catastrophe occurred.

It is not fair, it is not humanly possible, to expect the states of the lower valley to take care not only of their own floods, but of the floods of Western Pennsylvania, of Nebraska, of Illinois, of New Mexico, of all the other 28 states of the valley as well.

This Is the Second of a Series of Advertisements Published in the Interest of the People of the Mississippi Valley by

The Times-Picayune
In New Orleans

Sure Relief

No more Gas

Sourness, Dizziness Heartburn or Distress after eating or drinking

Not a laxative but a tested sure relief for digestive disorders of the stomach and bowels. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to take.

Normalizes Digestion and Sweetens the Breath

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

REST-RELAX RECUPERATE

Build Up Strength and Vigor at

SHADY REST SANATORIUM

Silver Spring, Md.

Conveniently Accessible by Automobile, Rail, Bus, and Trolley.

No drug or alcoholic addicts or tuberculosis, mental derangement and contagious disease cases admitted.

Please Feel Free to Phone the Superintendent Woodside 146 for any information you may desire concerning Shady Rest.

Illustrated Brochure With Road Map Will Be Mailed on Request

"I Find It Far Superior in Quality!"

The perpetual quest for beauty keeps many of the fair sex constantly "shopping around" for a personally satisfactory face powder. Beautiful Marie Hackett, of Brooklyn, New York, has found the exquisitely textured Black and White Face Powder exactly suited to her needs; and she delights in passing on the good news of her discovery:

"Black and White Face Powder is far superior in quality to others I have been using," says Miss Hackett, "and is most satisfactory in its effect on my skin. I am always recommending it to my friends."

You, too, will find real satisfaction when you feel the caressing touch of this dainty, flower-fragrant face powder and see the way it clings for hours, giving to your skin a new and appealing loveliness.

Black and White Beauty Creations are of a quality acceptable to those who seek the best, at prices within the reach of all—25c and 50c.

BLACK AND WHITE *Face Powder*

HIGHEST QUALITY SOLD EVERYWHERE

The Social Season calls for Ground Grippers

THE GROUND GRIPPER Dress Styles that we are now showing are in full accord with the critical demands of the well dressed woman. Yet they are so comfortable that they also meet the equally exacting demands of the fullest round of dancing, theatre and other social activities.

Ground Gripper

The Most Comfortable Shoe in the World

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

STACH'S GROUND GRIPPER SHOE SHOPPE

1315 E St. N.W. (Next National Theater). M. 6882

FEAR OF PEASANTRY HAUNTS THE FARMER, CONVENTION IS TOLD

Bureau Federation, Meeting at Chicago, Hears Prof. William E. Dodd.

DRAWBACKS TO EVERY PROPOSAL ARE LISTED

18 Stations to Broadcast the Address by Pershing Tomorrow.

Chicago, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The farmer fears he is on the downward road to peasantry and wonders why he should stick to the plow and hold his children to a calling stigmatized everywhere, declared William E. Dodd before the American Farm Bureau Federation today.

"With an unprecedented tariff for industrial men, a steadying banking law for financial interests, a transportation act for railroads and an immigration law for labor, the farmers think themselves crowded out of the house of their fathers," said Prof. Dodd, who is a member of the history department of the University of Chicago.

"Two millions of them have abandoned their callings in the last six years. The condition of the small home-owning farmer is worse than it has ever been. He receives a little more than a dollar a bushel for wheat, and the city consumer pays ten cents a pound for bread. He receives two or three dollars a barrel for apples and the consumer pays from ten to fifteen dollars a barrel. He receives ten cents a pound for pork on the hoof while the consumer pays 50 cents a pound for bacon.

"The margin is too great. Something is radically wrong.

Lower Tariff Hurts Cities.

"If the tariff be lowered, the cities must suffer. If the railroads be required to lower their rates, railway labor will strike. If the banks be regulated for social purposes, business men will make loud protest. If commission merchants and other city organizations be put under control, the cry of bolshevism arises.

"If farmers seek to help themselves, it is socialism.

"A serious problem, and it behooves statesmen to solve it or forfeit their claims on the people."

Among the matters being considered by the resolutions committee for approval of the ninth annual meeting of the Farm Bureau were flood prevention, Muscle Shoals, the Boulder Dam project and the McNary-Haugen measure, vetoed at the last session of Congress by President Coolidge. As to the latter measure, members said, reelection of Sam H. Thompson, president of the bureau, would indicate the organization would put all its force behind passage of the bill in this session of Congress, over the President's veto if necessary. No candidates have been mentioned thus far for the presidency.

Eighteen stations will broadcast the speech of Gen. John J. Pershing Wednesday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock (central standard time). The general may be heard over KYW, Chicago; WHAS, Louisville; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WLW, Cincinnati; WJR, Detroit; WMC, Memphis; WSM, Nashville; WJZ, New York; WBC, Springfield, Mass.; WBZH, Boston, and WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.

Claim on Mayoralty In Indianapolis Fails

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Circuit Judge Harry O. Chamberlin today ruled in effect that Joseph L. Hogue has no claim to the mayoralty of Indianapolis when he sustained a demurrer to the ouster suit brought by Hogue recently. The demurrer was filed by Mayor L. Ert Slack. An appeal will be made to the Indiana Supreme Court, attorneys for Hogue said.

Hogue claimed the office on the ground that John L. Duvall, who was ousted recently, never was legally elected in 1925. Hogue was city controller in the Lew Shank administration, which was in power at the time, and he contended that the Shank administration had never been succeeded legally, and since Shank is dead he as city controller automatically became mayor.

Military Instructor Appointed.

Special to The Washington Post.

Lewisburg, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Lieut. Glen T. Strock, Seventeenth Infantry, regular army, at Fort Crook, Nebr., has been detailed to the Greenbrier Military Academy here by the War Department as professor of military science and tactics. Lieut. Strock will relieve Maj. T. I. Steere, who resigned on account of illness.

BURNS, SINCLAIR AND AIDS DENY CHARGES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14.

the suspicion that it was within the consciousness of the pleader that in order for contempt of court there must have been that which obstructed or in itself alone at least had the tendency to obstruct the administration of justice; that while what this petition avers must be startling, as I agree that it is, startling though it may be, yet these respondents had ample precedent, for it is matter of common knowledge that the Government of the United States in criminal cases of import throughout the land consistently, after a jury is empaneled and sworn, places it and all members of it under surveillance, and with that well-known example before one's eyes, who is there to say that it is unlawful? It is not unlawful, startling though it may be; it is not unlawful until it develops not only a purpose but at least a tendency in itself alone to obstruct or interfere with the process of justice.

Statute Curtailed Power.

"What is there here? No juror approached, nor juror conscious that he was observed. What is there here which in itself alone has the tendency to interrupt or ruffle the smoothness of the flow of the stream of justice, or to change its crystal purity? Nothing. It is a blank.

"While it is true that by the act of 1789 broad powers in dealing with the subject of contempt of court were conferred—as broad, perhaps, as could be conceived appropriate at the common law, yet by the act of 1831 those powers were expressly limited and curtailed.

"Now that either meant what it said, or it meant something else. If it means what it says, Congress intended that deportment or misbehavior outside of the presence of the court must obstruct the administration of justice before it could be proceeded against by contempt.

"There is nothing in this petition, may it please Your Honor, which even awakens the suspicion that any juror was ever approached, that any juror was ever communicated with, that any juror was even conscious that he was being observed. There can be no reason given to characterize as illegal or unlawful any single act of any one of these respondents, Day, Sinclair or Clark, as charged in this petition against them. With respect to the other, with which they are not concerned, that is the alleged making of a false affidavit, of procuring it, and of submitting it to Your Honor—that agency alone, for whom I am not authorized to speak, but even if I were, that will be dealt with by one who can deal with it much better than I can."

Court Questions Wright.

"Do you not think," asked Justice Siddons, "it would be proper in this case to assume fairly that the purpose, at least, of this petition was to charge an act or acts that either did or tended to obstruct the administration of justice?"

"No," replied Judge Wright. "I can not assume that, may it please your honor. I think it is perfectly manifest from the allegations of this petition that the pleader had no conception of the law."

"But," said Justice Siddons, "can we not assume that that was intended? Of course, I am not foreclosing you from pointing out that it fails to do so; but in order to avoid the discussion of some general principles regarding this subject on which we probably all are agreed, as, for instance, the decision of the court in the Craig case, which you have just read from, as its pertinency to the matter here pending is not very apparent except as it is an interesting contribution to the general subject of contempt."

"I can not assume," Judge Wright continued, "may it please your honor, that there was any purpose or any intention to charge in this petition an effort to obstruct the administration of justice, because it is so void, so naked of any such allegation or of any suspicion of such allegation, that, as I have said before, I am convinced that the pleader had no conception that contempt of court could not be committed unless more than a conspiracy, if one could go that far, to obstruct the administration of justice occurred, unless justice actually was obstructed or that done which, in itself, was susceptible of obstructing the administration of justice.

"How can anything influence one, may it please Your Honor, which does not approach within the field and purview of any of his senses? How could Your Honor have been reached, or could Your Honor be reached, by any deportment of others, no matter how far-reaching it might be, providing it never came within the field of Your Honor's consciousness or the exhibition of any of Your Honor's senses? How can it be that the action of a juror, or of a jury, can be obstructed? How can it be that there is that which even tends to interfere with the action of a juror, so long as there is nothing within the field of that juror's senses or his consciousness that acquaints him with the effort or the purpose which has been made?

"Even if it were alleged that there was a conspiracy between Sinclair, Day, Clark and the Burns Agency to obstruct the administration of justice. That is not a contempt of court, but, if committed, may be punishable by indictment under the second section of the act of 1831. The mere forming of the conspiracy is not a contempt of court."

Master's Report Denies Charges of Oil Conspiracy

Chicago, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The Standard Oil Co. and 50 other oil companies have not violated the Sherman anti-trust law, as charged in a suit instituted by the Government three years ago, a special master in chancery reported today.

In filing his findings with the United States District Court here, the master, Charles Martindale, of Indianapolis, asserted there was no evidence that there existed a conspiracy in restraint of trade, maintenance of a monopoly, price-fixing or pooling of patent rights. He recommended the dismissal of the suit for want of equity.

The suit was brought in 1924 by the Department of Justice and filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals, a procedure obtained because the Government represented it to be of unusual importance.

Police Seek Chemist, "Suicide" at Niagara

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—City detectives here today believed that John Fitzpatrick, a chemist, had not jumped over Niagara Falls as was indicated in the finding of some of his clothing on the bank of Niagara River, but that he was hiding in New York City.

In a letter to his wife here, Fitzpatrick had said he intended to leap into the river. She doubted that he had ended his life.

Communicating with Detective Ora Slater, of Cincinnati, where Fitzpatrick formerly lived, the authorities here learned that Slater had traced a woman with whom Fitzpatrick was acquainted to New York.

Tannery To Be Rebuilt.

Special to The Washington Post.

Marlinton, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Edward Brown, president of the United States Tanning Co., owner of the Union Tanning Co. of this city, announces the latter company has decided to rebuild its tannery that was destroyed by fire a few months ago. The plant destroyed was Marlinton's largest industry.

SINKING OF THIRD SHIP FEARED; 14 DIE IN GALE

Coast Guardsmen Out Trying to Aid Unknown Vessel, It Is Reported.

SNOW OVER WIDE AREA

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 5 (A.P.). Coast Guard officials of the Seventh district tonight still were endeavoring to clear up doubt that existed today as to whether or not three big ships, or only two, went down in the "graveyard of the Atlantic" off Cape Hatteras during the 70-mile gale that blew Saturday night.

A message from the Hatteras Inlet Coast Guard crew, sent yesterday by boat to Morehead City and relayed over land wires that since have gone down, was garbled in transmission, but it indicated to the guardsmen at district headquarters here that a big ship previously unreported, had gone ashore a mile and a half from Cape Hatteras.

Yet there was doubt as to whether or not the message might refer to the Norwegian freighter Cibao, known to have gone ashore and reported pounded to pieces. The message said the crew was going out to the aid of an "unknown steamer."

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—While rising temperatures and thousands of shovelers helped to carry off the snow today the metropolitan area recorded seven deaths attributed to the first heavy snowstorm of the winter.

In New York three persons were killed. A 5-year-old child was run down by a snow-blinded motorist, and a 60-year-old man was killed by a train on a Staten Island grade crossing. An unidentified man died of heart failure after wading through slush and climbing to an elevated train station in the Bronx.

Two persons were killed by automobiles in New Brunswick, N. J.; another was pinned under a skidding car at Berkeley Heights, N. J., and at Somerville another died in a motor crash. Scores of injuries were reported.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec 5 (A.P.).—Chill winds, swollen streams and freezing temperatures exacted a toll of seven lives in North Carolina Saturday and Sunday. Three other persons perished in accidents.

Four sailors of the Greek steamer Paraguay were washed overboard and drowned after the vessel had gone ashore in the storm near Kitty Hawk. Other members of the crew were rescued by the Coast Guard.

W. J. Scott, an insurance agent, fell into a creek near Durham and was frozen to death.

Michael Currie, a Robeson County negro, was found frozen to death Sunday morning.

A man believed to be J. L. Davis was drowned in the swollen waters of the French Broad River near Asheville, when he attempted to wade the stream to escape officers who were chasing him on suspicion that he had violated the prohibition laws.

James Leak, Durham negro, died in an elevator accident.

John R. Hill, Beaufort farmer, shot himself through the heart with a shotgun.

Roy Austin, white, was killed near Statesville in an automobile accident.

CORRUPTION IS RIFE, WOMEN ARE ADVISED

Dishonesty in Politics Seen at the National Council's Convention.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Religious prejudice and political corruption are more evident in America now than ever before, Dr. Valeria H. Parker told the National Council of Women today at the annual convention.

United discussion of the Nation's problems by the 34 women's organizations affiliated with the council, she said, might be the beginning of action which would alleviate many undesirable conditions.

Attacks on monogamous marriage, flaunting of the law and a neglect of proper training for parenthood, she declared, are common problems for which solutions might be evolved with the aid of the Nation's women.

Greetings from President Coolidge were read to the convention. "Wide opportunities have been opened to women for participation in civic and social betterment," said the President, "and the part they have taken has been of the greatest benefit to the country."

Earthquake Felt In California.

Santa Maria, Calif., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—A light earthquake occurred here today. It lasted about 30 seconds, but no damage was reported.

BOMBER OF SCHOOL VISITED BY FATHER

Youth Accused of Trying to Kill Teacher-Fiance Is to Be Arraigned.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—La Salle County authorities announced today that Hiram Reed, held on charges of bombing a public place and attempted murder of his school teacher-sweetheart, Miss Iola Bradford, would be arraigned next Monday in Circuit Court.

In the cell that holds his son, a grief-stricken father visited the boy, but remained with him only a few minutes. After saying a few words the father left him some paper and envelopes "so he could write home if he wanted anything."

The father made no attempt to free his son held in bonds of $45,000 and gave no indication as to whether counsel would be employed by him.

Miss Bradford, who was about to become a mother at the time of the explosion, had insisted that Reed marry her, authorities were told. She is expected to recover.

Yesterday, the day set for their marriage found Reed brooding in silence in his cell, with his sweetheart barely conscious in her sister's home.

Forced From Buggy By Bride, Is Charge

Chicago, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—After their wedding two years ago, his bride forced him to sign a deed conveying to her joint tenancy of the 40 acres of land that represented his life's savings and then kicked him out of her buggy, forcing him to walk home, Joseph E. Bielby, 61-year-old farmer, today testified in his suit to have the marriage annuled.

The farmer is seeking annulment on the ground he never lived with his wife. The wife, Mrs. Amelia Bielby, 39, is seeking separate maintenance. She claims she planted and cultivated 25 acres of corn and 2 acres of potatoes for Bielby during their engagement and has received no pay for this.

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A Whole Year's Fun —on Christmas

THAT'S what it means to the one who gets a Ciné-Kodak movie-making outfit on Christmas. Your giving a Ciné-Kodak starts someone on a round of excitement and fun—not on Christmas day alone but in the days and months to come.

Thrills—action—romance. All of these and more can be recorded throughout the year for projection anytime in the home.

Stop in today. We'll gladly show you thrilling pictures taken by inexperienced amateurs—just to indicate what happy, adventuresome sport the Ciné-Kodak offers.

Complete outfits — $140 and up.

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KODAK

Insist on AUTH'S and YOU Insist on the BEST ....

Look FOR U.S. INSPECTION No. 336

If you could go through our great modern plant . . . as spotless and clean as your own kitchen. If you could see the choice, plump porkers . . . the savory spices and other ingredients which go into all Auth's products. If you could witness the scrupulous care with which every detail of production is handled . . . finally receiving your own government's okey (U. S. Inspection No. 336) . . . there would never be a question as to why you should always ask for and insist on Auth's.

This week again we suggest Auth's delicious Pork Pudding for a welcome change in menu. You'll find it as nourishing as it is wholesome and pure . . . a favorite with all whenever served.

ASK FOR Auth's
336

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Frankfurters
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Smoked Ham
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Auth's PORK PUDDING

N. AUTH PROVISION CO.
Washington, D. C.

All Auth Products Are Sold at Our Market Stands in Center Market, Arcade Market, O Street Market, Riggs Market, Parkview Market, Eastern Market, Auth's Market, 635 D Street, and at Neighborhood Stores

WIVES OF TOMORROW

By FRANCES M'DONALD

My dear Miss McDonald: Four years ago—when I was 18—I married a man ten years my senior. His earning capacity was $75 a week and mine, $65. Between us we had several thousand dollars saved, which I desired to put in a good home. But his mother told him to "invest it"—and he did—in hard drinking and several wild-cat schemes. As a result when my baby was born, two years ago—we were both penniless. He secured a job at $30 per. His mother bought a house and rented it to us at an exorbitant rate, at the same time bragging that we didn't have to worry about the housing situation any more (She is independently wealthy and never hesitates to let me know that I am a "pauper.") Between the high rent and incessant doctor bills for my sickly baby—it was quite a struggle for me to get along. So when the baby was seven months old I went back to my job at the old figure in order to give my husband a chance to secure a better job. Instead of that, he progressed with his steady drinking and is still at his $30 figure with no indication that he will change.

I am almost desperate because I don't want my daughter to be raised in such an atmosphere and I don't want to leave my position because if I wanted it later on I might not be able to secure it. I have tried to reason with him and explain the seriousness of the matter but all he did was to call me a few unspeakable names and told me if I didn't like it—"to get out."

His people are anxious for me to leave him beacuse I am better educated and my earning capacity is greater, at the present time, than his. They don't admit this—but I know such is the case.

I certainly will be very grateful if you will advise me what to do.

MARY. L.

When two people arrive at the point where their association is poisonous to both, mentally, spiritually and morally, the only decent thing for them to do is to part.

How your husband happened to drift into his present plight is a matter that might bear investigation—but it is not the point. You plainly feel only disgust for him. You are supporting his child and you are suffering his insults. So leave him and see if perhaps he may suddenly waken to the situation and react as no doubt in your heart you are hoping he may.

He will never change while you remain meekly at his side, that is certain. So make the break—without bitterness and await results.

THE WIFE and CO.

By LYLE HAMILTON

(Copyright, 1927, by Eugene MacLean.)

Names and situations in this story are fictitious.

THE STORY SO FAR.

Molly and Bob Brownell are newlyweds. Bob has just gone to the hospital, seriously ill. Molly has not learned to cook, and has been working at a half-day job as typist to Mrs. Buck, an author, because the little Brownell apartment is lonesome. The doctor has ordered that Molly shall not see Brownell, but she enters his room anyway. Opening his eyes he asks her to go away.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.

CHAPTER LII.

"BOB! Bob!" Molly's voice rose in agony. "Don't you love me, Bob?"

Before his dulled mind could find words to answer, the nurse seized the young wife by the arm. "You must leave the room at once," she said.

Molly did not resist, as she was drawn toward the door, but her face was turned toward her husband. "Bob!" she cried. "Bob!"

The nurse led her into the hall and closed the door. "Mrs. Brownell, that's exactly the sort of thing you should not do. Don't you realize your husband is sick? Don't you know better than to make a scene in a sickroom?" She stood before the door as if to bar it against a fresh intrusion.

"But he told me to go away!" wept Molly.

The nurse still spoke with professional calm, but there was an edge to her voice. "His judgment is better than yours."

"But what'll I do? What can I do?" Molly's face was a picture of misery.

"You must decide that for yourself," the nurse answered. "I must tell you this, though—unless the doctor orders it, I can't let you into his room again. Another such visit and he may become delirious."

She turned back into the room, and an instant later Molly was faced again by the blank door behind which her husband lay.

Blindly she found her way down the stair. Her shoulders were drooped and her body sagged. Her young cheeks were furrowed with heavy lines, and her lips were white.

In the lower hall somebody took her by the arm and silently led her out of doors and down the steps. She was dimly conscious of being helped into an automobile, but it was not until the fresh air, blowing through an open window, aroused her perceptions a trifle that she recognized Mr. Frazier as her companion.

He said nothing, but looked gravely before him as the car sped away from the hospital. The driver was the one whom Mrs. Potter has used that morning.

They did not go toward Molly's house. Instead the machine turned sharply at Dupont Circle and proceeded toward Chevy Chase.

"Bob—asked—me to go away," said Molly, faintly.

Mr. Frazier nodded, without reply.

There was another long silence.

"I want—to be—with him," she choked.

He nodded again, but drew his lips into a tighter and thinner line.

"He's my—husband and I don't—think that nurse has—any right to keep me out," she continued, falteringly. "I want—to be—with him! It breaks—my heart to—be kept—away from him."

He spoke for the first time; spoke harshly. "Suppose you think about your husband, for a change. Haven't you thought about yourself nearly enough?"

She drew away from him. She was too exhausted with distress to be angry, but the stern set of his mouth, the cold hardness of his voice, repelled her. Shrinking into a corner of the big car she covered her face with her hands.

"I don't want to be unkind," he said, "but somebody's got to be unkind. You haven't been a first-class wife, Mrs. Brownell."

"Oh!" she moaned. "Please don't scold me! I've been scolded so much!"

"Listen." He turned and placed his hand on her shoulder lightly, for a moment: "Maybe what I say will sink in, this time—because it hurts. What did you mean by letting that boy go around, sick and feverish, for four or five days?"

"I didn't know he was sick" She threw up her arms defensively. "I didn't know it!"

"You ought to have known it! You're his wife, and that's one of your jobs. But you haven't been on the job much, I think!" He paused, and frowned. "The doctor says he must have been ill since the middle of last week. And he says he hasn't had proper food."

Molly quivered as this shot went home.

"I've been out of the office a good deal this week or I'd have known the boy needed attention," the man resumed. "I notice those things. A wife ought to—but a good many of 'em don't."

"I love him!" Molly defended, piteously.

"It seems to me I've heard that you are working every day, at some outside business of yours," he said.

She nodded, without looking at him.

"Didn't it ever occur to you," he went on, "that a wife has a fair-sized job right at home, did it? It didn't ever strike you that a young man who's making his way, struggling for a foothold, trying to get ahead against odds, needs attention and care just as much as a foot-racer or a boxer or a wrestler does. What's the matter with his food, anyway?"

"I can't cook," wailed Molly.

"And you leave your home to take some piffling job, probably so you can buy clothes—and let your husband go to thunder!"

Molly put her head on the padded arm of the seat and wept, hard.

"Why didn't you take time to learn to cook?" he went on. "Why didn't you see the boy was ill? What's your mind working at, anyhow?"

"I—love him!" It was Molly's only justification of herself.

"Then why haven't you shown it? I don't know what happened upstairs in the hospital, but I notice the nurse didn't let you stay.

"Mrs. Brownell!" he touched her shoulder again. "When he gets well, try to be a partner to him! Don't just think of him as the fellow who brings home money and keeps you from being lonesome evenings! He's a promising boy—a good, sweet-natured boy. Whatever you sacrifice for him now, you'll get back in later years, with interest. Quit that foolish outside work of yours and keep a home for him! Watch his health—cheer him up—be a pal instead of a millstone around his neck. Can't you?"

The picture of herself that was in his mind was clear enough—a self-centered, neglectful wife.

"Oh, oh, oh!" moaned Molly. "Please, take me home!"

He tapped on the glass before him and spoke a word to the chauffeur. The car turned around, and they sped back into the city.

Half an hour later Mr. Frazier helped her to the curb before the apartment house, and lifting his hat returned to his machine.

Her face was bloated with crying, and she barely was able to get up the steps. When she reached her own little living room she threw herself face downward upon the couch, still wearing her coat and hat, and she lay there until dark.

The noise of cheerful music overhead finally brought her to her feet.

People laughing; it sounded as if there were people dancing in the apartment above.

Dancing—and Bob was in the hospital! In the hospital—and didn't want to see her! Didn't want to see his own wife, who loved him so much!

"God—please, God—be good to me!" she cried. "Help me—I don't think I can stand it!"

A glint from the nickeled bell of the telephone caught her eye. The room was in darkness, but a ray from the street lamp shone upon the ceiling.

She could telephone, anyway—they would let her do that.

It was necessary to turn on the lamp so she could find the number of the hospital in the telephone book. With shaking hands she leafed over the pages, and with faltering voice she called the number.

It didn't take long to get the head nurse of the ward where Bob lay.

Yes—Mr. Brownell was doing nicely. He had slept part of the afternoon. His fever was still 102. No, that was not dangerous. The head nurse gave the information coolly, briskly, and rang off while Molly still was trying to think of other questions to ask.

The merry noises from above continued.

Molly beat her hands together. "I'm so miserable!" she cried. "I never meant to be selfish!"

She sank into the big armchair—the very one that Bob had loved to sit in. She turned and kissed the cushion on the back.

There must be some way to see him—some way to tell him how she loved him! Surely there was some way!

(Continued tomorrow.)

Conduct and Common Sense

By ANNE SINGLETON

WEDDING INVITATION AND GIFT.

DEAR MISS SINGLETON: I read your explanations in the newspaper, and think them very helpful. Please answer my query. In a community where all know each other but not intimately, and you are given a verbal invitation to a home wedding by the bride-to-be's mother, and she asks you and your oldest daughter, should a present be given whether you go or not?

C. B.

I feel that the general invitation to an ordinarily large wedding carries no obligation, and even a particular invitation to a small one need carry none. It is the degree of intimacy, or of friendship, or relationship, that makes it fitting to give a present. If I were not asked to the small wedding of a dear friend and I had intended sending her a present, I should still send it. If I had not thought it necessary to buy a gift for an acquaintance, and I found myself asked to her wedding, I should not go out and get her something. I think the obligation comes from our feeling about the bride, or the groom, rather than our feeling about the invitation.

So in this case I should not advise Mrs. C. B. to get a bridal gift unless she wishes to do so. And if she did wish to do so, I should not go to great expense. I should buy some small, tasteful thing, to show affection or simple good will and not tax my resources because I was asked to the wedding. I once knew of a man who, not having much but good wishes to give, tacked up a horseshoe for luck over the bride's door while she was in church and stuck a spray of orange blossoms behind it. If that wasn't a simple, pleasant way of saying "Good luck on your wedding day," I don't know what was. It's the will, not the deed, that counts here.

(Copyright, 1927.)

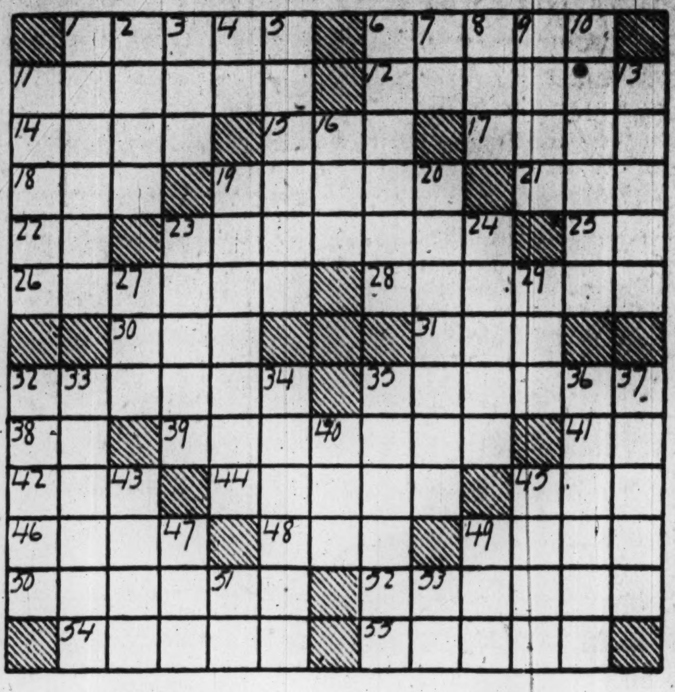
Man Collects Wager; Doctor Gets More

Oregon City, Oreg., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—In easy fashion B. Y. Harris, a mill worker, demonstrated his ability to place a billiard ball in his mouth. He collected a wager of 50 cents but—

A doctor worked two hours to extricate the ivory sphere from his jaws last night.

Prices realized on Swift & Company Sales of carcass beef in Washington, D. C., for week ending December 3, on shipments sold out, ranged from 18.00 cents to 25.00 per pound and averaged 17.96 cents per pound.—Adv.

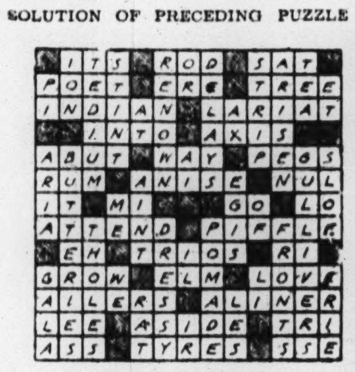
Daily Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL	
1	Fetch
6	Prepares the way
11	Stimulant
12	Correctly
14	Third son of Jacob
15	Hostelry
17	Exchange premium
18	Broad highway (ab.)
19	Discovered by stealth
21	Fit
22	Exist
23	Temporarily relieved
25	Prefix; "apart"
26	Declares
28	Canonized persons
30	Chief Babylonian god
31	Confederate general
32	Cut faces of a gem
35	Bristly
38	The present era (abbr.)
39	Harvesters
41	Comparative suffix
42	The devil
44	Turbulent disorders
45	Topaz humming bird
46	Reclines
48	Permit
49	Malt beverages
50	Treeless plains
52	Prime moving machine
54	More crafty
55	Digs with snout

VERTICAL	
1	An army commission
2	Storm
3	Here (Fr.)
4	Part of the United States (abbr.)
5	Pains in the "tummy"
6	Parts of a door
7	Suffix "pertaining to"
8	By way of
9	Incites
10	The most timid
11	Tells things he shouldn't
13	Lugs
16	Nothing
19	Zinc
20	Distributors
23	Guide
24	Eats carefully and sparingly
27	The alphabet
29	Prefix, "new"
32	Goes into bankruptcy
33	Lets in
34	Ship
35	Bird dog
36	Companion of "sixes" when things go wrong
37	Obliterate
40	Author of "The Gold Bug"
43	Rind
45	Cut down
47	Scout
49	Time past
51	Protestant Episcopal (abbr.)
53	Word of denial

SOLUTION OF PRECEDING PUZZLE



(Copyright, 1927.)

The Homemaker

By NANCY CAREY

IF WE are to make hay with our recipes today we must make time as well, so here goes for the string as it lies before me on the desk.

English Tarts (Miss J.)

½ cupful butter.
1 cupful sugar.
1 yolk of egg.
1 whole egg.
4 teaspoonfuls milk.
1 cupful currants.
2 teaspoonfuls corn starch.
Pinch salt.
Cinnamon.

Cream butter and sugar and add beaten eggs, then milk. Sift corn starch over currants. Mix well together. Line muffin pans with pie crust, put small tablespoonful of mixture in each. Bake in a moderate oven. This makes about sixteen tarts.

Bullion (Mrs. S.)

4 pounds lean beef.
4 quarts cold water.
1 teaspoonful celery salt.
4 carrots.
4 onions.
16 cloves.
A piece of bay leaf.
Whites two eggs.
Salt and pepper.

Cut the meat in small pieces the size of a walnut, leaving out all fat. Pour on the cold water and let boil. Scrape the carrots and add other seasonings. Let it boil until the vegetables are tender, strain through a thin cloth, place on the fire and stir in the well-beaten whites of eggs and let boil until eggs boil to one side. Skim them off.

This is very near your description is it not, Mrs. S.? It comes from our old cookbook, and should, one may feel reasonably sure, give success by way, as you put it, "of good flavor," even in the hands of a novice.

Old-Fashioned Molasses Candy

(Pauline)

2 cupfuls molasses.
1 cupful sugar.
1 cupful milk.
Tablespoonful vinegar.
Butter size of egg.

Boil until it hardens when dropped in water, then add one level teaspoonful of soda. When partly cold, pull.

Ham Creole.

A slice of ham (¾ pound).
2 cupfuls canned tomatoes or three big fresh ones.
1 dozen okra cut in small pieces.
1 small onion.
1 teaspoonful lard.

Chop the onion fine, brown slightly with the lard and add the ham which has been cut in dices, then the tomatoes and okra. Season to taste with salt and pepper and cook for about 45 minutes, stirring so often that the okra does not burn. Serve with plain boiled rice. This serves about four persons.

(Copyright, 1927.)

HOW TO KEEP WELL

By DR. W. A. EVANS

DANGER OF BROMIDES.

PHYSICIANS and pharmacists are beginning to awaken to the dangers of bromides, and the barbital group of hypnotics. It is said the pharmacists are planning to have the narcotic act amended so as to include these drugs.

The Atlantic Medical Journal recently carried a discussion of the subject, Dr J. R. Minehart, who precipitated the discussion seemed anxious to avoid the trouble for physicians, druggists and all parties concerned, which would be occasioned by including hypnotics in the narcotic act, suggesting that Congress pass a law requiring that every package of hypnotic be labeled "poison," and that a statement of the nature of the danger should be a part of the warning sign. He thought in this way he might avoid the necessity of a narcotic law for hypnotics, with all the difficulties of enforcing, bootlegging and swindling which would follow.

Of one thing he was certain—the situation was bad enough to call for a remedy. Experience has shown the short-comings of any remedy offered by State or local administration. In the course of his discussion Dr. Minehart said that luminol veronal and all other members of the barbital group should be dispensed only on physicians' prescription, and then only with instructions that the prescription was not to be refilled. He favored a warning sign on the package. He pronounced veronal a habit-forming drug; also luminol.

The chief users of these drugs were people of economic independence and leisure, and not those from the underworld. He spoke of the mental and physical deterioration and the change in disposition which followed their use.

This paper was followed by an editorial commending the suggestions of Dr. Minehart, and also by an extract from a paper by Dr. Wuth along the same line, though covering the harm done by bromides more particularly. About the same time the London Lancet had an article by Tyler Fox, in which he paid his respects more particularly to luminol.

These are all drugs with a large field of usefulness. But, like all other helpful drugs, they can be the cause of harm. The people have been educated to regard them as safe and harmless. If they could be educated to regard them as dangerous, harmful, and habit forming, it may not be necessary to ask the National Government for restricting legislation. In the case of opium, such legislation has led to a class of people who try to teach the use of the drug. They do this as a means of sales promotion. The same machinery is just appearing in the whisky field. At least let us try education before going into legislation.

YOUR BOY AND YOUR GIRL

By ARTHUR DEAN, Sc. D.

The Parent Counselor

Dr. Dean will answer all signed letters pertaining to parents' problems with their boys and girls. Writers names are never printed. Only questions of general interest answered in this column, but all letters will be answered by mail if written in ink and a stamped self-addressed envelope is inclosed. Address Arthur Dean, in care of this paper.

SUSPECTING EVIL ADULTS—CONTRIBUTION DAY.

"THE parents have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." This from a contributor who tells a little story from her own experience proving that suspecting children of evil will produce the very result feared.

There's a lot of truth to this statement. I've just had a session with a boy who is suspected of being dishonest. The spirit of my talk was, "You want to be honest. I have great faith in you. So has Mr. O. Now just watch out. We'll help." If a parent believes that a child will do the right thing and has loving confidence in him the child that is trusted gets a flying start toward trustworthiness.

Do we foolish parents ever plant a seed of trouble in a child's mind, water and nourish it, only to discover later that the seed bears the very fruit which the parents did not want? Can one plant suspicion of evil without getting a full crop of devils? But let the mother in question tell a most unusual story.

"My boy had a chum. This chum's mother was peevish, suspicious and ever watchful. The fellow was unhappy at home and spent a lot of time here. I encouraged it because he was so unhappy and unreliable. I thought my influence would help.

"But nature was against me. I am small and youthful looking, no indications of age because I have always been athletic and I am not in any sense flighty. Well, his mother instead of appreciating what was lovingly and sincerely given got it into her head that the boy was in love with me. Injudiciously she accused him of it—thereby planting the seed in that young mind—and the poor young one, being mesmerized into it, perhaps in his unhappiness and because I was so good and gentle to him, actually became hopelessly so.

"Would you believe it, the chum told my son he loved me, and son passed the information to his invalid father—not vindictively nor maliciously; but it had the baneful effect of suddenly making his invalid father become so violent as to be unsafe to live with. I was compelled to seek a divorce. Needless to say, I purposely disappeared out of the boy's life. My heart was seared, because I felt it an ignoble act, and not in keeping with the doctrine I had expounded too him of always doing the loving thing to those who come in contact with us.

"I loved him as you love all the young people you help. Because you understand them better than they understand themselves."

Has a business man falsely accused by his wife at a curtain lecture of being too much interested in his secretary gone back to his office with a different look in his eyes? Has a schoolboy on whom has fallen the mantle of false suspicions ever been started on the road whose terminal is crime? Has a girl who dreams of honor and fair women suddenly assailed by a misunderstanding mother been given a blow which knocks her dreams into a cocked hat? Suspecting children of evil sets the children's teeth on edge.

OUR CONVERSATION CORNER.

Convenient for You.

Social etiquette day. Do you want to buy a good etiquette book for your home? Yes. No.

Are you wondering what slangy phrase to avoid? Yes. No.

Do you know how to introduce people? Yes. No.

Does your child know how to greet his teacher and classmates? Yes. No.

Underscore your answer, if you care for my assistance. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope (S. A. S. E.) for reply.

FATHER, BOY, TEACHER.

My boy wants me to give him a pig. In fact, his agricultural teacher butted in by writing me a letter stating, "It's a home project and some interesting results will come from it." Now what I want to know is: What business is it of his?

FATHER.

Answer—Notice the title—boy between father and teacher. Let the pig in also. The teacher meant no offense. This true confession story which comes from another city:

In August he cleared $804 on a hog project. He not only made money but learned much more about a feeding ration, selecting good hogs, banking, accounting and the general management of hogs.

He bought 150 scrub hogs for $700 and by careful feeding was able to sell them for enough to make a net profit of $804 at the end of five months. In August, being physically handicapped, enlisted the assistance of two other schoolboys who helped him with the heavy work. He has now saved $2,600, made from his school project work. He is spending it now on operations so that he may have the use of his legs. He has used crutches since babyhood.

A hog, my good father, can be a crutch helping your boy to rise to bigger things.

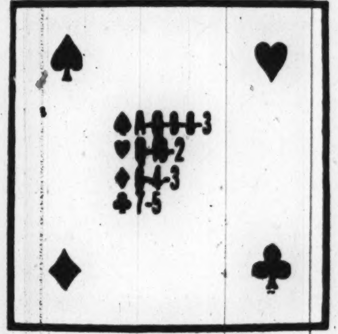
(Copyright, 1927.)

Mr. Work's Pointer On Auction Bridge

MANY questions arise in connection with the bidding of every day hands which are perplexing to the average player merely because the conventions covering them have not been called to his attention. These conventions in the main are simple, logical and easy to remember; but that fact does not help a player who never heard of them.

The hands to be given this week will be the kind which are occurring constantly and will involve situations which affect all four players during the bidding. Following the plan which has proved very popular with readers of these articles, hands will be given one day and the answers the following day. Six questions will be asked concerning each hand.

It will be most interesting to keep your score for the week; there will be 24 questions in all. Enter on a slip of paper what you think the answer should be to each one of these questions, and then note on the succeeding day how many you have right. Get your friends to do the same thing, and compare your scores with them.



THE QUESTIONS.

With the above hand, what would you declare (score love-all unless otherwise stated):

1. If you held it as South (Dealer)?
2. If you held it as South (Dealer), with a score of 24?
3. If you held it as West, South (Dealer) having bid one Heart?
4. If you held it as West, South (Dealer) having bid one No Trump?
5. If you held it as North, South (Dealer) having bid one Heart, and West having passed?
6. If you held it as North, South (Dealer) having bid one No Trump and West having passed?

Answers tomorrow.

(Copyright, 1927.)

Letters Are Stamped By a New Mail Box

Berlin, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Patent for a mail box with an automatic stamping device has been applied for by a Leipzig inventor. The apparatus is described as simple and effective, consisting of a series of different coloring and printing cylinders. The proper coin is dropped into a slot and the letter receives the imprint of a stamp on its way into the box. The machine is also equipped to return superfluous change automatically.

Accounts are kept by a small adding machine attached to the apparatus. Renewal of the colored stamping pads and oiling of the machinery are the only attention the device needs. Leipzig postal authorities are experimenting with the invention.

What a Gift!

Where is there a woman or young girl who would not be delighted with a natural moleskin coat trimmed with pointed fox shawl collar and cuffs.

Such perfectly matched skins, such youthful grace, such fastidious finish . . . such smartness . . . and such a moderate price!

$395

Jelleff's
A Fashion Institution

Fur Salon

Gold Stripe—THE Silk Stockings for Gifts!

BEAUTY AND YOU

By VIOLA PARIS

HOW TO USE PERFUMES.

YESTERDAY we considered the wise ways to select the scents that best augment our personalities. Even after so much of the road has been traversed, a good choice in perfumes often goes wrong in the hands of an undiscriminating user.

The well-groomed woman is generous in the use of her favored scent, but she is not overly generous. The fragrance is never absent from her presence, but it lingers—it does not shout aloud. Nor is it ever stale to the sense of smell.

If we could peep into a smart woman's dressing room we should find that she doesn't use perfume as an afterthought—when she has completely dressed. Somehow the fragrance of her choice has permeated the very room—every drawer that is opened releases a faint reminder of her. This is accomplished by the placing of tiny sachet bags between her lingerie sets, in her stocking box, in the closet where her bed linens are kept. Her bath salts, dusting powder and toilet water are in the same fragrance. To mix fragrances would be to defeat the very purpose of perfumery.

Having completed her toilet to the point where she sits before her dressing table, her hair arranged in smart close fashion, she applies her fragrance. We might see her use the long glass stopper of her perfume bottle or the atomizer spray. A touch behind each ear, some low on the neck, a tiny bit on the eyebrows, a little more on the lips—always on the skin, and never on clothes, for perfume more than a day old is no longer perfume. Besides, her underthings and handkerchiefs already have become one with the fragrance through the use of sachets.

The busy woman who leaves her home in the morning to return shortly before dinner may find that her perfume loses its potency after a few hours. She will appreciate the tiny flacons with tight screw tops that are such a convenient addition to handbag supplies. And it's simply wonderful how a fresh dab of one's favorite scent can lift jaded spirits.

(Copyright, 1927.)

Pictorial Review Christmas Issue.

Emil Ludwig, the European historian and biographer, author of "Napoleon" and "Bismarck," is writing a new biography of Jesus for Pictorial Review. The first installment appears in the Christmas issue. The famous writer portrays the world's most beloved character reverently, and yet in an entirely new manner. Ludwig shows us Jesus as a marvelously interesting human figure, and revives the very spirit of the times in which Jesus dwelt among men. The illustrations are unusually fine, gorgeously colored paintings by the famous Fortunino Matanio.

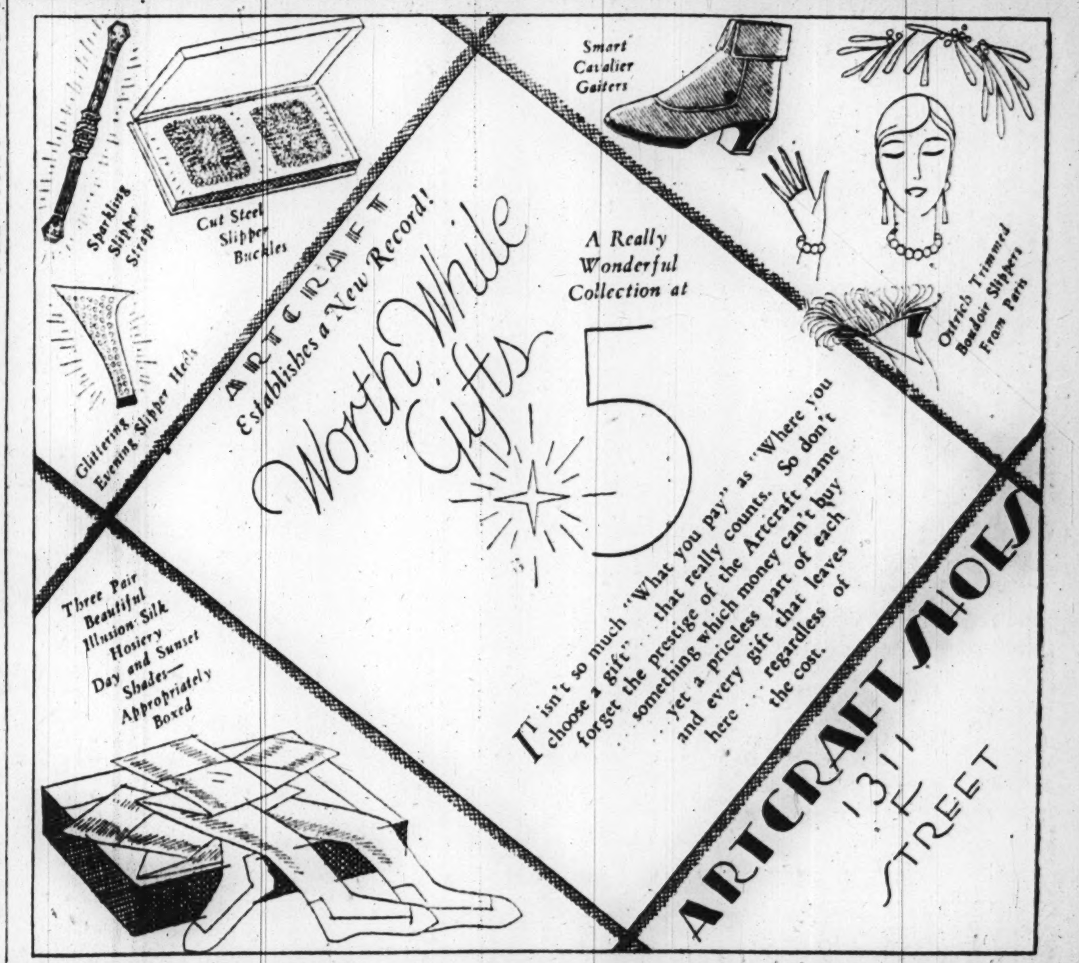
There are many delightful short Christmas stories in the December Pictorial Review, just out. "A Miserable Merry Christmas," true; Bret Harte's famous "How Santa Claus Came to Simpson's Bar," a classic among Christmas stories. "The Man Who Hated Christmas," delightful story for giftgivers, "Rainbow's End" and "The Well-Known Secret."

For women who are looking for new Christmas ideas for the home, there are new and practical articles on cooking, jolly new Christmas games and even six charmingly colored pictures for Christmas cards. Especially good are: The children's christmas candies, Kris Kringle cakes, evergreen salads, Christmas cargoes—a shipload of games for Yuletide parties, a Christmas word to the electrical-wise, the holiday spirit of beauty.

As for special features, Jim Tully continues his series on movie stars with a corking article on Colleen Moore, telling the laughs and sobs in her thrilling life. Besides this, special articles on health, the serials, and latest and smartest fashions.—Adv.

How Many Can You Answer?

1. Mirabeau was a great orator in what cause?
2. Where is the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes?
3. Who caused the great national law code of France to be formulated?
4. In what manner was Lord Byron deformed?
5. In what war did George Rogers Clarke distinguish himself?
6. Name Belgium's largest seaport.
7. Of what nation is Java a possession?
8. What school of philosophy was founded by Zeno?
9. Who was the first English commander to circumnavigate the globe?
10. What is the source of mother-of-pearl?


ARTCRAFT
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5
A Really Wonderful Collection at
Sparkling Slipper Straps
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Smart Cavalier Gaiters
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Three Pair Beautiful Illusion Silk Hosiery Day and Sunset Shades—Appropriately Boxed
It isn't so much "What you pay" as "Where you choose a gift" . . . that really counts. So don't forget the prestige of the Artcraft name . . . something which money can't buy . . . yet a priceless part of each and every gift that leaves here . . . regardless of the cost.
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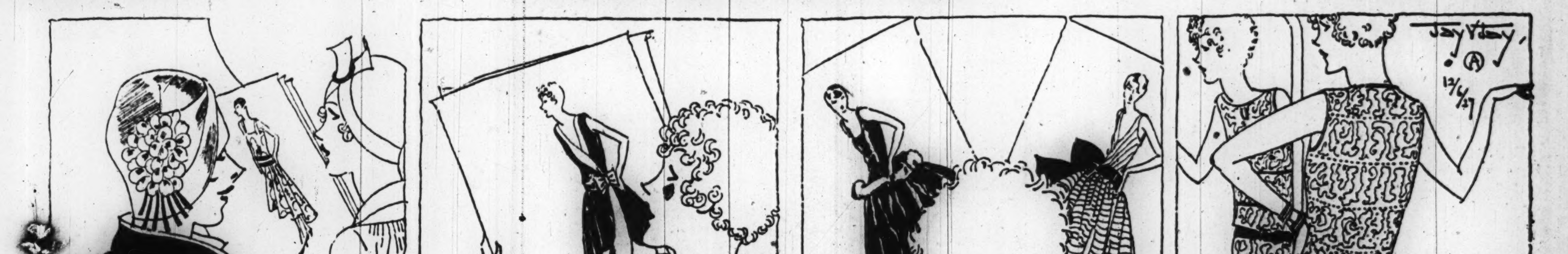
MODISH MITZI

How Many Styles for Robes De Style?

By Jay V. Jay



Polly wants a robe de style, but Polly made the mistake of consulting Mitzi and now one will never do. It appears that there are robes and robes * * * the one in the sketch is of lace with a skirt at least a foot longer in back than in front. Very graceful and quite the newest fashion—Mitzi is recommending it most enthusiastically to Polly.

Polly had quite made up her mind to buy the lace one when Mitzi showed her the sketch of this robe de style of taffeta. Soft taffeta that flares in wide folds and is edged with net. It's very short in front and very long in back so that one may be modern or Victorian, according to the view one presents to the audience, you understand.

Two more of these fascinating frocks—each more billowing than the other. The one to the left has an amusing little jacket of velvet with a peplum edged with fur. The skirt is velvet, too, but in a slightly lighter shade of the lovely blue of the bodice. The frock to the right is made of black net ribbed with lines of narrow black velvet ribbon.

Mitzi was just too efficient. After all it was one robe de style that Polly wanted and how could she choose one out of all those Mitzi recommended. This dress will do very well instead, Polly thinks. It is white chiffon turned into a coat of mail by hundreds and thousands of glittering paillettes—and it really takes less dancing room!

(All rights protected by The George Matthew Adams Service—Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.)

Tomorrow—Afternoon Frocks Show Interesting Details.

Hilltop Manor
3500 14th St. N.W.
Col. 3600
Resident Manager

Rent $52.50 to $175.00 per month.

Apartments in size to suit any prospective tenants.

Delightful location, convenient to all shops on upper 14th street.

WM. FRANK THYSON
Agent
738 Investment Bldg.
Main 1580

By your hands you are often judged

Don't let your's misrepresent you

Red, rough hands with ragged cuticle and "hang-nails" indicate neglect. No matter what they are called upon to do, hands should be white, soft, and velvety, and they *can* be if you will treat them nightly with Resinol. This soothing, healing ointment used by doctors for more than 30 years in treating skin troubles, softens and relieves the roughest, most irritated hands.

Rub Resinol in well and cover with old kid gloves. In the morning bathe with Resinol Soap and warm water. Dry thoroughly, and note the pleasing results. *Your druggist sells*

Resinol

$3.50 Philadelphia
$3.25 Chester
$3.00 Wilmington
AND RETURN
SUNDAYS
December 4, 18

Special Train

Leaves Washington (Union Station), 7:30 a. m.

Ar. Wilmington 10:05 a. m., Chester 10:25 a. m., Philadelphia, Broad Street 10:50 a.m.

RETURNING, leaves Philadelphia (Broad St.) 7:40 p. m., West Philadelphia 7:45 p. m., Chester 8:05 p. m., Wilmington 8:25 p. m.

Pennsylvania Railroad

BEWARE THE COUGH OR COLD THAT HANGS ON

Persistent coughs and colds lead to serious trouble. You can stop them now with Creomulsion, an emulsified creosote that is pleasant to take. Creomulsion is a new medical discovery with two-fold action; it soothes and heals the inflamed membranes and inhibits germ growth.

Of all known drugs, creosote is recognized by high medical authorities as one of the greatest healing agencies for persistent coughs and colds and other forms of throat troubles. Creomulsion contains, in addition to creosote, other healing elements which soothe and heal the infected membranes and stop the irritation and inflammation, while the creosote goes on to the stomach, is absorbed into the blood, attacks the seat of the trouble and checks the growth of the germs.

Creomulsion is guaranteed satisfactory in the treatment of persistent coughs and colds, bronchial asthma, bronchitis and other forms of respiratory diseases, and is excellent for building up the system after colds or flu. Money refunded if any cough or cold is not relieved after taking according to directions. Ask your druggist.—Adv.

The Trade Mark *Guaranteeing Satisfaction*

A Well-Chosen Christmas Card

Made "personal" by the engraving of your name on it expresses good form and good fellowship in a most refined, dignified manner.

The only difficulty one has in selecting here is found in the vastness of the stock we carry.

We aid all we can by displaying samples on the aisle tables.

You'll find the prices more reasonable than you'd expect such engraving to cost.

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PRODUCING STATIONERS
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POTOMAC COUNCIL FAVORABLY ACTS ON ANNEXATION PLAN

Resolution Is Passed, 4 to 2, Despite Opposition by Corporation Attorney.

ARLINGTON COUNTY
BUREAU OF THE POST.
Tel. Clar. 509. Clarendon, Va.

By a vote of 4 to 2 the town council of Potomac went on record last night as favoring the annexation of the town by the City of Alexandria. The resolution was offered by Councilman Aaron Garrett.

Corporation Attorney Walter U. Varney declared that Alexandria City is controlled by less than a dozen persons and that it is the deadest town in the United States. "There is not a live progressive industry in the town," said Varney. "Streets that were dedicated 100 years ago are still not fit to drive an automobile over.

"Arlington County has developed in the last 34 years from a population of 4,000 to 35,000, while Alexandria has only increased its population in that time 2,000, and only was that done when twelve years ago she took a small section of Arlington County. Schools in the county far exceed those of the City of Alexandria, as do the health conditions."

Mayor William Kleysteuber said: "We hear a great deal of the rapid development of Arlington County. The officials have not done anything to aid it. The development has been done by real estate men who have bought land cheap and have improved it. The tax rate of Potomac is $3.25, of which we pay the county $2.20. What has the county done for Potomac? Nothing."

"If we could have the assurance that Potomac could stay as it is, I would not feel as I do, but if Arlington County ever incorporates, where will the town be?

"Alexandria may be termed a dead town, but look at the progress it has made in the last five years. Things are moving fast in the city now."

Aaron Garrett declared that the tax rate in Alexandria is less, it being $2.65. Light and telephone rates are less, and that Potomac would be better off in the city than out of it.

According to John G. Quinn, the Potomac Citizens Association, by a vote of 27 to 5 at its October meeting went on record as opposed to the annexation of the town of Potomac by Alexandria.

Hugh Rollins declared that if he could be shown that the town could continue as it is, he would be opposed to annexation.

Funeral services for Miss Belle Parker Larcombe, who died at the home of her nephew, Hunt Larcombe, at Mulhall, Arlington County, Saturday will be conducted today at 3 o'clock by the Rev. F. P. Lackey, former pastor of St. Charles Catholic Church, Clarendon, assisted by the Rev. Edwin Johnston, assistant pastor of St. Charles Church. Burial will be in Oak Hill Cemetery, Falls Church.

She is survived by one brother, John S. Larcombe, of Washington, and nephew, Hunt Larcombe, of Arlington County.

Suits for a divorce were filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday by Alvin Milton against Audrey Milton, Albert L. Lucas against Georganna Lucas, Frances G. Waller against Percy W. Waller, Nita L. Hines against Frank W. Hines and Mary B. Brooks against James E. Brooks.

Charged with being under the influence of liquor, Luke Brown, Frank Owiak, J. W. Chamberlain, C. W. Hammett, Elizabeth Chamberlain and Florence Yochum were each fined $16.25 by Judge Harry R. Thomas in police court yesterday. Perry Duckett, charged with transporting liquor, will be given a hearing before Judge Thomas today.

The charge of violating county speed laws cost William Boggs $14.25.

Stephen E. Childs, one of the signers on the petition contesting the election of Sheriff Howard B. Fields, has requested Judge Samuel G. Grent that his name be removed from the petition. This makes five persons whose names are on the petition who made this request.

Funeral services for Mrs. Mary Sherman Robinson, 29 years old, of Falls Church, wife of W. O. Robinson, will be conducted at the Arlington National Cemetery today at 2:30 o'clock by the Rev. A. B. Alfather, pastor of the Falls Church Presbyterian Church. Besides her husband, Mrs. Robinson is survived by four children, Polly, George, Joyce and a son born Friday morning.

PROSECUTION BY GOFF UPHELD ON APPEAL

(Associated Press.)

Charges of E. Paul Yaselli, former president of the Italian Star Line Steamship Co., that he was "maliciously prosecuted" by Guy D. Goff, now a senator from West Virginia, were thrown out yesterday by the Supreme Court.

The court held the lower Federal courts had not erred in holding Goff was immune from prosecution because he had acted within his official duties.

Yaselli contended the "malicious prosecution" took place in 1920 when Goff, as an assistant to the Attorney General, brought suit unsuccessfully against Yaselli and others on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in the purchase of a Shipping Board vessel.

Jury Convicts Man Of Manslaughter

Allan Rosebro, colored, of Washington, on trial on an indictment charging the murder of James Wade, also colored, of Bethesda, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the Circuit Court at Rockville, Md., yesterday. The jury deliberated 20 minutes.

Rosebro, it was charged in the indictment, shot and killed Wade during a gambling game at the latter's home. An additional charge of assault with intent to kill is pending against Rosebro as the result of the shooting of Willie Smith, colored, during the same altercation.

$25,000 GEMS STOLEN FROM F STREET STORE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

pany, of his discovery. A hasty check revealed ten diamond rings, one valued at $1,400, a large number of loose diamonds and a diamond bracelet valued at $9,000, missing. In several instances the robbers took the cases containing the rings.

Detective Ogle found three distinct marks upon the door of the show window where the robber had pried it loose. The robbers evidently were familiar with the layout of the store and were veterans in their trade, since the robbery was executed with such daring.

Besides a large number of persons being in the store, it is believed a large number of persons passing by the store witnessed the robbery, but were ignorant of what was taking place. The robbers made a quick getaway and left no clews.

Mr. Willard Keefe's Plays "Celebrity," at Belasco

Former Sports Writer Spins Interesting Yarn About a Heavyweight Boxer and Bookworm—Exposes Fight Game Methods.

Herman Shumlin and Paul Streger present a new comedy, "Celebrity," by Willard Keefe. Staged by Edward Goodman.

THE CAST.

Clem	Claude Cooper.
Lonny O'Neil	Hale Norcross.
Vera O'Neil	Irene Hubbard.
Josie Shaw	Constance McKay.
Barry Regan	Gavin Gordin.
"Circus" Snyder	Crane Wilbur.
Solly Gold	Maurice Freeman.
Dorothy Childs	Nancy Sheridan.
Mrs. Hemingway	Mabel Montgomery.
Sebastien	C. J. Emmerich.
Miss Vincent	Rose Keane.
Mr. Collings	Philip Wood.
Miss Christgau	Margaret Armstrong

Followers of fistiana will immediately detect in the new play at the Belasco, "Celebrity," an analogy to the life and works of Gentleman Gene Tunney, heavyweight champion of the world.

Willard Keefe, a sport writer turned playwright, with this as his first play, will probably deny any intention of caricaturing the holder of the crown; but there is, nevertheless, a great deal of talk about books and literature, and such subjects that seldom are coupled with tactics of the prize ring, save in the case of the fighting Marine. Here, of course, it is all done for the sake of theater.

His central character, an Adonis in face and physique, Mr. Keefe has delved deep beneath the surface in this, his first, attempt to write a story other than for the sports section of the daily press. As one who has commingled with the great and near-great, the ham-and-eggers and the champeens, he knows his ring stuff. The piece, forwith, smacks of authenticity—a word, incidentally, that camp follower in the fighter's bailiwick are unable to pronounce when they read it aloud from the news columns.

"Celebrity" comes under the head of reportorial drama. It stalks close on the heels of what a grand array of Chicago newspaper folk have loosed upon the stage these past 50 or 60 weeks, the last sample of it here having been Barry Cormack's play of gun men, "The Racket." In balancing the two forces in the world-brain and brawn, Mr. Keefe has an excellent opportunity to make an expose of methods used to bilk the great American public—"suckers all," in the eyes of fight promoters. And he does it to perfection.

With ever recurrent apologies to a first night, "Celebrity" came off in goodly fashion on a stage where so many new plays have failed, in this and other seasons. Aside from ringing true, the piece is not without its moments of comedy—and there is a fine freshness to Willard Keefe's dialogue, if not the situations in the play, which promises a merry life. The fabric is fashioned around an ox-like giant who feeds and fattens on flattery, falls for the publicity stunts created by his manager to heighten public interest, goes in for books instead of boxing, until—well, until brain comes to rescue brawn.

Away to rather a slow start, the play builds up in splendid fashion, the second act better than the first, interest sustained almost to the end of the final stanza. That is certainly in its favor. The producers have signed for the prize-fighter role, the one stalwart specimen in all theaterdom. He is Gavin Gordon—the perfect "36"—who might, in togs or out, be readily mistaken for the holder of the heavyweight laurels. As his manager, who sets the stage for a sensational climb to ring honors, Crane Wilbur makes no mean member of the tribe known in every newspaper office in the country. "Celebrity" abound in type. There is a masterpiece, in the hanger-on, portrayed by Claude Cooper. Others, too, are right out of life.

Rough stuff, in spots, "Celebrity" depicts a phase of existence that Willard Keefe knows as most men know their own families. There is, perhaps, just a little too much of helluvathis and helluvathat in the play. Yet, with all its first night unlimbering, it has the saving grace of good comedy; even sly humor. In a word, it is a rollicking bit of burlesque. JOHN J. DALY.

HUNDREDS ARE INJURED FIGHTING FOREST FIRES

300 Making a Stand Against Flames in California; 100 Homes Destroyed.

Los Angeles, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Three hundred men made a final stand tonight near the "Rim of the World" highway, far above San Bernardino, against the last blazing front of a series of brush and timber fires in Southern California, which caused a loss of $1,000,000 in property over the weekend.

Checked on three fronts, the San Bernardino Mountain fire still ate its way through fine stands of timber on the crest above Plunge Creek Canyon but was expected to be stamped out finally within a few hours.

Blackened areas many square miles in extent marked the path of five other conflagrations. The most serious of the unseasonable fires—that in the Verdugo Hills between Glendale and Burbank, northwest of Los Angeles—was completely out. A hundred houses were destroyed in Sunset Canyon in this area, and hundreds of men received minor injuries.

Three men were arrested charged with responsibility for starting a timber fire which consumed some of the finest timber land in Southern California in San Antonio Canyon, north of Pomona. This fire was prevented from reaching the important watershed of Lytle Creek Canyon by the drafting of hundreds of firefighters. Other fires, which raced before high winds through brush at three other widely separated points, were finally stamped out.

County forest authorities said considerable loss in water would be caused to thousands of acres of orange land in the citrus belt through drying up of the watershed in the San Bernardino Mountains.

PALMER SUED FOR WAR SALE OF BOSCH MAGNETO

Government Seeks to Recover $5,535,564 From Him and 17 Others.

Boston, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Proceedings in the attempt of the United States Government to recover $5,535,564 damages from A. Mitchell Palmer, former Alien Property Custodian, and seventeen other defendants for the sale in the World War of the Bosch Magneto Co. of Chicopee, Mass., started here today in a Federal court before Arthur Black as master.

The hearing probably will continue for at least a month, as a large number of witnesses have been called by the Government.

In opening for the Government, Merton E. Lewis, special Assistant Attorney General, explained that the action was brought to recover damages on the sale of 50 shares, all of the outstanding stock of the concern, and certain patents which were seized by the Alien Property Custodian from the German owners. On seizure, he said, the German directors resigned and new directors were elected on May 1, 1918. Later, he asserted, the concern was disposed of to Martin E. Kern, another defendant, for $4,150,000, a price which the Government contends was much less than the actual value.

Mr. Lewis said a conspiracy is alleged against certain of the defendants to seize and sell the stock, that no value was estimated on the good will of the concern, that Kern, himself, was an alien with a prison record; that the sale to him by Palmer was confirmed without adequate investigation; that assets of the Bosch Co. were concealed and that Kern himself never invested a cent of his own money in the transaction.

MRS. LILLIENDAHL, SOBBING, DENIES SHE KILLED HUSBAND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

at her, "man, woman or beast," but added that her husband never had expressed jealousy of Beach.

Makes Answers to Jury.

During the day Mrs. Lilliendahl developed a habit of making her answers, instead of to the lawyer who asked them, direct to the jury and especially to the woman foreman, Mrs. Carrie L. Calkins, of Atlantic City. Mrs. Calkins never met her glance, and when the defendant-witness turned her regard slightly to juror No. 2, Mrs. Grace Wingate, she, too, looked away.

At one time as the grim trial progressed the defendant's 8-year-old son slept peacefully not 20 feet away, his head pillowed on the knees of his uncle, J. Sherwood Thompson.

Along toward the end of the session Mrs. Lilliendahl was asked if she remembered that police shortly after the crime had asked her whether her husband was jealous and what her answer had been to the quetsion.

"I think I said," she replied with a half smile, "that he was jealous of any one who looked at me, man, woman or beast. He said he was even jealous of his own cousins."

Not Jealous of Beach.

"Then he was jealous of Willis Beach?"

"Oh, no," she said. "At least he never told me he was."

Before the session was ended Mrs. Lilliendahl had roused herself from her tears to testify that soon after she was arrested, she began to suspect that the State was attempting to "frame" her.

She was being shown two road maps found in her pocketbook the day of the crime. State troopers previously had testified for the State that pencil dots marking the place of the crime on both maps had been there when the maps were found and the inference was that Mrs. Lilliendahl had used them as her guide to drive her husband to his death.

Put on Since the Killing.

"Did you make those pencil marks," Hinkle asked her.

"No," she said, "they have been put on since the crime."

"How do you know?"

"After the murder," she said, "the troopers showed me the maps and asked me to point out the scene of the crime on them. I immediately became suspicious and so I looked for marks and there were none."

"But what did you think we planned to do?" the prosecutor asked.

"I felt sure you were planning to frame me," she said. "So I looked for marks and there were none. And then when the maps appeared in court there were marks on them and the troopers said they had been there all along."

Questioned about a quarrel her husband had with Beach, the witness said it occurred in May as Beach was leaving the Lilliendahl home and her husband went out to his car with him. She said she heard raised voices and going to the door called, "If you children must quarrel for pity's sake come in the house where the neighbors can't hear you."

Beach, she said, told her it was not necessary and asked the doctor to get out of his car and then drove home.

Postmistress "Nosey."

She said her husband later said he had told Beach his visits to the Lilliendahl home were causing gossip and asked him not to come so often.

Mrs. Lilliendahl said she assumed the name of "Peggy Anderson" in correspondence with Beach, because the "postmistress was nosey, like all country store keepers."

She declared her husband knew of this correspondence, and said she told him she was doing it to keep Beach informed of the doctor's health.

She said she had written "about a dozen" letters, and denied they contained any display of affection.

Never Felt His Arm.

Mrs. Lilliendahl said all her meetings with Beach were of the most casual nature, and smiled for the first time as McCarter asked if Beach ever had put his arm around her?

"If he did, I never felt it," she said.

She said she never had been alone with Beach after dark, in denying testimony of a State witness who said he had stumbled over the couple keeping an evening tryst. She said she never had been unfaithful to her husband.

Mrs. Lilliendahl was asked by McCarter, "Did you kill your husband?"

"I did not."

"Did you take any part in that killing or the planning of it?"

"I did not."

Judge Gets Affidavit.

Officials acknowledged before court opened today that a "most surprising" situation had arisen in the trial when reporters asked them about seemingly authentic reports that Justice Campbell was in possession of an affidavit in which Harry Sanderson, of Sydney, Ohio, admitted failure to give correct testimony as a State witness.

It was not believed that the affidavit was cause for declaration of a mistrial but it was expected that "fireworks" of some sort would be set off.

Prosecutor Hinkle would say little about the matter.

"I am not in a position," he said, "to reveal the contents of the affidavit or what action will be taken about it."

According to the report current in the courthouse, however, Sanderson's affidavit charges that he was afraid to give the evidence in court that he gave before the grand jury.

TRADE COMMISSION HALTED IN BREAD CASE

District Court of Appeals Issues Injunction to Millers' Federation.

SUIT REVERTS TO EQUITY

The Federal Trade Commission, which attempted, under the Senate resolution of February 16, 1924, to investigate the milling industry of the Nation as it affects the price of a loaf of bread, must submit to a temporary check in the shape of an injunction granted the Millers National Federation of Chicago, yesterday by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

The commission served subpenas upon A. P. Husband, secretary of the federation, which required him to produce the minutes of 21 group meetings of the federation members, together with the correspondence relating thereto, before an examiner at Chicago. Certain witnesses were summoned and ordered to be prepared to testify. The penalty for refusing to do these things is a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

The federation protested and finally came into the Equity Court and obtained a temporary injunction which served to nullify the subpenas temporarily, at least. The commission appealed. Commenting upon the authority of the lower court to enjoin the commission from proceeding with the investigation the Appellate Court stated that "No one may be required to violate a criminal statute before a corporation or federation may contest the validity of the proceeding in which the testimony is sought. The jurisdiction of equity to restrain the threatened enforcement of criminal penalties in this case is based upon the well recognized principle that where the terms of the statute are so expressed that the only avenue open to test its validity is through disobedience of a criminal statute, it amounts to a denial of a hearing and a want of due process of law."

The case now goes back to the Equity Court for a hearing on the merits of the federation's bill for a permanent injunction. The Appellate Court did not pass upon the merits of the case, but rather upon the authority of the Equity Court to enjoin the commission temporarily.

Driver Is Arrested When Auto Hits Boy

Roland Miller, 15 years old, 4416 Greenwich Parkway northwest, was injured yesterday afternoon when knocked down by a hit-and-run automobile at the intersection of Conduit and Foxhall roads.

Miller was treated by a private physician for shock and later taken home. Wallace V. Craemer, 46 years old, 942 New York avenue northwest, was arrester by Motorcycle Officer J. E. Fondahl after being pointed out by a passing motorist as the one who struck Miller. Craemer was charged with driving while drunk, leaving the scene of an accident, transporting liquor, and driving without a permit.

Police Investigate Man's Death.

Police last night began an investigation into the death yesterday afternoon of Marshall Armstead, colored, 50 years old, 2406 F street northwest, in Emergency Hospital from a fractured skull. Armstead was taken to the hospital at 5 o'clock by four colored men who left without making known their identity. The man died an hour later. The coroner was notified.

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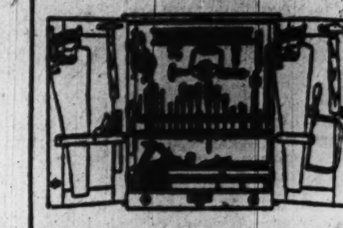
Electric Toasters	3.00 up
Electric Irons	3.00 up
Armstrong Grill	8.85 up
Electric Curling Irons	1.50 up
Casseroles with nickel frames	2.50 up
Pie Plates with nickel frames	2.00 up
Crumb Pans, nickel plate	1.50
Wood Baskets, all colors	3.50 up
Bread Boards with Knife	1.00
Brass Bird Cages	3.00 up
Bird Cage Stands	2.25 up
Humphrey Radiantfire	15.00 up
Blacking Cases	3.00 up
Metal Office Baskets	50c up
Bissell Carpet Sweeper	4.50
Hoover Electric Cleaners	59.50

First Floor



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STANDARD

WEAKNESS DEVELOPS IN MANY CHIEF STOCKS

Net Losses Registered in Oil Group and in Leading Industrial Issues.

STEEL COMMON SELLS OFF

Special to The Washington Post.

New York, Dec. 5.—Many leading stocks lost ground today in an active but extremely irregular market. While a limited number of such issues as Montgomery Ward, American Republic, Ajax Rubber, Sears-Roebuck, International Harvester, Cuba Co., Continental Insurance, Canadian Pacific and others were being boosted, weakness developed generally throughout the list. Twenty-five issues scored new peak prices during the day, and five touched new lows. Net gains extended to 12½ points, while net losses, although much more numerous, exceeded 5 points in only one instance and for the most part mounted to 3 points or less.

There was a marked falling off in speculative fervor as the new week's dealings opened, but the pace was not slowed down for long, the day's transactions topping the 2,500,000 share level. A market of lesser activity would not have been surprising considering the disturbing element of politics was brought into the situation through the opening of the Seventieth Congress. Bullish sentiment, however, was helped in no small degree by the Senate's adoption of a resolution sidetracking the Vare and Smith matters, at least until after the reading tomorrow of the President's message.

Ticker Confuses Many Traders.

With stock movements mixed throughout the session, the decision of the New York Stock Exchange to continue the experiment of Saturday, designed to speed up the ticker, proved confusing again to many traders. Expectation of the exchange loan figures late in the day and the maintenance of the 4½ per cent renewal rate for call loans tended to prompt a good deal of the selling during the later forenoon and the immediate post-midday period. Than elsewhere, this was more effective in the oils, baking shares and some of the specialties. Lowering of the call loan rate to 4 per cent in midafternoon stimulated fresh outbursts of bullishness throughout the list, particularly in some of the carriers and such stocks as Radio Corporation, Industrial Alcohol and the mail order house issues aforementioned.

In the case of the oils the advance in Pennsylvania crude prices posted on Saturday proved no boon to stock values. On the contrary, that group was under persistent pressure, due to the heavy selling which came into Atlantic Refining, which closed 4⅞ net lower after having been more than 6 points down, and the Pan-American shares. Pan Petroleum B closed 2½ points off on the day, although fractionally up from the midseason low level. Selling in both instances was based on apprehension over the outlook for further dividend payments. Houston also was freely offered, and ended the day 3⅞ under Saturday's final quotation.

Steel Common Declines.

Backwardness again was shown by leaders among the industrials of recognized merit, many of which finished substantially lower, including United States Steel common, which closed 1⅝ off; General Motors, down 2¼; General Electric, with a recession of 1⅜. Numerous of the transportation shares prominent recently were held back by profit taking, notwithstanding that expectations in the financial community are that President Coolidge's message will deal in a comprehensive and encouraging fashion with the number of roads seeking to provide for consolidations.

Canadian Pacific, after going more than 4 points net higher, backed down in the late session and finished but a point up from the previous closing level. Lehigh Valley, which of late had labored under a deal of selling-pressure, experienced a revival of speculation for the rise and closed 3¼ points net higher, although a point under the day's best level. The immediate basis for the advance here was to be found in the belief that directors meeting Wednesday might be inclined to duplicate their action of a year ago and order another extra dividend. The stock's heavy offering of late was influenced by a rumor that no extra would be forthcoming because of disappointing operating results this year.

White Motors Advance.

Among the automotive shares White Motors was an outstanding feature of strength on buying influenced by the news over the week-end that the heads of Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Coca Cola Co. had been elected to the executive committee. This development, in line with reports heard some weeks back, stirred out of its hibernation the substantial short interest which had been accumulated prior to the lowering of the dividend rate at the last meeing, and the stock, although ⅞ under the high of the session, closed with a net gain of 3 points.

International Harvester was the brightest spot on the upside, booming up to a new peak at 250¾ on a big volume of business, and closing 1¾ under that level for a net gain of 8¾ points. National Biscuit's gain on the day was 12½ points, Montgomery Ward's, 6, and other net advances of note included American Republic, 2; Bloomingdale, 3¼; Mullins Body, 4¾; Crex Carpet, 4⅝; Devoe and Reynolds preferred, 5½; United States Cast Iron Pipe, 2⅝; Continental Insurance, 4¼; American Agricultural Chemical preferred, 3⅜; Inland Steel, 2⅛, and Reid Ice Cream, 2⅛.

In the foreign exchange market sterling held firmly in greatly lessened trading, and French, Belgian and Dutch rates improved fractionally, while German marks gained 1½ points on large demand attributed to holiday gifts. Scandinavians were firm, particularly Swedish. Spanish lost 21 points on the day.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927.

Issue.	Sale	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Bid
Abitibi Pow. & Paper (5)	7	142½	141	141	+ 1	140½
Abraham & Straus	7	111	110	111	— 1	110
Abra. & Straus pf.(7)OL	10	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅜	111½
Adv. Rumely	4	14	13	13⅞	+ 1⅜	13
Adv. Rumely pfd.	4	42	41¼	42	+ 1¼	41
Ahumada Lead	8	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅞	4
Air Reduction (7b)	27	194¼	189	191	— 3	190½
Ajax Rubber	487	11½	10	11⅛	+ 1⅛	11
Alaska Juneau Gold	14	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛	1¼
Alb. Per. W. Pap.pf.(7)OL	10	98¾	98¾	98¾	.....	98
Al. Chem. & Dye (6)	23	152	150¼	150¼	— 1½	150
Al. Chem. & Dye pfd. (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	.....	122¼
Allis Chalmers Mfg. (6)	5	115½	114¾	115	.....	115
Amal. Leather	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜	12¼
Amal. Leather pfd.	5	80½	80	80	— ¼	75
Amerada Corp. (2)	15	29⅝	29	29	— 1	29
Amer. Agri. Chem.	81	17½	15¾	16⅝	+ 1½	16½
Amer. Agri. Chem. pfd.	138	63½	58½	61	+ 3½	60⅞
Amer. Bank Note (2)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅜	93
Am. Bank Note pf. (3)OL	40	63	62	63	+ 2¼	63
Am. Bosch Mag.	8	23¼	23	23	— ½	23
Am. Br. Shoe Fdy.(1.60a)	8	40	39¾	40	.....	39⅞
Am. Br. Sh. Fdy. pf. (7)	1	124⅛	122½	124⅛	+ 1⅛	121⅝
Am. Brown Boveri Elec.	33	14⅝	13½	14¼	+ 1	14
Am. Brown Boveri pf.	3	60¾	58	60⅜	+ 5⅜	56
Amer. Can (2)	120	71	70⅛	70⅝	— ⅜	70⅛
Amer. Car & Fdy. (6)	13	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ¾	104
Amer. Chain pfd. (7)	3	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅝	101
Amer. Chicle (3)	2	70½	69½	69½	— ½	69½
Amer. Drug. Syn. (.80)	20	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼	14½
Am. Encaustic Til. (2.40)	2	56⅜	55¾	56⅜	— ⅛	52⅞
Amer. Express (6)	2	168	168	168	— ¼	168
Amer. & For. Power	30	28	27¾	28	.....	27⅞
Amer. & For. Pow. pf. (7)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	.....	105½
Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+ ⅞	58
Am. Home Prod. (2.40)	39	67	65⅞	67	— ⅜	66¾
Am. Ice (2)	25	31⅜	30¼	30⅞	— ⅜	30½
Am. Internatl. Corp. (2)	18	60⅞	59½	59½	— 1⅜	59
Am.-La France Fire Eng.	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	.....	5⅝
Am. Linseed	112	69½	66	69½	.....	69
Am. Linseed pfd.	6	88½	85	85	— 2⅞	84
Am. Locomotive (8)	32	110½	109	109	— ⅞	109
Am. Mach. & Fdy. (2)	2	180	179¾	179¾	— 3¼	176
Am. Mach.&Fdy. pf. (7)	3	239	230	230	— 10½	232
Am. Metal Co. (3)	6	42	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛	41¾
Am. Metal pfd. (7) OL	70	110½	110½	110½	.....	110
Am. Piano (3)	1	24	24	24	— ¼	24
Am. Piano pf. (7) OL	260	92	89⅞	92	+ 2¼	93
Am. Pow. & Lgt. (1-a)	21	64⅜	64	64	— ½	63¾
Am. Radiator (5)	3	134	132¾	132¾	— 1¼	33
Am. Republics	328	76¾	69½	75¼	+ 6	75¼
Am. Seating (4b)	12	42⅜	40¼	42	+ 2	41½
Am. Shipbuilding (8)OL	30	116½	115½	115½	— 2½	115
Am. Smelting & Ref. (8)	80	177¾	175⅝	175⅝	— ¾	175½
Am. Smelting pfd. (7)	1	130	130	130	— ¼	129
Am. Steel Fdrs. (3)	13	54⅞	54½	54½	— ¾	54½
Am. Sugar Refining (5)	12	69	68½	69	+ ¼	68½
Am. Sumatra Tob.	2	63¾	63½	63¾	+ ⅛	63
Am. Tel. & Cable (5)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼	31½
Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	20	179⅝	179½	179½	.....	179
Am. Tobacco (8)	5	176½	175¼	176	— 2¼	176
Am. Tobacco pfd. (6)	2	117	117	117	.....	117½
Am. Tobacco "B" (8)	10	178¼	176	176⅛	— 1⅝	176
Am. Type Founders (8)	9	130½	128	129¾	+ 1¾	128
Am. Type Fdrs. pf.(7)OL	50	111½	111½	111½	— ¼	110½
Am. Wat. Wks. new(.80a)	12	60¼	60	60	— ¼	60
Am. Wat. Wks. 1st pf.(6)	1	102	102	102	+ ½	101¼
Am. Woolen	3	22	22	22	+ ⅜	21¾
Am. Woolen pf.	4	51	51	51	+ ¼	50¾
Am. Wtg. Paper ctfs.	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜	19
Am. Zinc, Lead & Smelt.	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¾	6
Anaconda Copper (3)	75	53	52⅝	53	.....	52⅞
Archer-Dan.-Mid. (3)	3	60	59½	59½	— ½	59½
Armour & Co. Del. pf (7)	9	89	88½	88½	— ½	86
Armour & Co. of Ill. A	18	11¼	11	11	— ¼	10⅞
Armour & Co. of Ill. B	35	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝	6⅛
Armour & Co. Ill. pf. (7)	2	69½	68¼	69½	+ ½	68¾
Arnold Constable Corp.	28	52	51	51¼	— ¾	51½
Artloom Corp. (3)	2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	.....	44½
Asso. Dry Gds. (2.50)	65	52	49⅝	52	+ 2¼	51½
Associated Oil (3.20b) OL	20	39⅜	39¼	39¼	+ ¼	39½
Atch., T. & S. F. (10b)	114	199½	196	196	— 3	195½
Atchison pf. (5)	3	105	105	105	.....	104¾
Atl. Coast Line (8.50b)	10	196½	194	194	— 3	194
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	4	41⅜	40	40	— 1⅛	39½
Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf.	3	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛	39½
Atl. Refining (4)	322	112¼	106½	107¾	— 4⅞	107½
Atlas Powder (4)	1	62	62	62	.....	62
Atlas Tack	1	9	9	9	— ½	9
Autosales Corp.	17	13¼	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛	10
Autosales pf. (3)	1	41	41	41	— ¼	40
Auto Strop Raz. A (3)	12	46	45⅝	46	— ¼	45¾
Baldwin Locomotive (7)	4	253	253	253	— 1¼	253
Baltimore & Ohio (6)	121	122	120¼	120¼	— 1⅝	120⅜
Bangor & Aroo. (3.50)	14	73½	72	72	— ½	71½
Bangor & Aroo. pf. (7)OL	10	111½	111½	111½	— 1	119½
Bank of Comm. (18b) OL	30	575	576	576	+ 4	577
Bank Manhattan (16)OL	20	578	576	578	+ 3	576
Barnsdall Corp. A (2.50)	23	24¾	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛	24¼
Bayuk Cigar	15	106⅜	104	106⅜	+ 2⅞	106
Bayuk 1st pf. (7) OL	30	108	108	108	— ¼	108
Beacon Oil	2	15	15	15	— ¼	14½
Beech-nut Pack. (3b)	21	71	68¾	69½	— ½	69½
Beech. Pack. B pf. (7)OL	10	116	116	116	+ ¼	116
Belding Heminway (2)	7	19½	18½	19½	.....	19½
Best & Co. (3)	16	57⅜	56¼	57¼	— ¾	57½
Bethlehem Steel	12	54½	54¼	54½	— ⅛	54¼
Beth. Steel 7% pf. (7)	7	116½	116¼	116½	+ 1	116
Bloomingdale Bros.	35	52	49¾	51¾	+ 2¼	51
Blumen. (S.) & Co. pf.OL	50	90	89¾	90	+ 4	87½
Bon Ami (4)	4	64½	63½	63½	— ¾	63½
Booth Fisheries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....	5½
Booth Fisheries 1st pf.	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— 4¾	45
Briggs Mfg. Co.	113	26⅜	25½	25½	.....	25½
British Empire Steel	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ½	1⅞
Brit. Emp. Steel 2d pf.	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜	4¾
Brooklyn Edison (8)	16	193¾	190½	193	— 1½	192¼
Bklyn.-Manh. Trans. (4)	29	58½	57	57	— 1	56¾
Bklyn.-Manh. Tr. pf. (6)	2	84	84	84	— ½	84½
Bklyn. Union Gas (5)	19	148¾	143¾	148¾	+ 2¾	147½
Brown Shoe (2)	4	44½	43¾	43¾	— ⅞	44
Bruns. Balke Coll. (3)	16	33⅝	33	33	— ¾	32⅝
Bruns. Term. & Ry.	33	15⅞	15¼	15½	.....	15½
Buff. Roch. & Pitts.(4)OL	10	84¾	84¾	84¾	.....	80
Burns Bros. A (10)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛	100⅜
Burns Bros. B (2)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼	17⅞
Burns Bros. pf. (7) OL	80	100	99⅞	100	.....	99¾
Burroughs Add. Mch.(4b)	10	137¾	136	137	— 1½	135¾
Bush Terminal (8k)	6	67¾	67½	67¾	— ¼	67
Bush Term. 7%deb.(7)OL	60	109	108¼	108¼	— 2½	108⅛
Butte Cop. & Zinc (.50)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	4⅛
Butte & Sup. Mining (2)	25	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛	10
Byers & Co. (A. M.)	21	82⅝	81⅜	82	+ ⅜	82
Calif. Packing (4)	13	69¾	68⅞	69	+ ½	67¾
Calif. Petroleum (1)	21	22½	22	22	— ½	22½
Callahan Zinc Lead	13	1⅞	1¾	1¾	.....	1¾
Cal. & Ariz. Min (6)	8	95¼	93	93	— 1¾	91½
Cal. & Hec. Con. Cop (2)	11	19	18¾	18¾	.....	18⅝
Can. Dry Gin. Ale(3.25b)	7	51½	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜	51⅛
Canadian Pacific (10)	343	216½	212¼	213¼	+ 1	212¾
Can. Pac. 1st pf.	8	212	210½	211¼	+ ¼	209½
Case Thresh. Mach. (6)	5	265	262	265	— 2	265
Case Thresh. pf. (7)	3	127	126	127	+ 2	126
Central Alloy Steel (2)	15	29	28½	28½	— ⅛	28½
Central Leather	1	24	24	24	— ½	23
Century Rib. Mills	2	13⅛	13	13	.....	12½
Century Rib. Mills pf.(7)	40	87½	87½	87½	+ 1	86½
Cerro de Pasco Cop. (5b)	43	67¼	66⅝	67	— ¼	66¾
Certain-teed Prod. (4)	8	53	52⅛	52¾	+ ½	52¼
Certo Corp. (3.75b)	1	70	70	70	.....	69½
Chandler Clev. pf.(3.50)	2	17	17	17	— ⅜	17
Chase Nat. Bank (18)OL	10	579½	579½	579½	+ 3½	578
Chat. Phenix Bk. (16) OL	10	542	542	542	+ 1	539
Chesapeake & Ohio (10)	23	212½	209¾	209¾	— 2¾	209¾
Chesapeake Corp. (3)	44	85¼	84¼	84¼	— ½	84⅛
Chicago & Alton	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	7⅛
Chicago & Alt. pf.	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛	11¾
Chicago & East Ill. Ry.	8	43½	43½	43½	.....	43
Chicago E. Ill. pf.	5	74½	74½	74½	.....	73½
Chicago Gt. Western	22	14⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅜	13¼
Chicago Gt. Western pf.	27	31⅜	30½	30½	— ½	30¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	13	17⅞	17	17	— ⅝	16⅞
Chic., M. & St. P. ctfs.	35	17⅛	16½	16¾	— ¼	16½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	22	33¾	32¾	33	— ¼	32¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs	3	33	32⅞	33	— ⅛	32¾
Chi. & North West.(4)	21	91¼	90½	90½	— ½	90½
Chicago Pneu. Tool (6)	1	132½	132½	132½	— ½	132
Chi., Rock Is. & Pac. (5)	13	109	108½	108½	— ½	108½
C. R. I. & P. 6% pf.(6)	1	102¼	102½	102½	+ 1	102
Childs Co. (2.40g)	2	52½	52½	52½	.....	52⅞
Chile Copper (2.50)	40	38	37½	38	+ ½	37⅞
Chris. Brown & Co.(1.20)	2	68	67½	67½	— 1½	67½
Chrysler Corp. (3)	54	57⅜	56½	56½	— ½	56½
Chrysler Corp. pf. "A"(8)	3	116	115½	115½	+ ½	115½
City Stores "B"	5	55½	55½	55½	+ ½	55½
Cluett Peabody (5)	2	79½	79½	79½	.....	79
Coca Cola (5)	5	126	125⅛	125⅛	— 1¾	125⅛
Collins & Aikman (4)	50	99⅜	96¾	97¼	— ⅜	97¼
Collins & Aik. pf. (7)	4	108⅝	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅜	108
Colorado Fuel & Iron	64	79	76⅜	78½	— 1⅞	76⅜
Colorado & Southern (3)	1	121½	121½	121½	— ½	119
Colum. Gas & El. (5)	9	91¾	91	91¾	— ⅛	90¾
Col. G.&E. pf."A"new(6)	3	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	.....	107¾
Colum. Carb. (4)	7	94	91	92	— 2½	91
Commercial Credit (1)	8	20	19½	20	+ ¼	19½
Com. Cr. 6½%pf(6.50)OL	10	86	86	86	— 2¼	86
Com. Cr. 7% pf.(1.75)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	.....	23
Com. Cr. 8% "B"pf(2)OL	50	24	24	24	+ ½	23½
Com. Inv. Trust (3.60)	4	58⅞	58½	58½	— ½	58
Com. Inv. Tr. 7%pf(7)OL	10	100	100	100	+ 1	100¼
Com. Solv. new (8)	102	171⅞	166¼	169	+ 1½	169
Com'wlth Pow. (2.50)	18	65⅞	64⅝	64⅝	— 1½	64
Commonwealth Pow. rts.	100	1	⅞	⅞	— ¼	.....
Conde Nast Pub. (2)	2	47½	47¼	47½	+ 1¼	47
Congoleum-Nairn	210	28¾	22⅝	27⅝	— 1⅛	27⅝
Congress Cigar (4.25b)	71	84¾	82½	82½	— 1	82½
Consolidated Cigar (7)	23	80½	80	80½	.....	80¼
Consol. Gas (5)	43	118⅜	117⅝	118	+ ⅛	117¾
Cons. Gas $5 pf. (5)	2	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	.....	101⅛
Consol. R. R. Cuba pf.(6)	32	72⅜	71	71⅜	— ¼	71⅛
Consol. Textile	6	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛	33⅝
Cont. Baking "A"(4)	172	52½	48½	49¼	— 3	49⅛
Cont. Baking B	138	6¼	5½	5⅝	— ½	5⅝
Cont. Baking pf. (8)	28	95½	94	95¼	— ¾	95½
Cont. Can. (5)	28	81¼	80½	80½	— ½	80½
Cont. Insurance (6)	9	249¾	248	249¾	+ 4¼	249
Cont. Motors (.80)	90	11¾	11	11	— ⅝	11
Corn Ex. Bank (20) OL	10	614	614	614	— 1	612
Corn Products (3b)	46	67	65½	65⅞	— 1	65⅞
Corn Products pf. (7)	1	137¼	137¼	137¼	— 1¾	137
Coty, Inc. (5)	11	117¾	117¼	117¼	— 1⅛	117
Crex Carpet	6	22⅛	20	22⅛	+ 4⅝	22
Crucible Steel (6)	8	87⅞	86½	86½	— 1¼	86
Cuba Cane Sugar	1	6½	6½	6½	.....	6¼
Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	3	31	30½	30½	— ¼	30⅛
Cuba Co., The	485	28¾	25¾	28	+ 2¾	28
Cuba R. R. pf. (6)	1	89	89	89	+ 4	85½
Cuban Am. Sugar (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	.....	20⅛
Cudahy Packing (4)	37	54¾	53¾	54	.....	54
Curtiss Aero	48	53⅜	52	53⅜	+ ¼	53
Cushman's Sons Inc. (4a)	1	137	137	137	— 1	134
Cuyamel Fruit	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼	50¼
Davison Chemical	54	38⅜	37	37	.....	37
Deere & Co. pf. (7) OL	20	114¾	114¾	114¾	.....	114
Del. & Hudson (9)	25	198	193¼	194	— 3	193¾
Del., Lack. West. (7b)	3	139	138¾	139	.....	137
Detroit Edison (8)	7	168	168	168	+ ¾	166
Devoe & Raynolds A(2.40)	9	40½	39½	39¼	+ ⅜	39¾
Devoe & Rayn. pf. (7) OL	20	114½	114½	114½	+ 5½	108¼
Diamond Match (8) OL	220	137	136	136	— 1¼	136
Dodge Bros. A	73	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛	17¾
Dodge Bros. pf. (7)	44	68	67⅜	67⅞	+ ⅛	67½
Dome Mines (1)	41	13½	13	13	— ¼	13
D. S. S. & At. pf.	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜	6½
Dunhill Internat. (4)	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅜	57¾
Du Pont de Nem. (9.50b)	20	319¾	315¼	316	— 2	316
Durham Hosiery Mills	1	7	7	7	— 2½	5
Eastman Kodak (8b)	1	167	167	167	— 1½	167¼
Eastman Kodak pf. (6)OL	10	125	125	125	— ¼	125
Eaton Axle & Spring (2)	9	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅜	23⅜
Eisenlohr & Bros.	2	12	12	12	.....	11¾
Electric Auto Lite (6.50b)	7	100¾	99¾	100¾	+ ½	100
Electric Boat	18	15	14½	14½	— ½	14½
Electric Power & Light	77	27⅝	26⅝	27	— ½	27
Electric P. & L. pf. (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¾	107¼
Electric Refrigeration	14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼	8¾
Electric Storage Bat. (6b)	31	75⅞	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛	74½
Endicott-Johnson (5)	3	75¼	75	75	.....	75
Endicott-Johnson pf. (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	— 2	.....
Eng. Pub. Serv.	7	35¼	34⅝	34½	— ⅜	34¼
Eng. Pub. Serv. pf.(7)XD	2	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛	106⅛
Equit. Office Bldg. (7)	3	93¼	93	93¼	+ ¾	91½
Equit. Tr. (12) OL	10	414	414	414	+ 6	410
Erie R. R.	79	65	63⅜	63⅝	— 1¼	63⅝
Erie R. R. 1st pf.	26	63⅞	62¾	62¾	— ⅞	62¾
Erie Steam Shovel (2.50)	4	33¼	33⅛	33¼	— ⅛	33
Erie Steam Sh. ctfs.(2.50)	4	33	32¾	33	+ ¼	32¾
Eureka Vac. Clean.(4.25b)	29	77	76	76	— ⅝	76
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.(3)	7	35⅞	33¼	35⅞	+ 1¼	35
Fed. Light & Trac. (1.40d)	2	39	39	39	+ ½	38¾
Fed. L. & T. pf. (6) OL	10	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛	96½
Fed. Min. & Smelt. (10)	1	145	145	145	+ 1	140
Fed. M. & S. pf (7)	3	95¼	94¾	95¼	+ ¾	95
Fed. Motor Truck (.80a)	3	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜	19⅛
Fidelity Ph. Fire Ins. (4)	2	173	172	173	— 2¾	170
First Nat. Stores (1.50)	1	27½	27½	27½	.....	27⅛
Eng. Pub. Serv. pf.(7)XD	2	106⅞	106½	106½	+ ⅛	106⅛
Fleischmann Co. (3)	55	69¼	68½	68⅝	— ⅛	68½
Fox Film "A" (4)	62	79½	78⅜	79½	+ 1⅛	74¼
Freeport-Tex. (4.75b)	85	99½	97⅝	98	— ½	98
Gabriel Snub. "A" (3.50)	16	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛	33½
Gardner Motor	8	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛	8½
Gen. Am. Tank (4)	8	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¼	60½
General Asphalt	83	81	78	79	— 2¼	78⅝
Gen. Cable "A"	10	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ⅛	56⅛
General Cigar (4)	17	72½	71⅞	72	.....	72
General Elec. (5b)	61	132¾	131	131	— 1⅜	131
Gen. Elec. spl. (.60)	9	11½	11⅜	11⅜	.....	11⅜
Gen. Gas & El. "A" (1.50)	6	37⅜	36⅛	36⅛	— 1¼	37
Gen. Mot. new (7.50b)	986	130½	127⅛	127⅝	— 2¼	127⅝
Gen. Mot. 7% pf. (7)	6	125⅜	125¼	125⅜	.....	125
Gen. Out. Adv. "A" (4)	1	58	58	58	— ⅛	58⅛
Gen. Out. Adv. ctfs. (2)	21	55⅞	54⅜	54¾	— ⅞	54¾
Gen. Rwy. Signal (5)	68	124	121½	123¼	+ ⅞	123
Gen. Refractories (3)	97	71	67¾	70¼	+ 2¼	70¼
Gillette Saf. Raz. (5b)	12	99⅛	98	98⅞	— ⅜	98½
Gimbel Bros.	66	41½	39⅞	41⅛	+ ⅛	40¾
Gimbel Bros. pf. (7)	4	97½	97	97¼	+ ⅝	97
Glidden Co.	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜	19½
Glidden pr. pf. (7) OL	90	94⅜	93½	93½	— 1	94¼
Gold Dust (3)	143	71⅜	69	70¼	+ ⅝	70⅜
Good. (B.F.) Co. (4)	112	87⅜	86½	87⅜	+ ⅜	87⅜
Good. (B.F.) Co. pf. (7)	1	110	110	110	— ⅛	109⅜
Good. Tire & Rub.	18	60⅞	59	59¼	+ 1	59
Goodyear 1st pfd. (7)	7	95¾	95¼	95¼	.....	95
Goth. Silk Hos. (2.50)	3	74½	74	74	— 2	73⅛
Goth. Silk H. new (2.50)	3	74½	74¼	74¼	— 1¼	73½
Granby Consol. Min.	28	39⅞	39	39¼	+ ½	39½
Grt. Nor. Ir. O. ct. (1.50)	114	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ¾	25¼
Grt. Nor. Ry. pf. (5)	13	101¼	100¼	100¼	— ¾	100
Grt. Nor. Ry. pf. ct. (5)	11	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	+ ⅛	99
Grt. West. Sugar (2.80)	6	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛	36⅞
Grt. West. Sug. pf. (7)OL	50	120¼	120⅛	120¼	— ¼	120
Greene Can. Copper	350	112	107½	109	+ 1½	109
Guantanamo Sugar	34	10	9⅝	9½	.....	9¾
Gulf, Mob. & Northern	32	63	61½	62	— ⅜	61
Gulf, Mo. & N. pf. (6)	4	109	109	109	+ 1	108
Gulf States Steel	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½	50
Gulf States Stl. pf. (7)OL	10	103	103	103	.....	103
H'kensack Water(1½)OL	110	23⅝	23¾	23¾	.....	22½
Hartman Corp. "B" (n)	3	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜	19
Hershey Chocolate	9	38⅞	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅞	37½
Hershey Choc. pf (6)	16	71¾	71	71¼	— ¼	71
Hershey Choc. pr. pf. (7)	2	100⅛	100	100⅛	— ⅜	100⅛
Hock. Val. Ry. (10) OL	20	400	399	400	.....	400
Hoe (R.) & Co. "A"	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— 2⅛	27⅛
Household Prod. (3.50)	117	163	158¼	158⅛	— 3⅞	158
Houston Oil	117	163	158⅛	158⅛	— 3⅞	158
Howe Sound Co. (4)	25	43¾	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅜	43
Hudson & Manhat. (2.50)	8	52¾	52	52⅝	+ ⅝	[illegible]
Hudson Motor Car (5)	57	69½	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅝	68
Hupp Motor Car (1.40)	153	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— 1⅛	30⅝
Illinois Central (7)	2	136½	136¼	136½	+ ¼	135½
Indep. Oil & Gas (1)	41	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅜	24⅞
Indian Motor (1.50)	3	34½	34	34	— ½	33½
Indian Mot. pf. (7) OL	30	100	100	100	+ 4	101
Indian Refining	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....	8¾
Indian Ref. pf.	1	102	102	102	.....	104
Ingersoll Rand (4b)	2	89¼	89⅛	89⅛	.....	89
Inland Steel (2.50)	51	57⅜	57¼	57⅛	+ 2⅛	57
Inspiration Copper	33	20⅜	19½	20	— ½	20
Inter. Rapid Trans.	42	36¼	24⅞	24¾	.....	34½
Intercon. Rubber (1)	293	21⅜	19	20½	— ½	20½
Internat. Agri. Corp.	15	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¾	12¾
Int. Agri. pr. pfd.	13	58¾	57	58½	+ 1¾	58½
Int. Business Mach. (4)	5	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	— ⅜	99¼
Int. Cement (4)	7	57⅛	56¼	57	— ⅛	56¾
Int. Combustion Eng. (2)	388	54¾	52	53¼	+ ¼	53⅛
Int. Combus. Eng. pf. (7)	4	102½	102¼	102½	+ ⅛	102⅛
Int. Harvester Co. (6a)	117	250¾	240¾	249	+ 8¾	249
Int. Match par. pf. (3.20)	41	91½	89¾	90½	— ⅜	90
Int. Merc. Marine	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛	4⅛
Int. Mer. Marine pfd.	40	42⅝	40¾	41	— 1	41
Int. Nickel (2)	205	71⅜	68¼	68⅝	— 2⅝	68½
Int. Paper (2.40)	189	80⅛	77½	78¼	— ½	78
Int. Paper 7% pfd. (7)	48	112½	112½	112½	½	112½
Int. Ry. of Cent. Am.	1	37	37	37	.....	36½
Int. Salt (6) OL	110	75	72	75	+ 2½	74
Int. Silver (6)	2	185¾	184¾	184¼	— ¼	184½
Int. Tel. & Tel. (6)	20	148⅝	147⅞	148⅝	+ ½	148⅜
Intertype Corp. (1.50b)	1	27	27	27	.....	27
Iowa Central Ry.	2	3½	3	3½	+ ½	3
Jewel Tea	7	77	76⅝	76⅝	.....	76⅝
Jewel Tea pfd. (7)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	+ ⅛	117
Jones & L. Stl. pf. (7) OL	20	121¼	121¼	121¼	— ⅜	121
Jones Bros. Tea	9	29⅞	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛	28¾
Kans. City P. & L. pf. (7)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¼	115⅝
Kan. City Southern Ry.	51	65	63	63	— 2	63
Kayser, J., & Co. (4)	23	63½	63	63⅜	— ⅜	63¼
Kelly-Spring. Tire	148	30¼	29	29	— ¼	29
Kelly Spring. 6% pfd.	6	86	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅝	81
Kelly-Spring. 8% pfd.	5	90½	89½	89½	+ 1½	86
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel (2)	3	23	23	23	+ ⅜	23
Kennecott Copper (5)	55	82⅞	81¾	82⅜	+ ⅛	82⅜
Kinney Co. pfd. (8) OL	70	84	83¼	83⅜	— 1⅛	83¼
Kraft Cheese (1.50a)	5	55	54¾	54¾	— ¼	54⅝
Kresge, S. S., Co. (1.20)	95	76⅝	74⅛	74⅛	— 2⅜	74½
Kresge Dept. Stores	1	17	17	17	— ½	17
Kress, S. H., & Co. (1.50d)	7	101⅛	99¾	100½	— 2½	99½
Lago Oil & Trans. (.75)	11	33⅜	33	33½	— 1	33
Lambert Co. (6b)	110	86⅜	84½	86	+ 2¾	86
Lee Rubber & Tire	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼	14
Lehigh V. Railroad (3.50)	162	104¼	100¾	103¼	+ 3¼	102¾
Lelin & Fink Prod. (3)	22	39¼	38¼	39¼	+ ¼	39
Life Savers, Inc. (1.60)	26	23⅛	23½	23¾	— ¾	23¾
Lig. & Myers Tob. B (4b)	10	122¾	122	122½	— ⅜	122¼
Lima Locomotive (4)	5	55⅝	55	55½	— ½	55
Liquid Carbonic (3.60)	2	53	53	53	— 1	53½
Loew's, Inc. (2)	59	60¼	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅞	59⅛
Long Bell Lumber A (4)	6	27	26¼	26¼	— ¾	26¼
L. Wiles B. 1st pf. (7) OL	90	121	121	121	— 1	121
Loose-Wiles Biscuit (1.60)	38	54½	53¾	54½	+ ½	54½
Lorillard (Pierre) Co.	21	40⅛	39½	39½	— 1	39½
Lousiana Oil Ref.	18	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼	10⅜
La. Oil 6½% pf. (6.50)OL	21	87½	85¼	86	— 2	86
Louis. & Nashville (7)	11	157	155⅛	156	— ¼	155½
Louis. Gas & El. A (1.75)	2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½	26⅛
Ludlum Steel (2)	5	26	25¼	25½	.....	25⅛
MacAndr. & Forbes(2.60)	6	51	48¾	51	+ 2¾	50½
Mack Trucks (6)	61	110	109	109	— ⅛	109
Mack Truck 1st pf. (7)	2	111	110¾	110¾	— ¼	110⅝
Mackay Cos. (7)	1	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+ 1⅝	115⅛
Mackay pfd. (4)	3	69	69	69	.....	68⅝
Macy, R. H., Co. (5)	2	240½	240	240½	— ¼	238
Madison Sq. Garden (1)	14	23	21⅝	21⅝	— 1⅛	21⅝
Magma Cop. (3)	68	50¾	48¾	50¼	+ 1½	49
Mallinson & Co.	3	16	16	16	— ¼	16
Mallinson pf. (7)	70	84¾	84¼	84¾	+ ¾	84⅛
Manati Sugar	2	30	30	30	+ 2	30
Mandel Bros. (2.50)	2	41½	41½	41½	— ¼	41½
Man. Elec. Sup. (5)	2	55	55	55	+ 1	54
Man. Ry. mod. gtd. (5)	3	47	46½	46½	+ ⅝	45½
Manhattan Shirt (2)	6	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ⅛	32½
Market St. Ry.	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	5
Marland Oil	41	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜	33½
Marlin Rockwell (3.25b)	8	51	50	50	— ¾	50
Martin Parry (2)	1	17	17	17	+ 1	16½
Math. Alkali Works (4)	12	129¾	128	128½	— 1½	128½
May Dept. Stores (4)	34	89¼	88	89	+ 1	88¾
Maytag Co. (3b)	23	32⅜	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛	31½
McCrory St. (1.60), OL	90	84	83⅛	83⅛	+ 1⅛	83⅛
McCrory St., "B" (1.60)	2	89	89	89	+ ¼	88¾
Metro-Goldwyn. pf.(1.89)	3	25⅛	25	25⅛	.....	25
Mexican Seaboard Oil	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	.....	5⅛
Miami Copper (1.50)	145	19⅞	18½	19½	+ 2	19½
Mid-Continent Pet.	34	28⅝	27⅛	27⅞	— ¼	27¾
Middle States Oil	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛	2¼
Middle States Oil ctfs.	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....	1⅝
Midland Steel P., pf.(12b)	4	228	227	227	— 2½	226
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24	4	3½	3½	.....	3½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14	56¼	54	54	— 1	53
M., St. P. & S. S. M., pf.	10	87	86	86	— 2½	85
Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	14	43⅝	42¾	42¾	— ¼	42½
Missouri, K. & T., pf. (6)	14	108¼	107¾	108¼	.....	108
Missouri Pacific	25	54¼	53½	53½	— ½	53⅜
Missouri Pacific, pf.	33	116	115	115⅛	— ¾	115⅛
Montana Power (5)	5	102½	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅞	102¼
Montgomery Ward (4)	403	114⅞	108	114	+ 6	113¾
Moon Motor Car	30	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜	7
Morris & Essex(3.87), OL	20	89	89	89	+ ¾	88⅛
Mother Lode Coal. (.50)	35	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛	2⅞
Motion Pict. Capital	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	6⅞
Moto Meter "A" (3.60)	17	23⅞	23	23	+ ¾	22¾
Motor Wheel (2)	12	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛	26¼
Mullins Body	34	66	62	65¾	+ 4¾	65½
Mullins Body, pf. (8)	1	105¼	105	105	— 1	105
Munsingwear (3)	4	49½	49¼	49½	— ½	49¼
Murray Corp., Am.	7	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅞	21½
Nash Motors (5)	265	97	95¼	95¼	— ⅝	95⅛
National Acme stpd.	2	6¼	6¼	6½	— ⅜	6
Nat Bellas Hess	8	45⅞	44⅜	44½	— 1⅛	44
Nat. Bellas Hess, pf. (7)	1	94	94	94	+ ⅞	94½
National Biscuit (5)	32	179	166⅝	179	+ 12	175
Nat. Cash Reg. "A" (3)	13	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	+ ⅛	46½
Natl. City Bk. (20) OL	40	729	725¼	729	.....	727
Nat. Dairy Products (3)	23	63⅝	63¼	63¼	— ⅝	63¼
Nat. Dept. Stores	2	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ½	21½
Nat. Distillers Prod.	45	54	52⅛	52½	— 1⅜	52¼
Nat. Distillers Prod., pf.	5	64	63	63	— 2	63
National Lead (5)	4	129¾	129	129	— ½	120
Natl. Park Bank(24) OL	10	638	638	638	.....	633
Nat. Pow. & Lt. (.80)	28	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛	21¾
Natl. Radiator (3)	12	38¾	38¼	38¼	.....	38¼
Natl. Rad. pfd. (7)	1	98	98	98	+ ½	97¼
National Supply (4)	8	95	94½	95	+ ½	94
Nat. Surety (10), OL	990	315	310	315	+ 1¼	314
National Tea (4)	12	180	174	175	+ 1¼	175
Nevada Con. Copper(1.50)	184	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛	19⅜
N. O., T. & Mex.(7), OL	80	136	135¼	135½	— 2½	135½
N. Y. Air Brake (3)	3	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼	42⅜
New York Central (8)	40	165½	163½	163¼	— 1¼	163½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. (6)	1	128¼	128¼	128¼	— ⅜	126¼
N. Y., C. & St. L., pf.(6)	1	108	108	108	— ¾	108
New York Dock	2	63¼	61½	61¼	— 1	61
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	67	57¾	56	56½	— ⅝	56
N. Y., N. H.&H. pf.(7)XD	23	113¼	112¼	112¾	+ ⅜	112⅝
N. Y., Ont. & West. (1)	6	35½	34¾	35¼	— ⅛	35
N. Y. St. 7% pf.(7), OL	80	111⅜	110¼	110¼	— 1⅛	99⅞
N. Y. Steam $6 pf.(6), OL	50	100	100	100	+ ⅛	100¼
Niagara, L. & Ont., pf.(7)	1	114⅜	114¼	114¼	+ ¼	114
Norfolk Southern	6	52¾	51¼	52	.....	50½
Norfolk & Western (10)	18	196¼	195¼	196	— ¾	195½
North Am. Co. (f) XD	95	60⅜	59⅜	59⅜	— 1⅝	59¼
Northern Pacific (5)	51	102	100⅞	101	.....	100⅝
Northern Pac. ctfs. (5)	19	99⅞	98¼	99	.....	98½
Nor. Tire & Rub.	9	5	3½	3¾	— ¼	3¼
Nunnally Co. 1.50)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½	9
Oil Well Sup. pf. (7) OL	10	106½	106½	106½	— ½	106
Omnibus Corp.	25	14⅞	14	14⅛	— ¾	14⅛
Oppenheim Collins (4)	8	75½	75	75	— ⅝	75
Orpheum Circuit (2)	7	26	25¼	25¼	.....	25¼
Otis Elevator (6)	4	149¼	148	148	— ½	147¼
Otis Elevator pf. (6) OL	10	121¼	121¼	121¼	.....	119¼
Otis Steel	24	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅜	10¼
Otis Steel pri. pf. (7)	6	85¼	84	84	— 1	83½
Owens Bottle (5b)	9	84¾	84	84⅛	— ¾	84
Owens Bottle pf. (7) OL	10	117	117	117	.....	117
Pac. Gas & Elec. (2)	9	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ¾	45⅝
Pacific Oil	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	.....	1⅛
Pac. Tel. & Tel. (7) OL	90	150	149½	150	+ ½	149
Packard Mot. Car (2.90b)	61	52¼	51⅝	51⅞	— ⅛	51¾
Paige-Detroit M. Car	60	14½	13⅝	13⅞	+ 1⅛	13¾
Pan-Am. Petrol. (4)	81	45½	43⅝	43⅝	— 1⅝	43⅝
Pan-Am. Pet. "B" (4)	566	46¼	43⅝	43⅝	— 2½	43⅝
Pan-Am. Western "B"	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜	18¾
Pan. Prod. & Refg.	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½	14¼
Par. Fam. Lasky (8)	30	110⅛	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛	109½
Par. Famous Lasky pf.(8)	1	121½	121½	121½	.....	121⅛
Park & Tilford	28	37½	36⅞	37⅜	— ⅛	37
Park Utah C. M. (.80)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛	7¼
Pathe Exchange	2	5	4½	4½	.....	4½
Pathe Exchange "A" (4)	4	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼	22½
Patino M. & E. (2.10h)	5	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅝	23¾
Peerless Motor Car	10	24½	24	24⅝	— ⅜	24½
Penick & Ford	2	23	22½	22½	— ¾	22½
Penn. Coal & Coke	5	14	14	14	.....	14½
Penn. Dixie Cement (2)	7	24¼	24	24	— ½	23¾
Penn. R. R. (3.50)	51	65½	65¼	65⅜	+ ⅛	65½
Peoples Gas Chic. (8)	17	164	162¾	162¾	— 2	162½
Peoria & Eastern	1	35	35	35	— 1	35
Phila. Co. (4)	11	135	134	135	+ 1¼	135
Phila. Co. 6% pf. (3)	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅛	52½
Phila. Rdg. Coal & Iron	215	43⅜	41½	41½	— 2¼	41½
Philip Morris & Co.	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛	19⅜
Phillips Petrol. (3)	181	41	40½	40½	— ⅜	40½
Phoenix Hosiery	2	40½	40½	40½	— 1½	41
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car	9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	13⅜
Pierce-Arrow pf.	17	49½	47½	47⅝	— 1⅝	47⅝
Pierce Oil	1	½	½	½	.....	½
Pierce Petroleum	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	.....	3½
Pills. Flour new (1.60)	5	31⅝	31½	31½	— ½	31½
Pittsburgh Coal	1	54	54	54	— 2	54
Pitts. Term Coal pf. OL	70	78⅛	77	77	— 1⅛	77
Porto R.-Am. Tob A (7)	25	85	84⅛	84⅞	+ ⅜	84¾
Porto Ric.-Am. Tob. "B"	160	34⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅞	33
Postum Co. (5)	61	122⅝	121	122	— ⅜	121¾
Pressed Steel Car	5	70	69⅞	70	— ⅛	69½
Prod. & Refiners	13	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛	24½
Prod. & Ref. pf. OL	50	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛	41⅛
Pub. Ser. Corp. N. J. (2)	15	43½	42½	42½	— ⅞	42½
Pub. Ser. N. J. 7% pf. (7)	1	117	117	117	— 1¼	116½
Pub. Ser. N. J. 8% pf. (6)	3	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛	103⅞
Pub. S. El. & Gas pf. (6)	1	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅜	109⅜
Pullman, Inc., new	38	83⅜	83	83¼	+ ¼	83¼
Punta Alegre Sugar	1	30½	30⅜	30⅜	+ 1½	29½
Pure Oil (1.87½b)	23	25½	25½	25½	— ½	25⅜
Purity Bakeries A (3)	17	58¼	56⅜	56⅜	— 1⅞	56½
Purity Bak. B (2)	57	92	87½	88	— 2	86
Purity Bak. pf. (7) OL	10	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	.....	107½
Radio Corp. of Am.	486	95⅜	92⅛	93½	.....	93½
Radio Corp. pf. (3.50)	3	56½	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜	55½
Railroad Securities (4)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅜	81¾
Reading Co. (5b)	18	110½	109½	109½	+ ⅛	109
Real Silk Hos. Mills	10	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛	24½
Reid Ice Cream (3)	37	76½	74	76½	+ 2⅛	76
Reis & Co., Robt OL	950	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛	6¾
Remington Rand (1.60a)	26	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼	24½
Rep. Iron & Steel (4)	5	60½	60	60½	.....	60
Rep. Ir. & Stl. pf. (7)	6	103⅛	103	103⅛	.....	102⅝
Reynolds Spring	55	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	.....	8¾
Reynolds Tob. B (5)	26	157⅞	157⅛	157⅛	— 2⅝	157
Rossia Ins. Co. (6)	2	157½	155	157½	— 2½	153
Rossia Insur. rts.	4	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	.....	.....
R. Dtch. N. Y. sh. (3.18)	4	47	47	47	.....	47
St. Joseph Lead (3b)	86	41½	40	41½	+ 1¼	41
St. L. San Fran. Ry (8b)	20	111½	111½	111½	+ ¼	111
St. Louis S. W.	14	81⅞	80½	81½	+ ⅝	81
St. Louis S. W. pf. (5)	2	91	90½	91	+ ¼	90½
Savage Arms (4)	4	58	57¾	57¾	— 1¼	57
Schulte Retail St. (3.50)	14	51½	51	51	— ½	51
Schulte R. St. pf. (8) OL	50	120	120	120	— ½	120
Seaboard Air Line	13	31¼	30	30	— 1¾	30
Seaboard A. L. pf.	5	40½	39½	39½	— ½	39
Seagrave Corp. (1.20)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜	12⅝
Sears-Roebuck (2.50)	332	88⅜	84⅞	87⅜	+ 2	87⅜
Seneca Copper	17	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ¼	2¼
Shattuck (F.G.) Co. (2)	13	94⅞	93⅛	94	— 1¾	93½
Shell Union Oil (1.40)	51	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛	25⅝
Shubert Theater (5)	13	69½	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛	68½
Simmons Co. (2)	154	59½	57⅛	57½	— 1⅛	57
Simms Petroleum	101	22¼	21½	22	+ ¼	21¾
Sinclair Con. Oil	48	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛	16⅞
Sinclair Con. Oil pf. (8)	3	100	100	100	.....	99
Skelly Oil (2)	11	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	.....	26¼
Sloss. Sheff. St. & Ir. (6)	1	117	117	117	.....	112½
Snider Pack.	2	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛	12¾
S. Porto Rico Sug., n. (2)	32	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅛	37½
South Cal. Edison (2)	28	42	41½	41½	— ⅛	41½
Southern Dairies A	8	21⅛	21	21	— ⅝	21
Southern Dairies B	7	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	7¼
Southern Pacific (6)	24	122⅛	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅞	120⅞
Southern Railway (7)	57	143⅝	143	143	— ⅛	142¾
Spicer Mfg.	8	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛	25¾
Stand. Gas & El. (3.50)	74	62¼	61	61¾	— ⅛	61⅝
Stan. Gas & Elec. pf. (4)	1	65	65	65	+ ⅛	64½
Standard Milling (5)	35	92⅜	91	91¼	+ ¼	91
Standard Mill, pf. (6)	2	99½	98	99½	+ ½	98½
Stand. Oil, Calif. (2.62b)	46	56⅜	55	55¼	+ ⅛	55
Stand. Oil, N. J. (1.37b)	85	39⅜	39¼	39½	— ¼	39⅜
Stand. Oil, N. Y. (1.60)	103	31½	31	31½	— ⅜	31½
Sterling Products (6b)	27	135¾	135¼	135¼	— ⅜	135
Stew. War. Speed. (6)	105	84	82⅛	82¾	— 1½	82½
Stromberg Carbureter (2)	23	45	43	44¾	+ 1¾	44¾
Studebaker Corp. (5)	212	58¾	57⅛	57⅞	+ ¼	57½
Studebaker pf. (7) OL	10	124½	124½	124½	+ 1	.....
Submarine Boat	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....	3¾
Sun Oil Co. (1a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½	31
Superior Oil	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛	3¼
Sweets Co. of Am.	1	10½	10½	10½	.....	10
Symington Co. "A"	14	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼	12¼
Telautograph Corp. (.60)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....	15¼
Tenn. Cop. & Chem. (.50)	27	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜	10½
Texas Corp. (3)	58	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	.....	52¾
Tex. Gulf Sulph. (4)	174	72⅝	70½	71¾	+ ¾	71½
Tex. & Pac. Ry.	32	101½	100	100½	+ ⅛	100¼
Tex. Pac. C. & O. (.60)	9	13⅜	13¼	13¼	.....	13¼
Tex. Pac. Ld. Tr., new	64	25⅝	25½	25½	.....	24¼
Thatcher Mf. cv. pf.(3.60)	3	48½	48½	48½	— ½	48¾
The Fair Co. (2.40)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¾	32½
Third Ave. Ry.	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛	30
Thompson Co. (3.60)	32	63¾	60	62½	+ 3¼	62½
Tide Water As. O. (.60)	32	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛	15⅞
Tide Water As. pf. (6)	7	88⅛	87½	88	.....	87½
Tidewater Oil pf. (5)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼	86
Timken Roll. Bear. (5b)	157	129⅛	126½	126½	— 2½	126½
Tobacco Prod. (7)	138	110⅛	109¼	109⅞	+ ⅛	109½
Tobacco Prod. "A" (7)	32	116⅞	116¼	116½	+ ¼	116
Transcontinental Oil	294	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅛	9¾
Transue & Wms. Steel(1)	54	42¾	40	40⅞	— ⅝	40⅛
Underwood Typr. (4)	32	64¼	63	64	.....	63
Underw'd Typr. pf. (7)OL	30	121¼	121¼	121¼	— 2¾	120
Union Bag & Paper	23	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¾	45½
Un. Carb. & Car. (6) XD	85	149⅞	147¾	148⅞	+ ⅝	148⅜
Union Oil of Cal. (2.50b)	10	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅜	43¼
Union Pacific (10)	45	196⅜	195	195½	— 1¼	195
Union Pac. pf. (4)	3	84¼	84	84	— ¼	84
Union Tank Car (5)	1	116⅞	116¾	116¾	— ⅜	117
Utd. Cig. Strs. new (.80)	11	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛	33¼
Utd. Cigar Strs. pf. (6)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ¼	107¼
United Drug (9)	32	190¼	189	190	— 1	190
United Dyewood pf. (7)	1	47	47	47	+ 3½	43½
United Fruit (5.50b)	6	140¼	140	140	+ ⅝	139
United Paperboard	8	19⅛	19⅛	19½	— ½	18
U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy (10)	7	220½	217½	220½	+ 2⅞	217
U. S. Distributing, new	14	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅞	18⅜
U. S. Distrib. pf. new (7)	16	93	92½	92¾	— ¼	92½
U. S. Hoff Mach. (4)	2	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅛	49¼
U. S. Indust. Alco. (5)	220	96⅛	90½	95	+ ¾	94¾
U. S. Leather new	8	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜	22¾
U. S. Leather "A" new	20	53	52	52⅝	— ⅛	52
U. S. Leath. pr. pf. n (7)	1	104	104	104	— ⅛	103
U. S. Realty & Imp. (4)	9	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	— 1⅛	64½
U. S. Rubber	135	54	52⅝	52¾	— 1⅝	52¾
U. S. Rub. 1st pf. (8)	10	98⅝	97	97	— 1⅝	96⅞
U. S. Smelt. & Ref. (3.50)	78	48⅞	47	48⅛	+ 1⅛	48
U. S. Sm. & Rf. pf. (3.50)	16	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ⅛	50½
U. S. Steel Corp. (7)	605	146¼	144⅞	144½	— 1⅝	144½
U. S. Steel pf. (7)	2	138	138	138	.....	138
Univ. Leaf Tob. (3)	6	63¼	62½	62½	— ½	62½
Univ. Pipe & Rad. (2.50b)	5	26½	26	26	— ⅛	26
Util. P. & Lt. "A" (2) XD	25	30¼	29½	29⅝	— ⅜	29½
Vanadium Corp. (4b)	85	57	55¼	55⅞	— ⅛	55½
Van Raalte Co. OL	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛	7
Vick Chemical (4)	25	60⅞	60¼	60¼	— ⅜	60½
Victor Talk Mach.	474	54⅝	52¾	54	+ 1⅛	53⅞
Vic. Talk. Ma. cv. pf. (6)	120	111⅜	108½	110½	+ 1½	110¼
Vic. Talk. Ma. pr. pf. (7)	26	101½	101¼	101½	.....	101¾
Va.-Caro. Chem.	45	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛	13¼
V.-C. Chm. 7% pr. pf. (7)	25	90½	89½	90¼	— ¼	90
V.-C. C. 6% par. pf.	35	47½	45½	46⅛	+ 1½	46
Vivaudou, Inc. (3)	20	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛	23¼
Vulcan Detinning OL	60	29	28¼	28¼	— 1⅝	28½
Vulcan Detin. pf. (7) OL	10	98	98	98	— 2	96½
Wabash Ry.	66	70⅝	68⅝	68¾	— 1⅜	68⅝
Wabash pf. A (5)	4	94⅜	94	94	.....	94
Waldorf System (1.50)	6	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛	19⅞
Ward Baking B	105	29	26¾	28	— 1	28⅞
Ward Baking pf. (7)	4	98¼	98	98	— ⅛	97½
Warner Bros. Pic. A	16	23⅝	22¼	23½	+ ⅝	23½
Warner Quinlan (2)	86	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	.....	32
Warren Bros. Co. (4)	4	167	166	167	— ¼	166
Warren Bros 1st pf. (3)	2	66⅞	66	66	— 1	66
Warren Fdy. & Pipe	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....	19⅝
Weber & Heilbroner (4)	6	72	71	71	— ⅛	70½
West. Dairy Prod. A (4)	2	56½	55¾	55¾	— ⅛	55⅞
West. Dairy Prod. B	10	25½	25⅜	25½	.....	25⅛
West Pa. Elec. pf. (7) OL	80	111¾	110½	110½	— 1	110¼
West Pa. Pow.7%pf.(7)OL	70	117	116¼	117	+ ½	116½
West Pa. Pow. 6% pf (6)	5	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	.....	108¼
Western Maryland	82	54⅜	52¾	53¼	— ¾	53¼
Western Maryland 2d pf.	4	53⅜	53⅛	53¼	— 2⅛	53½
Western Pacific	3	39½	38⅞	38⅞	.....	37½
Western Pacific pf.	8	63⅛	62⅝	63	— ⅛	61¼
Western Union Tel. (8)	7	169¾	169¼	169¼	.....	169
Westinghouse A B.new(2)	30	47¼	46½	46½	.....	46½
Westinghouse E. & M. (4)	175	93	91⅜	91⅜	— 1⅝	91⅜
Westingh E.M.1st pf(4)OL	20	103	103	103	.....	103
White Eagle Oil (2)	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛	21½
White Motor Co. (4)	1112	38⅞	35½	38	+ 3	37¾
White Sewing Machine	8	42¼	42	42	+ ¼	38
White Sewing M pf. (4)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ 1¼	55
Willys Overland	87	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....	15⅝
Willys Overland pf. (7)	4	94¾	93⅜	93⅜	— ¼	93¼
Wilson & Co pf.	10	65½	65¼	65¼	— ⅜	65¼
Woolworth Co. (5)	252	198¼	195⅛	195⅝	— ¼	195¼
Worthington Pump & M.	6	30½	30	30	— 1½	30
Wright Aeronautical (1)	114	61⅞	60¼	60¾	— ⅜	60¼
Yellow Truck & Coach	46	31	30¾	30¾	.....	30⅝
Youngstown S. & T. (5)	42	92⅞	92	92	— ½	92

Total sales, 2,335,200 shares, against 1,499,800 previous day, 2,700,100 a week ago and 2,647,000 a year ago. From January 1 to date 526,534,400, against 415,602,900 a year ago and 419,876,400 two years ago.

XD—Ex dividend. XR—Ex rights. OL—Odd lot. (a) Plus extras. (b) Including extras. (d) Partly stock. (f) 2½% quarterly in common stock. (g) Extra 4% stock. (h) Paid so far this year. (k) Payable in stock. (n) Payable 1-40 share in Class A stock quarterly.

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BOND PRICES HELD FIRM AS MARKET SLOWS UP

Some Traders Show Hesitation Pending Program of New Congress.

INDUSTRIAL LINES QUIET

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Trading in bonds slowed up noticeably today, but prices were steady, with a few outstanding points of strength. A sudden spurt of new offerings at the beginning of the week was a restraining influence, and some traders were a little hesitant about adding to their committments pending indications of what might take place in Congress. There was little change in the time money situation.

The day's feature was another burst of strength in the St. Paul group, in which several new highs for the year were attained in brisk bidding. Rock Island 4½s also sold in new maximum territory, but realizing pressure was exerted against most of the carrier list, including Erie 5s and Chesapeake Corporation 5s.

Chicago Railways 5s stood out in the utility division, selling up more than a point to a new top. Profit taking developed, however, and half the gain was lost. American Telephone 4s sagged. Quiet ruled industrial lines.

Little out of the ordinary transpired in the market for foreign bonds. Peruvian, Italian, and French issues followed a firm trend, but numerous recessions were scattered throughout the list. Prompt oversubscription was reported of the $15,000,000 Irish Free State 5 per cent issue.

Easing tendencies were noted in the Federal Government group, some of the Treasury issues selling half a point below their peak prices, established last week.

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales—Regular call, 11:15 a. m.

Potomac Elec. pfd. 5½%, 20 at 106½, 10 at 106½, 10 at 106½, 10 at 106¼, 10 at 106½.

Wash. Rwy. & Elec. pfd., 10 at 100.

Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 106¾.

After call:

Wash. Rwy. & Elec. 4s, $1,000 at 90¾, $2,000 at 90¾.

Capital Traction Co., 10 at 110, 10 at 110, 30 at 110.

Sanitary Grocery Co. pfd., 20 at 103¾.

Nat'l. Mtge. & Inv. pfd., 50 at 6⅛.

MONEY

Call loans at 5 and 6 per cent.

BONDS.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Amn. Tel. & Tel. Conv. 4s	99¾	....
Amn. Tel. & Tel. Conv. 4½s	101	....
Amn. Tel. & Tel. Col. Tr. 5s	105	....
Ana. & Pot. River R.R. 1st 5s	99½	100
Ana. & Pot. River—Guar 5s	99½	100
C. & P. Telephone 1st 5s	101	....
C. & P. Telephone of Va. 5s	102	....
Capital Traction 1st 5s	104	....
City & Suburban Ry. 1st 5s	98½	99½
Georgetown Gas Lt. 1st 5s	103¾	....
Pot. Elec. Power 1st 5s	101	101½
Pot. Elec. Power Cons. 5s	103	103½
Pot. Elec. Pow. Gl. & Ref. 6s	106	....
Wash., Al. & Mt. Ver. 1st 5s	4	....
Wash., Al. & Mt. Ver. ctf	3½	....
Wash., Balto. & Anna. 1st 5s	91½	....
Wash. Gas Light Gen'l. 5s	104	....
Wash. Gas Lt. Co. Ser. A 6s	105¾	....
Wash. Gas Lt. Co., Ser. B 6s	106½	107½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. Cons. 4s	90⅝	90¾
Wash. Ry. & El. Gl.&Ref. 6s	104½	....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Barber & Ross, Inc. 6½s	95½	96
Chestnut F. Dairy, Inc., 6½s	105¼	106
Chevy Chase Club 1st 5½s	101½	....
D. of C. Paper Mfg. 1st 6s	94	97
Pot. Joint Stock Land Bk. 5s	100	....
Wash. Market Cold Stge. 5s	93	....
Wardman P. Hotel, Inc., 5½s	93	....

STOCKS.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Amn. Tel. & Tel	179½	....
Capital Traction	109½	110
Washington Gas	84	85
Nor. & Wash. Steamboat	300	305
Potomac Elec. Pow. pfd. 6s	111¾	112½
Potomac Elec. Pow. pfd. 5½s	103¼	106¾
Wash. Ry. & Elec. com	455	465
Wash. Ry. & Elec. Co. pfd	100	100½
NATIONAL BANKS.		
Capital	275	....
Columbia	390	....
Commercial (stamped)	265	269½
District	248	255
Farmers & Mechanics	320	....
Federal-American	339	359
Liberty	244	250
Lincoln	390	....
Metropolitan	400	420
Riggs	496	498
Second	264	....
Washington	310	....
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Amer. Security & Trust	450	455
Continental Trust	130	....
Merchants Bank & Tr. Co	150	155
National Savings & Trust	515	524
Union Trust	300	315
Wash. Loan & Trust	500	505
SAVINGS BANKS.		
Bank of Bethesda	56	....
Commerce & Savings	300	....
East Washington	35	....
Potomac Savings	300	....
Sec. Sav. & Commercial	436	475
Seventh Street	290	....
United States	550	....
Washington Mechanics	50	....
FIRE INSURANCE.		
American	300	....
Corcoran	170	....
Firemens	25	....
National Union	19	....
TITLE INSURANCE.		
Columbia	12½	....
Real Estate	195	....
Title & Inv. Co. of Md. com	55	....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Barber & Ross, Inc., com	34½	35½
Chevy Chase Dairy pfd	105	108
Col. Sand & Gravel Co. pfd	103	103¼
Commercial Nat'l Co. pfd	104	....
D. C. Paper Mfg. Co. pfd	90	....
Federal Storage Co. pfd	100	110
Federal-American Co. com	37¼	39
Federal-American Co. pfd	101½	....
Lanston Monotype	105	106½
Merchants Tfr. & Storage	125	135
Merch. Tfr. & Storage pfd	104½	105
*Mergenthaler Linotype	106	106¾
Nat'l. Mtge. & Inv. Co. pfd	6	6⅛
Peoples D. Stores pfd. w-w	117	118
Sanitary Grocery Co. pfd	103½	104
Security Storage	128	135
Terminal Ref. & Whg. Corp	50	....
Wash. Mech. Mtge. Co. com	11	14
Wash. Medical Bldg. Corp	125	....
Woodward & Lothrop pfd	105½	109

*Ex dividend.

w-w, With warrants.

SECURITIES PRICE AVERAGES

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Stock market averages:

	20 Indust	20 R. R
Monday	180.88	149.58
Saturday	181.97	150.09
Week ago	180.38	146.44
Year ago	146.59	123.14
High, 1927	182.24	152.95
Low, 1927	141.23	125.58

Bond market averages:

	Mon.	Satur.
Ten first-grade rails	98.85	98.87
Ten secondary rails	99.68	99.71
Ten public utilities	97.51	97.45
Ten industrials	102.02	102.02
Combined average	99.52	99.51
Combined month ago	98.85	
Combined year ago	96.03	

COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, 8.75; prime summer yellow, spot, 10.20; December closed, 10.20; January, 10.30; March, 10.67; May, 10.79; July, 11.00.

UNLISTED STOCKS & BONDS
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BOND SALES ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927.

(Reported direct from the New York Stock Exchange by J. & W. Seligman & Co.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sale	Issue.	Open	High	Low	Last
12	Liberty 3½s	102.6	102.10	102.6	102.6
10	Liberty 3½s, reg.	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1
3	Liberty 1st 4¼s	103.12	103.12	103.12	103.12
73	Liberty 3d 4¼s	100.25	100.27	100.25	100.25
1	Lib. 3d 4¼s, reg.	100.21	100.21	100.21	100.21
104	Liberty 4th 4¼s	104.1	104.1	104	104.1
3	Lib. 4th 4¼s, reg.	104.1	104.1	103.30	104
91	U. S. G. 4¼s	116	116	115.21	115.21
136	U. S. G. 4s	110.30	110.30	110.20	110.20
76	U. S. G. 3¾s	108	108	107.22	107.22
73	U. S. G. 3⅜s	102.31	102.31	102.24	102.24

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sale	Issue.	Open	High	Low	Last
5	Antioquia, Dept. of, A, 7s, 1945	94½	94½	94½	94½
5	Antioquia, Dept. of, B, 7s, 1945	94½	94½	94½	94½
2	Antioquia, Dept. of, C, 7s, 1945	94½	94½	94¼	94½
11	Antioquia, Dept. of, 1st 7s, 1957	94½	94½	94	94¼
8	Argentine Govt. 6s, ser. A, 1957	101½	101½	100	100
25	Argentine Govt. 6s, ser. B, 1958	100	100	99½	100
14	Argentine Govt. 6s, June, 1959	100	100	99⅞	100
4	Argentine Govt. 6s, Oct., 1959	100	100¼	100	100¼
4	Argentine Govt. 6s, May, 1960	99½	99½	99½	99½
8	Argentine Govt. 6s, Oct., 1960	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99½
26	Argentine Govt. 6s, Sept., 1960	99¼	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
15	Argentine Govt. 6s, Feb., 1961	99½	99½	99⅛	99½
7	Argentine Govt. 6s, May, 1961	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
19	Australia 5s, 1955	98½	98½	98½	98½
29	Australia 5s, 1957	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97¾
64	Austrian Govt. 7s, 1943	103½	103½	103	103
23	Bavaria, King. of, 6½s, 1945	96⅝	96⅝	96	96½
40	Belgium, King. of, 6s, 1955	99	99	98¾	98⅞
20	Belgium, King. of, 6½s, 1949	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
8	Belgium, King. of, 7½s, 1945	114¼	114½	114⅛	114¼
154	Belgium, King. of, 7s, 1955	106	106¾	106	106½
14	Belgium, King. of, 7s, 1956	104⅝	104¾	104⅝	104½
6	Belgium, King. of, 8s, 1941	109½	109½	109¼	109¼
2	Berlin 6½s, 1950	96¾	96¾	96½	96½
1	Bogota, City of, 8s, 1945	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11	Bolivia 8s, 1947	104	104	103½	103½
7	Bolivia 7s, 1953	95	95	94½	94½
10	Bordeaux, City of, 6s, 1934	99	99⅜	99	99¼
23	Brazil, U. S. of, 7s, 1952	97	97⅛	96¾	97
13	Brazil, U. S. of, 6½s, 1957	93½	93½	93⅜	93½
8	Brazil, U. S. of, 8s, 1941	107	107½	107	107½
2	Bremen, State of, 7s, 1935	100½	100½	100½	100½
1	Budapest, City of, 6s, 1962	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
4	Buenos Aires, City of, 6½s, 1955	101½	101½	101½	101½
7	Buenos Aires, Prov. of, 7s, 1957	96½	96⅛	96½	96⅛
6	Buenos Aires, Prov. of, 7s, 1958	93½	97	96¼	97
2	Bulgaria, King. of, 7s, 1967	89⅜	89¾	89⅜	89¾
3	Caldas, Dept. of, 7½s, 1946	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
7	Canada, Dom. of, 5½s, 1929	102⅛	102⅛	102	102
6	Canada, Dom. of, 5s, 1931	102⅛	102¼	102	102
9	Canada, Dom. of, 5s, 1952	109½	109½	109¼	109¼
3	Canada, Dom. of, 4½s, 1936	101½	101½	101½	101½
35	Chile, Rep. of, 6s, 1960	91⅝	91¾	91½	91¾
24	Chile, Rep. of, 6s, 1961	91⅝	91¾	91½	91¾
27	Chile, Rep. of, 8s, 1941	109¾	110	109¾	110
11	Chile, Rep. of, 8s, 1946	109⅛	109¼	109⅛	109¼
10	Chile, Rep. of, 7s, 1942	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼
10	Chinese Govt. 5s, 1951	25½	25½	25½	25½
1	Cologne, City of, 6½s, 1950	96½	96½	96½	96½
13	Colombia, Rep. of, 6s, 1961	91½	91½	91¼	91½
17	Copen., City of, 5s, 1952	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Copen., City of, 5½s, 1944	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
6	Cordoba, City of, 7s, 1957	96	96	96	96
22	Costa Rica, Rep. of, 7s, 1951	95¼	95¼	95	95
4	Cordoba, Prov. of, 7s, 1942	99	99	99	99
3	Cuba, Rep. of, 5½s, 1953	103½	103½	103½	103½
1	Czecho., Rep. of, 8s, 1951	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
6	Czecho., Rep. of, 8s, 1952	108	108	108	108
12	Czecho., Rep. of, 7½s, 1945	105	105⅛	105	105
3	Cundinamarca, Dept. of, A, 7s, 1946	92½	92½	92½	92½
3	Danish Mun. 8s, ser. A, 1946	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Danish Mun. 8s, ser. B, 1946	111	111	111	111
4	Dominican Rep. 5½s, 1942	100½	100½	100½	100½
5	Dutch E. India 6s, 1947	105	105	105	105
1	Dutch E. India 6s, 1962	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Dutch E. India 5½s, 1953, Mar.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Finland, Rep. of, 6s, 1945	94½	94½	94½	94½
5	Finland, Rep. of, 6½s, 1956	93½	93½	93½	93½
1	Finland, Rep. of, 7s, 1950	100½	100½	100½	100½
1	Finnish Mancip. 6½s, 1954, B	97½	97½	97½	97½
67	French Govt. 7½s, 1941	115½	115⅝	115½	115½
30	French Govt. 8s, 1945	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝
90	French Govt. 7s, 1949	105½	106⅜	105½	106⅜
75	German Govt. 7s, 1949	105⅝	106	105⅝	105⅞
2	Graz Municipality 8s, 1954	101½	101½	101½	101½
4	Greek Govt. 7s, 1964	96	96	96	96
7	Haiti, Rep. of, 6s, 1952	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
13	Hungarian Con. Mun. 7½s, 1945	93	98½	97⅞	98
7	Hungary, King. of, 7½s, 1944	101½	101½	101	101½
467	Italy, King. of, 7s, 1951	96⅞	98	96½	97½
41	Japanese 6½s, 1954	101½	101½	101½	101½
7	Japanese Ster. 4s, 1931	92	92	92	92
7	Leipzig, City of, 7s, 1947	98¼	99	98¼	99
2	Low. Austria, Prov. of, 7½s, 1950	98	98	98	98
3	Lyons, City of, 6s, 1934	99½	99½	99	99
10	Mexico, U. S. of, 4s, 1910, large	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
4	Mexico, U. S. of, A-5s, 1945	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
12	Marseilles, City of, 6s, 1934	99½	99¼	99	99
90	Milan, City of, 6½s, 1952	90	90½	90	90⅜
2	Montevideo, City of, 7s, 1952	103	103	103	103
9	Netherlands 6s, 1954	102⅜	102¾	102½	102½
16	New South Wales 5s, 1957	94½	95	94⅝	95
12	Norway, King. of, 5½s, 1965	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
2	Norway, King. of, 6s, 1944	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
11	Norway, King. of, 6s, 1952	102⅛	102¼	102	102
4	Oslo, City of, 6s, 1955	102	102	102	102
5	Oslo, City of, 5½s, 1946	100	100	100	100
14	Panama, Rep. of, 6½s, 1961	102½	102½	102	102
11	Pernambuco, State of, 7s, 1947	94½	94½	94⅜	94½
2	Peru 8s, 1926-44	109½	109½	109½	109½
67	Peru 7s, 1959	103½	103¾	103¼	103⅜
53	Peru 7½s, 1956	106⅝	107	106½	106⅝
9	Poland 8s, 1950	98½	98⅝	98¼	98½
73	Poland 7s, 1947	92	92⅝	92	92⅜
2	Poland 6s, 1940	80½	81	80½	81
6	Porto Allegre, City of, 8s, 1961	105¼	105½	105¼	105½
2	Porto Allegre, City of, 7s, 1966	101½	101½	101½	101½
2	Queensland, State of, 7s, 1941	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Rio de J., City of, 8s, 1946	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7	Rio de J., City of, 8s, 1947	105¼	105⅜	105	105¼
6	Rio Gr. do Sul, St. of, 8s, 1946	105½	105½	105	105
83	Rome, City of, 6½s, 1952	90½	90¾	90⅛	90½
1	Salvador, Rep. of, 8s, 1948	108½	108½	108½	108½
8	Santa Fe, Prov. of, 7s, 1942	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	Sao Paulo, State of, 7s, 1956	101⅛	101½	101⅛	101½
10	Sao Paulo, State of, 8s, 1936	106½	106½	106½	106½
4	Sao Paulo, State of, 8s, 1950	107½	108	107½	108
2	Seine, Dept. of, 7s, 1956	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Serbs, C. & S., King. of, 8s, 1962	97½	97½	97¼	97½
12	Sweden, King. of, 5½s, 1954	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104¼
6	Sweden, King. of, 6s, 1939	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Switzerland, Govt. of, 5½s, 1946	103½	103½	103½	103½
6	Switzerland, Govt. of, 8s, 1940	112¾	112¾	112½	112¾
7	Tokyo, City of, 5s, 1952	76	76	75⅝	75⅝
49	Tokyo, City of, 5½s, 1961	88¼	88½	88¼	88½
4	Trondhjem, City of, 5½s, 1957	97½	97½	97½	97½
153	U. K. Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1937	106	106	105⅞	106
3	Uruguay, Rep. of, 8s, 1946	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
24	Uruguay, Rep. of, 6s, 1960	96½	96½	96¼	96½
7	Yokohama, City of, 6s, 1961	94½	94½	94½	94½

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

Sale	Issue.	Open	High	Low	Last
2	New York City 4s, 1959	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	New York City 4½s, 1967	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS—RAILS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale	Issue.	Open	High	Low	Last
3	Ajax Rub. 8s, 1936	107½	108¼	107½	108¼
15	Allis-Chalmers 5s, 1937	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
3	Amer. Agri. Chem. 7½s, 1941	104½	104½	104½	104½
1	Amer. Beet Sugar 6s, 1935	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
5	Amer. Cotton Oil 5s, 1931	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
109	Amer. Rep. Corpn. 6s, 1937	102½	102½	102	102
18	Amer. Smelt. 5s, 1947	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Amer. Smelt. 6s, B, 1947	108½	109¼	108½	109¼
4	Amer. Sugar Ref. 6s, 1937	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
92	Am. T. & T. col. tr. 4s, 1929	99¾	99⅞	99⅝	99¾
9	Amer. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, 1946	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
27	Amer. T. & T. col. 5½s, 1943	109½	109½	109¼	109¼
22	Amer. Tel. & Tel. 5s, 1960	106½	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
5	Amer. Water Works 5s, 1934	100½	100½	100½	100½
1	Amer. Water Works 6s, 1975	107	107	107	107
2	Amer. Writ. Paper 6s, 1947	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
35	Anaconda Copper 6s, 1953	105⅝	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
27	Anaconda Copper 7s, 1938	111	111	110¾	111
50	Andes Copper 7s, 1943	110½	111	110⅛	111
84	Anglo-Chilean Nitrate 7s, 1945	96¾	96¾	96½	96½
5	Antilla Sugar 7½s, 1939	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
23	Armour & Co. 4½s, 1939	91⅛	91¼	91	91¼
22	Armour of Del. 5½s, 1943	89⅝	89⅞	89¼	89½
6	Associated Oil 6s, 1935	103	103	103	103
9	At. T. & S. F. gen. 4s, 1995	98⅛	98½	98⅛	98½
11	A. C. L. & N. col. 4s, 1952	95⅛	95¼	95⅛	95¼
2	Atlantic & Danville 1st 4s, 1948	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
7	Atlantic Gulf & W. I. 5s, 1959	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
4	B. & O. 1st 4s, 1948	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
24	B. & O. cvt. 4½s, 1933	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100¼
15	B. & O. ref. & gen. 5s, 1995	104¾	104¾	104⅝	104¾
10	B. & O. ref. 6s, 1995	111⅝	111⅝	111½	111½
3	B. & O. 6s, 1929	102½	102½	102½	102½
1	B. & O. (P.L.E.&W.Va.) 4s, 1941	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
24	B. & O. (S. W. Div.) 5s, 1950	107	107¼	107	107¼
1	B. & O. (Tol. & Cinn.) 4s, 1959	89	89	89	89
5	B. & O. 5s, ser. D, 2000	104¾	105	104¾	104¾
9	Barnsdall Corpn. 6s, 1940	100½	100⅝	100¼	100¼
7	Barnsdall Corpn. 6s, '40, ex war.	90	90¼	90	90¼
6	Bell Tel. of Pa. 5s, ser. C, 1960	108½	108½	108½	108½
7	Beth. Steel pm. 5s, 1936	101	101	100⅝	100⅝
13	Beth. Steel 5½s, 1953	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
7	Beth. Steel 6s, 1948	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Beth. Steel ref. 5s, 1942	101½	101½	101½	101½
3	Bing & Bing Co. 6½s, 1950	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	Botany Cons. Mills 6½s, 1934	83½	83½	83½	83½
1	Bowman-Biltmore 7s, 1934	103	103	103	103
2	Brier Hill Steel 5½s, 1942	105¼	105¼	105	105
17	Bklyn. City R. R. 1st 5s, 1941	93	93	92½	92½
20	Bklyn. Edison 5s, A, 1949	105½	105½	105½	105½
37	Bklyn. Man. Tran. 6s, 1968	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96½
2	Bklyn. Union El. 5s, 1950	92	92¼	92	92¼
2	Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, 1950, stpd.	92	92	92	92
17	Bklyn. Union Gas 5½s, 1936	233½	234	233	234
5	Buff., R. & P. 4½s, 1957	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Burl. C. R. & Nor. 5s, 1934	102	102	102	102
7	Bush Terminal 5s, 1955	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½
6	Calif. Gas & Elec. 5s, 1937	103	103¼	103	103¼
11	California Petrol. 5½s, 1938	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
7	California Petrol. 5s, 1939	95½	96	95½	96
2	Canada Steamship 6s, 1941	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
44	Canada Nat. 4½s, 1957	100⅞	100⅞	100½	100⅞
1	Canadian National 4½s, 1930	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
28	Canadian Nat. 4½s, 1954	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1	Canadian Nor. deb. 6½s, 1946	122	122	122	122
1	Canadian Nor. 4½s, 1935	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
11	Canadian Pac. deb. 4s	89⅝	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
3	Central of Ga. 5½s, 1959	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
14	Central of Ga. 6s, 1929	102½	102½	102¼	102¼
3	Central Leather 5s, 1945	105	105	105	105
7	Central Pacific 1st 4s, 1949	95⅝	96¼	95⅞	96¼
14	Central Pacific 5s, 1960	104¾	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s, 1992	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
17	Ches. & O. cvt. 4½s, 1930	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½
1	Ches. & O. cons. 5s, 1939	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
37	Ches. Corporation 5s, 1947	100	100	99¾	99¾
1	Chi. & Alton ct. 3s, 1949	73	73	73	73
1	C. B. & Q. 1st ref. 5s, 1971	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	C. B. & Q. (Ill. Div.) 4s, 1949	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
25	C. & E. Ill. 1st cons. g. 5s, 1951	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
18	Chi. Great West. 1st 4s, 1959	73	73	72⅝	72⅝
1	Chi., Ind. & Louis. 5s, 1966	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	C., Mil. & Puget Sound 4s, 1949	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
26	C., M. & P. Snd. 4s, 1949, cts.	70¼	70¼	69¾	69¾
20	C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1925 cts.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼
35	C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934, D, cts.	70	70¼	70	70
5	C. M. & St. P. g. 4½s, C, 1989	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
21	C., M. & St. P. g. r. 4½s, A, 2014, cts.	71	72	71	71¼
6	C., M. & St. P. 4½s, 1932	70¼	70½	70½	70½
58	C., M. & St. P. 4½s, 1932, cts	70¼	70⅝	70	70½
15	C., M. & St. P. 5s, 2014	69¾	70	69¾	70
75	C., M. & St. P. 5s, 2014, cts	70	70¼	69¾	69¾
1	Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s, 1987	85	85	85	85
76	Chi. & N. W. 4½s, 2037	104½	104¾	104¼	104¾
3	Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s, 1987	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
2	Chi. & N. W. sf. deb. 5s, 1933	101½	101½	101½	101½
4	Chi. & N. W. sf. 6s, 1929	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7	Chi. & N. W. 7s, 1930	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
46	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s, 1927	85½	86	85¼	85⅝
36	Chi., R. I. & P. ref. 4s, 1934	95⅝	96	95⅝	96
115	Chi., R. I. & P. 4½s, 1952	97⅜	97½	97¼	97½
6	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha 5s, 1930	100	100	100	100
4	C., St. P., M. & Omaha 6s, 1930	103½	103½	102⅞	102⅞
2	C., Terre H. & S. E. inc. 5s, 1960	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	Chi. Union Station B 5s, 1963	106	106	106	106
26	Chi. Union Station 5s, 1944	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Chi. Union Station 6½s, 1963	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
3	Chi. & West. Ind. 4s, 1952	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3	Chi. & W. Ind. 5½s, 1962	105½	105½	105½	105½
76	Chile Copper 5s, 1947	95⅜	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
1	C.C.C. & St. L. r. & i. 6s, A, 1929	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	C.C.C. & St. L. r. & i. 5s, D, 1963	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
1	C. C. C. & St. L. Cairodiv. 4s, 1939	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
14	Cleve. U. Term. 5s, 1973	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6	Cleve. U. Term. 5½s, 1972	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Colo & South. 1st 4s, 1929	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
19	Columbia Gas 5s, 1952	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Columbus Gas 5s, 1932	98	98	98	98
3	Commercial Cables 1st 4s, 2397	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
2	Commercial Credit 6s, 1934	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
6	Consol. Gas N. Y. 5½s, 1945	106⅝	107	106⅝	106¾
4	Consolidated Cig. Corp. 6s, 1936	102	102	102	102
2	Cons. El. P. of Wuert. 7s, 1956	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2	Cons. Coal of Md. 1st 5s, 1950	83½	83½	83½	83½
2	Consumers Power 5s, 1952	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
26	Continental P. & Bag 6½s, 1944	87¼	87⅝	86⅞	87¼
[illegible]	Conn. Tel. Co. 6s, 1950	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7	Cub-Am. S. 1st col. 8s, 1931	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
14	Cuba Cane Sugar cvt. 7s, 1930	93½	93½	93½	93½
12	Cuba G. S. cvt. deb. 8s, sta., 1930	95⅞	96	95¾	95¾
12	Cuban Dom. Sugar 7½s, 1936	100½	100¼	100	100
1	Cuban Nor. Rys. 5½s, 1942	96½	96½	96½	96½
1	Cuba Ry. 1st 5s, 1952	97½	97½	97½	97½
1	Cumberland T. & T. 5s, 1937	103	103	103	103
4	Del. & R. 1st & ref. 4s, 1943	96¼	96½	96¼	96½
1	Del. & Hudson 5½s, 1937	106	106	106	106
4	Den. & Rio Gr. cons. 4½s, 1936	96	96⅜	96	96⅜
2	Den. & Rio Gr. imp. 5s, 1928	100	100	100	100
13	Den., R. Gr. & West. 5s, 1955	86½	86½	86	86½
7	Detroit Ed. 1st & ref. 6s, 1940	108½	108½	108	108½
7	Deutsche Bank 6s, 1932	97½	97½	97½	97½
30	Detroit River Tunnel 4½s, 1961	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
14	Dodge Bros. 6s, 1940	87½	88	87	88
25	Dold, Jacob, 6s, 1942	81½	81½	81½	81½
3	Dom. Ir. & Stl. 5s, 1939	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
6	Dom. Ir. & Stl. 5s, 1939, ct.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
4	Duke-Price Pow. 6s, 1966	105⅜	106	105⅜	106
19	Duquesne Light 4½s, 1967	101	101	100⅞	100⅞
8	E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. cons. 5s, 1948	110½	110½	110½	110½
2	El. Pow. of Ger. 6½s, 1950	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
3	Erie 1st cons. (pr. ln.) 1996	88½	88½	88½	88½
156	Erie 1st cons. g. ln. 4s, 1996	83½	83½	83½	83½
1	Erie gold 4s, A, 1953	88	88	88	88
5	Erie gold 4s, B, 1953	88	88	87⅞	87⅞
46	Erie R. R. 5s, 1967	98½	98½	98½	98½
5	Erie (Genessee Riv. div.) 6s, 1957	114½	114½	114½	114½
1	Erie & Jersey 1st 6s, 1955	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
5	Est. Ry. 7s, 1954	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Fed. Lt. & Tract. 5s, 1942	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	Fed. Lt. & Tract. 1st 6s, 1942	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
19	Fiat 7s, 1946	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
3	Fla. Cent. Pen. 5s, 1943	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
32	Fla. E. Coast 1st & rf. 5s, 1974	91⅜	91⅝	91	91⅛
1	Fonda, J. & G. 4½s, 1972	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
7	Framerican Ind. Dev. 7½s, 1942	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7	French Nat. S. S. Lines 7s, 1949	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10	Gal. H. & H. 5s, 1933	100	100	100	100
8	Gen. Asphalt 6s, 1939	109	109	109	109
40	Gen. Motors Accep. 6s, 1937	103	103	102⅞	102⅞
2	Gen. Petrol. Corp. 5s, 1940	102	102	102	102
2	German Cen. Ag. Bk. 7s, 1950	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Ger. Cen. Ag. Bk. 6s, 1960, July	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
47	Ger. Cen. Ag. Bk. 6s, 1960, Oct.	92⅛	92¼	92	92¼
5	Ger. Gen. El. 6½s, 1940, x-war	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
51	Good Hope Steel 7s, 1945	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8	Goodrich 6½s, 1947	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
25	Goodyr. T. & R. 5s, 1957	95	95	94⅞	94⅞
3	Grand Tr. of Can. deb. 6s, 1936	116	116⅜	116	116⅜
2	Gt. Cons. El. P. of Jap. 6½s, 1950	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1	Great Nor. 5s, 1973	109	109	109	109
2	Great Nor. 5½s, 1952	114	114⅛	114	114¼
19	Great Nor. 7s, 1936	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
21	Grt. Nor. 4½s, Ser. D, 1976	101⅛	101⅛	101	101
45	Great Nor. 4½s, Ser. E, 1977	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Gulf States Steel 5½s, 1952	97	97	97	97
6	Havana El. 5½s, 1951	84	84	84	84
3	Hershey Choc. 5½s, 1940	103	103	103	103
2	Hoe, R. & Co. 6½s, 1934	99	99	99	99
8	Hock. V. 1st cons. g. 4½s, 1999	107	107⅛	107	107
4	Holland-Amer. Line 6s, 1947	100	100	100	100
3	Houston Belt & Term. 5s, 1937	101	101	101	101
43	Hudson Coal Co. 5s, 1962	96⅛	96⅛	96	96⅛
1	H. & M. 1st & ref. 5s, A, 1957	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
8	H. & M. adj. inc. 5s, 1957	93½	93½	92¾	93
13	Humble Oil 5s, 1937	100	100¼	100	100¼
30	Ill. Bell Tel. 5s, 1956	105¾	106	105¾	105⅞
8	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, 1955	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
21	Ill. Cent. 4¾s, 1966	102½	102½	102	102
5	Ill. C. col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Ill. C. col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	93	93	93	93
10	Ill. C. Chi. St. L. & N.O. 5s, 1963	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Ilseder Steel 7s, 1946	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Ind. Nat. Gas 5s, 1936	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Ind. Steel, 1st g. 5s, 1952	105	105	105	105
1	Ind. Un. Ry. 5s, A, 1965	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7	Inland Stl. Co. 5½s, 1945	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
35	Interb. R. T. ref. 5s, 1966	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
55	Interb. R. T. ref. 5s, 1966, sta.	77⅝	78⅛	77⅜	78
5	Interb. R. T. 7s, 1932	98⅜	98½	98⅜	98½
1	Internat. Agri. 5s, 1942, sta.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
2	Interl. & Gt. N. adj. 6s, 1952	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	Inetrl. & Gt. N. 1st 5s, 1956	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Internat. Mer. Mar. sf. 6s, 1941	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Internatl. Paper 5s, 1947	101	101	101	101
8	Internatl. Paper ref. 6s, 1955	104¼	104½	104	104
11	Inter. Rwys. of Cen. Am. 6s, 1941	96	96	96	96
5	Inter. Rwys. of C. Am. 6½s, 1947	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝
14	Internatl. T. & T. 4½s, 1952	96⅜	96½	96⅜	96⅜
5	Italian Credit 7s, A, 1937	95	95½	95	95½
20	Italian Credit 7s, B, 1947	94	94½	94	94
20	Italian Pub. Util. 7s, 1952	93¾	94¾	93¾	94¾
2	Jurgens, Anton, 6s, 1947	106	106	106	106
5	Kan. City Pow. & Lt. 5s, 1952	105	105	105	105
4	Kans. C. S. ref. & imp. 5s, 1950	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Kansas Gas 6s, 1952	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
18	Kayser, Julius, 5½s, 1947	107	107	106¾	107
23	Keith Corp. (B. F.) 6s, 1946	100	100	100	100
5	Kentucky & Ind. 4½s, 1961	90	90	90	90
4	Kinney & Co. 7½s, 1936	104½	104½	104½	104½
12	Kresge Foundation 6s, 1936	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Laclede Gas 1st 5s, 1934	103	103	103	103
2	Laclede Gas 5½s, 1953	105½	105½	105½	105½
3	L. S. & M. S. deb. 4s, 1928	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	L. S. & M. S. 4s, 1931	99½	99½	99½	99½
1	Lehigh C. & Nav. 4½s, 1954	101	101	101	101
1	Lehigh Val. gen. 4s, 2003	93	93	93	93
4	Liggett & Myers 7s, 1944	122¾	123⅜	122¾	123⅜
17	Liquid Carbonic 6s, 1941	107¾	108	107¾	108
6	Long Island ref. 4s, 1949	94	94	94	94
22	Lorillard Co. 5½s, 1937	97⅞	98	97½	98
1	Lorillard Co. 7s, 1944	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
7	Lou. Gas & Elec. 5s, 1952	104	104	103¾	103¾
10	Loew's, Inc. 6s, 1941	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
7	Loew's, Inc. 6s, 1941, ex war	99	99¼	99	99
1	Louis. & Nash. 4s, 1940	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Man. Sugar 7½s, 1942	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
13	Man. Ry. 1st 4s, 1990	70½	70½	70½	70½
1	Manitoba S. W. Colz 5s, 1934	101	101	101	101
4	Market St. Ry. 7s, 1940	99¾	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
1	Metrop. Edison 6s, 1952	110	110	110	110
3	Miag Milling Mach. 7s, 1956	96	96	96	96
12	Midvale Steel 5s, 1936	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100¾
5	Milwaukee El. 4½s, 1931	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Milwaukee Electric 5s, 1951	105¼	105¼	105	105
15	Milwaukee El. 5s, 1961	102¾	103	102¾	102¾
6	M., St. P. & S.S.M. 1st cons. 4s, 1938	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅞
11	M., St. P. & S.S.M. cons. 6s, 1938, gtd.	99¼	99⅞	99½	99½
1	M., St. P. & S.S.M. 5½s, 1949	95	95	95	95
5	M., St. P. & S.S.M. 6½s, 1931	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
13	M., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
24	M., K. & T. pr. ln. 5s, A, 1962	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
33	M., K. & T. 5% cu. ad. 5s, A, 1967	108⅝	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
6	M., K. & T. pr. ln. 6s, C, 1932	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
30	M. Pac. 5s, Ser. F, 1977	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102⅞
58	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s, 1975	82	82¼	82	82¼
5	Mobile & Ohio 4½s, 1977	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
9	Montecatini Mining 7s, 1937	98¾	99	98¾	99
10	Montecatini Min. 7s, 1937, x-war	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
4	Montana Pow. 5s, 1943	103¾	104	103¾	104
9	Morris & Co. 1st 4½s, 1939	86	86	85½	85½
3	Morris & Essex 3½s, 2000	86	86	86	86
5	Mortgage Bk., Chile 6½s, 1957	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
7	Mortgage Bk. Chile 6¾s, 1961	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96½
7	Mort. Bond, N. Y. 5s, 1932	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Namm & Son 6s, 1943	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st cons. 5s, 1928	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
12	Nassau El. 4s, 1951	54⅜	54¾	54½	54¾
2	Nat. Dairy Products 6s, 1940	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Nat. Radiator 6½s, 1947	100	100	99⅞	99⅞
17	New England T. & T. 5s, 1952	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼
31	New England T. & T. 4½s, 1961	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½
2	N. Or. Pub. Serv. A 5s, 1952	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	N. Or. Pub. Serv. B 5s, 1955	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	N. O. T. & M. ln. 5s, ser. A, 1935	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	N. O. T. & M. 1st 5s, ser. B, 1954	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
11	N. Y. C. & Lake S. col. 3½s, 1998	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
7	N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s, 1998	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4	N. Orleans, T. & Mex. 5½s, 1954	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
27	N.Y.C. & H.R. 1st 3½s, 1997	87	87	86½	86½
1	N.Y.C. & H.R. deb. 4s, 1934	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
12	N. Y. C. ref. & imp. 4½s, 2013	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	104¼
10	N. Y. Cent. 5s, 2013	110¼	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
5	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 6s, 1931	103	103¼	103	103¼
10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 5½s, A, 1974	107	107	107	107
9	New York Dry Dock 4s, 1951	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
10	N. Y. Ed. 1st ref. 5s, 1944	105⅜	105½	105⅜	105½
3	N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. 4s, 1949	97	97⅛	97	97⅛
1	N. Y., N. H. & H. cvt. 6s, 1948	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
8	N. Y., N. H. & H. col. 6s, 1940	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½
4	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s, 1942	81	81	81	81
1	N. Y., Ont. & W. gen. 4s, 1955	79	79	79	79
8	N. Y. Rwys. income 6s, 1965	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	N. Y. & Rich. Gas 6s, 1951	108½	108½	108½	108½
1	N. Y. State Rys. 6½s, 1962	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
1	New York Trap Rock 6s, 1946	102	102	102	102
9	N. Y. Tel. ref. 6s, 1941	108¾	108¾	108½	108½
12	N. Y. Tel. deb. 6s, 1949	111⅛	111¼	111	111¼
1	N. Y., Wes. & Bos. 4½s, 1946	89½	89½	89½	89½
5	Niagara, L. & Ont. Pow. 5s, 1955	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
17	Nord Ry. of France 6½s, 1950	100	100	99⅞	99⅞
1	Nor. & Sou. ref. 5s, 1961	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1	Nor. & W. 1st cons. 4s, 1996	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Nor. Ohio T. & L. 6s, 1947	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	North Amer. Cement 6½s, 1940	82	82	82	82
4	North Amer. Edison 5s, 1957	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
5	Nor. Pacific gen. 3s, 2047	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝
15	N. Pac. pr. ln. g. 4s, 1997	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼
2	Nor. R. R. of Calif. 5s, 1938	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5	Nor. States Power 6s, 1941	106	106	105¾	106
4	Odgensburg & L. Champ. 4s, 1948	87	87	87	87
2	Ohio Pub. Serv. 7s, 1947	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
4	Ohio River Edison 6s, 1948	107	107	107	107
6	Old Ben Coal Corp. 6s, 1944	93	93	93	93
3	Ore. Ry. & Navig. 4s, 1946	97	97	97	97
31	Ore. Short Line ref. 4s, 1929	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Ore. S. Line cons. 5s, 1946	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
23	Ore.-Wash. 1st ref. 4s, 1961	93¼	93¼	93	93¼
7	Oriental Dev., 6s, 1953	96	96	96	96
9	Otis Steel 6s, 1941	95⅞	96	95½	96
3	Pacific Power 5s, 1939	101⅛	101½	101⅛	101¼
7	Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s, 1937	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
8	Pac. T. & T. ref. 5s, 1952	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Pan-Amer. P. & T. 6s, 1934	103	103	103	103
14	Param. B'way Corp. 5½s, 1951	101	101	100⅝	100⅝
7	Paris-Lyons Med. Rwy. 6s, 1958	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
10	Paris Orleans Rwy. 7s, 1954	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	Pathe Exchange 7s, 1937	84	84	84	84
1	Paulista Ry. 7s, 1942	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
13	Pa. Dixie Cement 6s, 1941	98¾	98¾	98½	98⅝
40	Pa., Ohio & Det. R.R. 4½s, 1977	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Penn. Co. 3½s, ser. B, 1941	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
4	P. R. R. cons. g. 4s, 1948	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
6	P. R. R. g. m. 4½s, ser. A, 1965	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	P. R. R. g. 5s, ser. B, 1968	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
17	P. R. R. 5s, 1964	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Penn. R. R. 6½s, 1936	113⅛	113⅛	113	113
2	Penn. R. R. 7s, 1930	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Pere Marq. 1st 5s, 1956	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Peoria & E. 1st 4s, 1940	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
5	Philadelphia Co. 1st ref. 6s, 1944	104	104	103⅞	104
2	Philadelphia Co. 5½s, 1938	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
67	Phila. Elec. Co. 4½s, 1967	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
1	Phil. & Reading C. & I. 5s, 1973	103	103	103	103
7	Pierce Arrow 8s, 1943	98¾	99	98¾	99
1	P. C. C. & St. L. ser. A, 5s, 1970	113½	113½	113½	113½
4	Port. Elec. Pow. 6s, 1947	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Portland Gen. Elect. 5s, 1935	101	101	101	101
52	Porto Rican Am. Tob. 6s, 1942	106⅛	106⅛	105¾	105⅞
4	Portland Ry. Lt. & P. 5s, 1942	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
12	Portland Ry. Lt. & P. 6s, 1947	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
2	Portland Ry. Lt. & P. 7½s, 1946	107½	107½	107½	107½
26	Pressed Steel Car 5s, 1933	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Producers & Ref. 8s, 1931, ex-war	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Pub. Serv. Cor. N. J. 6s, 1944	107⅛	107⅛	107	107
2	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J., 5½s, 1956	105	105	105	105
2	Pub. S. El. & Gas 5½s, 1959	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	Pub. S. El. & Gas 5½s, 1964	105¼	105¼	105	105
9	Pub. S. El. & Gas 5s, 1965	104⅛	104⅛	104⅜	104⅜
8	Punta Alegre Sugar 7s, 1937	105½	105½	105½	105½
14	Pure Oil 5½s, 1937	100½	100½	100½	100½
10	Reading 4½s, 1997	103½	103½	103½	103½
8	Reading Co. Jer. C. col. 4s, 1951	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Remington Arms 6s, 1937	97	97	97	97
27	Rep. Iron & Steel 5s, 1940	102¾	103	102¾	102¼
2	Remington Rand 5½s, 1947	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
55	Rheinelbe Union 7s, 1946	108⅝	109¼	108½	109¼
48	Rheinelbe Un. 7s, 1946, ex war	99	99¼	98½	99⅛
1	Rhine-Maine-Danube 7s, 1950	100½	100½	100½	100½
5	Rhine Westphalia Elec. 7s, 1950	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Rhine Westphalia Elec. 6s, 1952	94	94	93⅞	94
7	R. I., Ark., L. 4½s, 1934	98	98	98	98
23	San Ant. & Aran Pass 4s, 1943	93⅞	94⅝	93¾	94⅝
2	Saxon Pub. Wks. 7s, 1945	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
11	Saxon Pub. Wks. 6½s, 1951	96	96	95¾	96
10	S. A. L. Ry. ref. g. 4s, 1959	71⅛	71⅞	71⅛	71½
11	S. A. L. Ry. adj. 5s, 1949	82	82	81¾	81¾
18	S. A. L. Ry. 6s, 1945	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
3	Seaboard-All Florida 6s, 1935, A	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
32	Shell Union Oil 5s, 1947	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10	Shulco Co. 6½s, 1946	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Shulco Co. 6½s, 1946, B	103	103	102⅞	102⅞
5	Siemens & Halske 6½s, 1951	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Siemens & Halske 6½s, 1951 Ct.	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
2	Siemens & Halske 7s, 1935	102	102	102	102
3	Silesian Elec. 6½s, 1946	94¾	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
1	Silesian Am. 7s, 1941	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Simms Petrol. 6s, 1929	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Sinclair Crude Oil 6s, 1928	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
17	Sinclair Pipe Line 5s, 1942	93¾	93⅞	93¼	93¼
11	Sinclair Oil 7s, 1937	98¼	99	98⅜	98⅞
28	Sinclair Oil 6½s, 1938	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾
7	Sinclair Oil 6s, ser. D, 1930	96⅝	96¾	96¼	96¼
11	Skelly Oil 5½s, 1939	95	95	94¾	94¾
7	Smith, A. O., Corp. 6½s, 1933	101⅞	102½	101¾	102½
3	Sou. Colo. Pow. 6s, 1947	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Sou. Pacific ref. 4s, 1955	98¾	98⅞	98¼	98¼
2	Sou. Pacific col. 4s, 1949	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
72	Sou. Pacific 4s, 1929	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	99¾
8	Sou. Pac.-Oreg. Lines 4½s, 1977	104	104	104	104
2	Sou. Pacific Frisco Term. 4s, 1950	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Sou. Porto Rico 7s, 1941	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Southwest Bell Tel. 5s, 1954	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	Standard Oil of N. J. 5s, 1946	104	104⅛	103⅞	104
70	Standard Oil of N. Y. 4½s, 1951	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼
1	Sou. Ry. gen. 6s, ser. A, 1956	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
23	Sou. Ry. 5s, 1994	113	113⅛	113	113
2	Sou. Ry. 6s, 1956	120	120	120	120
11	Sou. Ry. gen. 6½s, 1956	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
10	Sou. Ry. St. L. Div. 4s, 1951	95	95	94⅝	94⅝
1	St. Joe Ry. Lt., H. & P. 5s, 1937	98	98	98	98
9	St. L., I. M. & S. 4s, 1929	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
13	St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s, 1931	101½	101½	101½	101½
10	St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s, 1933	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
1	St. L. R. Mt. & Pac. 5s, 1955	81½	81½	81½	81½
24	St. L. & S. F. R. pr. ln. ser. A, 4s, 1950	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92½
3	St. L. & S. F. R. pr. ln., ser. B, 5s, 1950	104	104⅛	104	104⅛
3	St. L. & S. F. R. pr. ln., ser. C, 6s, 1928	101	101	101	101
7	St. L. & S. F. R. adj., ser. A, 6s, 1955	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
21	St. L. & S. F. R. inc. ser. A, 6s, 1960	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
9	St. L. & S. F. R. 5½s, ser. D, 1942	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
8	St. L. & S. W. cons. 4s, 1932	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛
1	St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s, 1989	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
13	St. L. & S. W. 1st ter. 5s, 1952	102	102	102	102
8	Stevens Hotel Co. 6s, 1945	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3	Tenn. Copper 6s, 1941	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
25	Tenn. El. Pow. 6s, 1947	107½	107½	107	107
3	Texarkana Ry. 5½s, 1950	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Tex. & Pacific La. div. 5s, 1931	101	101	101	101
11	Third Ave. ref. 4s, 1960	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
9	Third Ave. adj. 5s, 1960	57½	58	57½	57¾
1	Third Ave. 5s, 1937	99½	99½	99½	99½
2	Toledo Edison 7s, 1941	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3	Toledo Trac. 5½s, 1930	100½	100½	100½	100½
3	Trumbull Steel 6s, 1940	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Tyrol Hydro-El. Pow. 7½s, 1955	99	99	98⅞	98⅞
28	Toho Elec. Pow. 6s, 1929	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
5	Tokyo Elec. Light 6s, 1928	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
3	Ulster & Del. 5s, 1928	61	61	61	61
3	Ujigawa El. 7s, 1945	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Union Drug Co. 6s, 1944	107½	107½	107½	107½
2	Union Elec. 5½s, 1954	104	104⅛	104	104⅛
10	Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1947	98⅞	98⅞	98¼	98⅞
13	Union Pac. 1st & ref. 4s, 2008	97½	98	97½	98
1	United Steel of Burbach 7s, 1951	103	103	103	103
44	United Stl. Corp. 6½s, A, 1951	94	94¼	93⅞	94¼
1	Un. Stl. Corp. 6½s, A, '51, ex war	93	93	93	93
10	Un. Rys. St. L. 4s, 1934	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
42	U. S. Rubber 5s, 1947	94½	94½	94	94
4	U. S. Rubber 7½s, 1930	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
20	U. S. Steel 5s, 1963	108⅝	109⅛	108⅝	108⅞
3	Utah Lt. & Trac. 5s, 1944	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
47	Utah Power & Lt. 5s, 1944	101⅜	101½	101¼	101½
3	Utica Gas 5s, 1957	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
106	Va. Ry. 1st 5s, 1962	109½	109⅝	109¼	109½
5	Va. Rwy. & Pow. 5s, 1934	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
12	Vertientes 7s, 1942	100	100	100	100
1	Wabash 1st 5s, 1939	104½	104½	104½	104½
2	Wabash 5½s, 1975	106½	106½	106½	106½
1	Walworth Co. 1st 6s, 1945	96	96	96	96
2	Warner Sugar 1st 7s, 1941	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	Western Electric 5s, 1944	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	West. Kentucky Coal 7s, 1944	104½	104½	104½	104½
32	West. Maryland 4s, 1952	87	88	87	87½
9	West. Maryland 5½s, 1977	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
2	W. Penna. Pow. 5s, ser. G, 1956	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	W. Penna. Pow. 5½s, 1953	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
8	West. Pac. 1st 5s, 1946	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
7	West. Shore 4s, 2361	52⅜	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛
48	W. Va. Coal & Coke 6s, 1950	50	50¼	50	50
1	Western Union 5s, 1938	105	105	105	105
7	Western Union 6½s, 1936	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
3	Western Union 5s, 1951	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105½
8	Westinghouse 5s, 1946	104	104	104	104
8	Westphalia Elec. 6½s, 1950	97¼	97¼	97⅛	97¼
7	Wheeling Steel Corp. 5½s, 1946	102¼	102¼	102	102¼
5	Wheel. & L. Erie 4½s, 1966	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
8	White Sew. Mach. 6s, '36, ex war.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Willy-Overland 6½s, 1933	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
112	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s, 1941	101	101¼	101	101¼
1	Winchester Arms 7½s, 1941	106	106	106	106
2	Wisconsin Cent. gen. 4s, 1949	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
3	Youngstown S. & Tube 6s, 1943	105	105	105	105

Total sales of bonds: Today, $11,394,000; Saturday, $8,058,000; week ago, $12,901,000; year ago, $13,415,000.

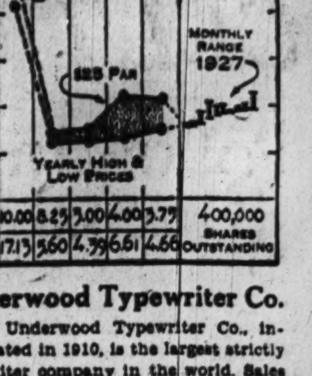
NEW YORK CURB TRANSACTIONS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927.

Sale	Issue	High	Low	Close
25	Aeolian Co. pf.	97	97	97
100	Aero Sup. B	10½	10½	10½
10	Ala. Gt. So. Ry. pf.	159	159	159
200	Allison Drug A	21	20½	20½
100	Allison Drug B	16	16	16
900	Alum. Co., Am.	138½	137	137
800	Alum. Co., Am. pf.	104½	104⅝	104¾
950	Am. Arch	58½	55	57½
100	Am. Brown Bov. Fgn. v. t. c.	9	8½	9
2,000	Am. Commander	.07	.06	.07
21,000	Am. Cont. Oilfields	.89	.82	.85
4,000	Am. Cyan B	36⅛	34⅞	35⅝
180	Am. Cyan pf.	93½	92½	93½
100	Am. Dept. Stores	12	12	12
2,300	Am. Exploration	1½	1⅜	1½
1,200	Am. Gas & El.	117½	115½	115½
200	Am. Gas & El. pf.	106½	106½	106½
100	Am. Haw S. S.	15¾	15¾	15¾
2,600	Am. Maracaibo	3	2¾	2¾
110	Am. Pow. & Lt. pf.	108½	108	108½
25	Am. Pub. Util. ptc. pf.	88	88	88
100	Am. Rayon	13½	13½	13½
7,100	Am. Rolling Mills	99⅞	97½	97½
300	Am. Solv. & Ch. v. t. c.	12	11¾	11¾
700	Am. Solv. & Ch. ptc. pf.	27⅞	27⅛	27¼
100	Am. Superpower A	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
900	Am. Superpower B	41⅜	41	41
100	Amoskeag Co.	113	113	113
400	Amsterdam Trad.	43	43	43
100	Anglo-Am. Oil non vot.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	Anglo Chil. Con. Nitra.	29½	29	29
100	Apco Mossberg A	9	9	9
1,600	Arkansas Nat. Gas	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
1,200	Asso. Gas & El.	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛
1,500	Associated Gas rts. w. i.	2	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Atl. Fruit & Sug.	.91	.90	.91
700	Atlantic Lobos	1¼	1⅛	1⅜
2,800	Atlas Plywood	62⅜	62⅛	62⅜
900	Auburn Auto	120	118	118
100	Balaban Katz v. t. c.	60	60	60
19,500	Bancitaly	145	138⅞	144⅝
1,100	Barnsdall deb. rts.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
300	Bliss Co.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
700	Blumenthal (S.)	24	24	24
600	Blyn Shoe	4¼	4⅛	4¼
30	Bohack Co.	235	220	235
1,900	Bohn Alum. & Brass	31⅝	31	31¼
2,900	Borden Co.	155	152¼	154⅛
100	Bridgeport Mach.	2½	2½	2½
100	Brill A	36½	36½	36½
300	Brillo Mfg.	11½	11½	11½
400	Brit.-Am. Oil coup	39	39	39
600	Brit.-Am. Tob. coup	25½	25⅜	25⅜
600	Bklyn. City Railroad	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Buckeye Pipe Line	59	59	59
600	Bucyrus Co. C. O. D.	76½	75	76½
100	Buff., Niag. & East Pow.	32	32	32
700	Buff., Niag. & E. rts.	2⅝	2½	2½
800	Bunk. Hill & Sullivan	139½	135	139½
400	Bush Term. rts. w. i.	5¼	4¾	4¾
500	Butler Bros.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
2,500	C. G. Spring & Bump. new	12⅝	12¼	12¼
1,000	Campbell Wyant	32¼	31¾	31¾
30,200	Can. Marc. Wireless	2¼	2⅛	2¼
3,000	Cardinal Pet.	.11	.09	.11
200	Carib Syndicate new	19	19	19
100	Carnation Milk	31½	31½	31½
600	Celanese 1st pf.	164⅝	163¼	163½
300	Celanese Corp., Am. new	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
200	Celluloid Co. new	120	119	120
100	Celotex	65½	65½	65½
25	Celotex pf.	88	88	88
200	Cent. Am. Mines	.55	.55	.55
100	Cen. State Elec.	29	29	29
200	Cent. S. West. Util.	70	69½	69½
2,700	Centrifugal Pipe	14¼	12¾	13½
100	Chesebro Mfg.	121	121	121
1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. new	25	24⅝	24¾
1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. new	41½	41	41¼
3,900	Cities Serv. new	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
600	Cities Serv. pf.	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
200	Cities Serv. B pf.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Cities Svc. Pow. 7% pf.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
400	Cities Svc. Pow. 6% pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼
100	Cleveland Cliffs	103¼	103¼	103¼
700	Club Alum. Uten.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
2,200	Colombian Syndicate	1⅛	1	1⅛
30	Commonwealth Edison	160	[illegible]	160
75	Cons. Coal	30	30	30
800	Cons. Dom. Min.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
800	Cons. Dairy	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	Cons. Dairy Prod. new	20⅜	20⅛	20¼
500	Cons. Gas & El. Balt.	68	67¾	67¾
1,800	Cons. Laundry Corp.	16	15¾	16
7,700	Continental Oil, v. t. c.	19	18½	18¾
400	Courtauld	37	36½	37
5,400	Creole Syndicate	10	9⅞	10
1,300	Cresson Gold	2	2	2
800	Crowley Milner	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
200	Cuban Tob. ctf.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
100	Darby Pet.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Deere & Co.	230	225	230
400	De Forest v. t. c.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	De Forest Radio C. O. D.	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Dictagraph Prod.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	Dictaphone Corp.	45	45	45
200	Dixon Crucible	170	170	170
100	Doehler Die-Cast	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Dolores Espinoza	.58	.58	.58
200	Dominion Stores	105	104½	105
300	Dubilier Condenser	2½	2⅜	2½
400	Durant Mot.	9⅝	9	9⅛
300	Durham Dup. Raz. pf.	50	50	50
100	Duz, Inc. A	5	5	5
200	Duz v. t. c.	5½	5⅜	5⅜
225	Eastern Dairies	47	42½	47
1,600	Elec. Bond & Share	76⅝	75⅝	75⅞
200	El. Bond & Share pf.	109⅝	109½	109⅝
2,500	Electric Invest.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
100	El. Pow. & Lt. opt. war	11½	11½	11½
100	El. Pow. & Lt. 2d pf.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
200	Emp. Gas & F. 8% pf.	108	107¾	107¾
400	Emp. Gas & F. 7% pf.	101	100⅞	100⅞
100	Empire Pow.	34¾	34¾	34¾
700	Eng. Gold Mines	2¼	2	2¼
15,000	Eureka Croesus	.04	.04	.04
100	Eureka Pipe	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
100	Evans Auto Load A	46½	46½	46½
300	Fageol Mot.	3	3	3
800	Fansteel Prod.	32	30	30
800	Federal Wat. "A"	34¼	34	34¼
100	Federated Metals	16	16	16
400	Fiat deb. rts.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
300	Film Insp. Mach.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Fire Assoc. Phila.	74½	74½	74½
325	Firestone Tire & Rubber	189½	186	186
100	Florida P. & Wat. 7% pf.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
220	Ford Mot. Canada	682	654	654
100	Forhau	23¼	23¼	23¼
300	Foundation Foreign	8½	8½	8½
10,300	Fox Theater A	22	21	22
300	Franklin Mfg. Co.	15	14	14
900	Freed-Eisemann	4½	4¼	4½
800	Freshman, Chas.	13	12⅞	13
1,400	Fulton Syphon	48	46⅜	46⅜
100	Galena Sig. pf. new	34	34	34
300	Garod Radio	.80	.75	.80
6,200	Gen. Bak. A	78⅝	77¼	77⅜
6,500	Gen. Bak. B	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
900	Gen. Bronze	20⅝	20¼	20¼
100	Gen. Ice Cream	64	64	64
500	Gen. Pub. Ser.	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
19,400	Gibson Oil	2	1⅝	2
600	Glen Alden Coal	179	177½	177½
500	Gold Seal Elec. Co.	17¼	17	17
1,500	Golden Center Min.	2½	2⅜	2¼
1,000	Goldfield Cons.	.07	.07	.07
50	Gorham Mfg. pf.	116	116	116
400	Grand Stores	96	95	96
50	Grand Stores pf.	125	125	125
30	Gt. Atl. & Pac. 1st pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼
125	Great Lakes D. & Dock	272½	270	272½
1,800	Greenfield T. & D.	11½	11¼	11½
1,200	Gulf Oil Corp. Pa.	104⅛	104	104
200	Hall Lamp. Co.	9½	9½	9½
1,700	Happiness Candy Inc.	7⅛	7	7
10	Hartford Elec.	385	385	385
7,000	Hawthorne Min.	.02	.02	.02
100	Hazeltine	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Hecla Min.	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Hellman Inc. war	13	13	13
700	Holland Furnace	40¼	40	40¼
100	Hollinger Gold. Mine	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
300	Houston Gulf Gas	12	11⅝	11⅝
2,100	Hygrade Food Prods.	24⅛	24	24⅛
1,600	Humble Oil & Ref.	65¼	65	65¼
1,000	Huyler S. Del.	16	15⅝	16
150	Illinois Pipe Line	174	173	173
5,500	Imperial Oil Canada	61⅜	60½	61⅜
200	Imperial Tobacco Canada	10½	10½	10½
100	Indiana Pipe Line	72½	72½	72½
7,000	Industrial Rayon A	17⅜	16¼	17
700	Insurance Co. North America	87½	86⅝	86⅝
6,800	Intercontinental Petroleum	2⅛	1⅞	2
32,000	International Petroleum	37½	35⅛	37½
2	Inter. Ry. Co. ctf.	29½	28½	28½
1,700	Inter. Utilities A	51¼	49	50⅛
15,800	Inter. Utilities B	11½	10¼	11
200	Inter. Utilities pf.	98	97	97¼
8,500	Johns Manville new	125⅞	122	122
100	Kansas City Pub. Svc. ctf.	16	16	16
600	Kemsley Milbourn	16⅝	16⅛	16½
100	Kirby Petroleum	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
120	Kroger Grocery	144	143⅛	143⅛
100	Kruskal & Kruskal	18	18	18
300	Lack. Sec. new	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜
3,300	Lehigh Pow. Sec. new	20⅞	20¼	20⅜
2,500	Lehigh Val. Coal ctf.	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛
117,500	Lehigh Val. Coal Sales	79	71	75½
400	Le Mur Co.	12¾	12½	12¾
300	Leon Fitz & Mull	44	43	44
1,000	Leonard Oil	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
1,000	Libbey Ow. Sh. Glass	135½	127	129
100	Libby, McNeill & Libby	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
100	Lit. Bros.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
500	Lone Star Gas	53⅝	52½	52½
25	Long Island Light	170	170	170
5,300	Magdalena Syndicate	2	1½	1⅜
100	Mannin & Co.	20½	20½	20½
25	Manhattan Rubber	39	39	39
200	Manning Bowman	17	16⅞	16⅞
100	Marconi Wireless London	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Margay Oil	50	50	50
75	Maryland Casualty	193	191	193
300	Mason Val. Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Mavis Bottling Co.	15	14½	14½
100	Mavis Corp.	25½	25⅜	25⅜
1,200	May Drug Store	22	20½	21⅛
100	McCall Co. rts.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	Mead Johnson & Co. new	63⅛	61⅝	63
500	Melville Shoe	117	117	117
550	Mengel Co.	60	59	59
2,500	Mesabi Iron	3	2⅝	3
200	Metro. 5 to 50c St. B.	8⅝	8	8⅝
1,500	Mexico Ohio	8	7¼	7½
1,000	Mexico Oil	.22	.22	.22
400	Middle West Util.	122	120	121
100	Middle West Util. pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼
50	Middle West Util. 6% pf.	94½	94½	94½
100	Midland Steel	99	99	99
1,700	Mining Co. Canada	4⅜	4	4¼
300	Mohawk & Hud. Pow.	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
100	Mohawk & Hud. 1st pf.	109	109	109
100	Mohawk & Hud. 2d pf.	105	105	105
100	Monsanto Chem.	38	38	38
2,000	Mountain Prod.	26½	26¼	26¼
100	Municipal Service	13	13	13
100	Murphy Co. Penn.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
2,100	National Baking	8⅛	8	8⅛
500	National Casket	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
400	National Elec. Pow. A	26¾	26¾	26¾
1,600	National Food Prod. B	4⅜	4	4
200	National Fuel & Gas	29¾	29¾	29¾
500	National Pub. Serv. A	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
300	National Pub. Serv. B	27½	27½	27½
1,800	National Trans.	22	21¾	22
100	Neisner Bros.	61½	61½	61½
100	Nelson Corp. (H.)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
200	New Amsterdam Casualty	76	76	76
25	New Bedford G. & Edis.	100	100	100
800	New Cornelia Copper	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
200	New England Tel. & Tel.	140½	140½	140½
100	N. J. Zinc	183¾	183¾	183¾
100	New Mexico & Arizona Ld.	10½	10½	10½
2,300	Newmont Mining	123⅛	122	122⅞
200	N. Y. Tel. 6½s pf.	115½	115½	115½
400	Nichols & Shepard new	30	30	30
700	Nipissing Mines	6⅜	6¼	6¼
100	Noranda Mines	24½	24½	24½
100	Nor. Am. Util. Sec. 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½
100	No. Butte Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	North Ind. Pub. Serv. 6% pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,700	Nor. Ohio ow.	17⅜	17	17
700	North Pipe Line	99¼	99	99¼
1,400	Nor. States Pow. A	131⅜	130	131⅛
100	Nor. States Pow. pfd.	109¾	109¾	109¾
900	Northeast Pow.	21	20½	21
8,500	Ohio Copper	.85	.85	.85
300	Ohio Oil	65	64⅝	64¾
100	Pac. Coast Bis. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
200	Pac. Gas & El. 1st pfd.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
100	Pacific Steel Boiler	14¾	14¼	14¾
200	Palmolive Peet Co.	99⅞	99	99
7,400	Pandem Oil	5¼	5⅛	5¾
7,200	Pantepec Oil, Venez.	9⅝	9	9⅜
700	Paramount Famous Lasky rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Pender Groc. B	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Penn. Mex. Fuel	32	32	32
400	Penn., Ohio Edis. new	37¾	37¾	37¾
30	Penn., Ohio Edis. pr. pf.	108	108	108
70	Penn., Ohio Edis. 6% pf.	94	93	94
1,100	Penn., Ohio Secur.	13⅛	13	13
150	Penn. Salt Co.	100	98	98
100	Penn. Wat. & Pow.	68	68	68
200	Peoples Drug Store	44	43	43
600	Philip Morris	9¼	8⅞	9⅛
2,200	Pick Barth Co. pf.	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
500	Piggly Wiggly Corp.	27⅝	27¼	27¼
500	Pitney Bow Postage	7	7	7
50	Pitts. Plate Glass	227	227	227
200	Potrero Sugar	14	14	14
1,100	Prairie Oil & Gas	49	48¾	48¾
750	Prairie Pipe Line	184	183	184
200	Premier Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	Prudence Co. pf.	103½	103½	103½
100	Puget Sound & Lt.	36	36	36
100	Pyrene Mfg.	8½	8½	8½
500	Red Banks Oil	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
1,000	Red Warrior	.16	.16	.16
800	Reiter Foster	6	6	6
3,200	Reo Motor	26	25⅝	25⅝
300	Rep. Mot. Truck ctf.	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Richfield Oil	25⅛	25	25
300	Richmond Radiator	29	28¾	29
100	Richmond Rad. cvt. pf.	40	40	40
100	Rolls Royce Am. pfd.	50	50	50
200	Royal Typewriter	80	80	80
500	Rubberoid Co.	83	82	82
900	Safeway Stores	325	321	321
500	St. Regis Paper	58¼	57	57
6,000	Salt-Creek Prod.	33	32¾	32¾

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27, COLUMN 2

What's Behind Your Stock?



Underwood Typewriter Co.

The Underwood Typewriter Co., incorporated in 1910, is the largest strictly typewriter company in the world. Sales of its large typewriters are nearly as great as the combined sales of its two nearest competitors, while it is one of the leaders in the manufacture of portable typewriters.

For the quarter ended September 30, net profit of $426,845 was reported after depreciation and Federal taxes. This compares with $380,762 in the preceding quarter and $345,191 in the third quarter of 1926. For the nine months of 1927 net profit after charges was $1,741,465, as compared with $1,491,840 in the same period of 1926.

CAPITALIZATION.

Preferred stock (7% cum.)...$3,400,000

Common stock (par $25)....10,000,000

Current data—Announcement is expected soon of the merging of Elliott-Fisher Co. with Underwood Typewriter Co. Elliott-Fisher Co., manufactures the flat-writing bookkeeping typewriter, which carries its name and is one of the largest makers of that type of machine in the world. Its subsidiary, the Sundstrand Corporation, manufactures the Sundstrand 10-key adding, bookkeeping and calculating machine. This merger will result in one of the largest companies in the office equipment field, combined sales of the three corporations in 1926 amounting to over $35,000,000.

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WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927.

CELTICS AMASS EARLY LEAD TO BEAT PALACE, 30-25

Following Through

with SHIRLEY L. POVICH

HEAVY casualties already have been reported on the baseball front despite the comparative youngness of the open season on major league managers. The fire of the magnates has taken its toll in four men who were at the helms of big league clubs during the 1927 season, although it is improbable that the new high level of eight former managers reached during the 1926 gunning season will be equaled.

The American League's lone casualty thus far has been reported in the Cleveland sector where Jack McCallister's one-year reign was brought to an end by his unconditional release upon the acquisition of the Cleveland interests by a wealthy Midwestern syndicate which clothed Billy Evans in the robes of a "general manager."

William Baker was the first of the National League's magnates to bring his guns into action and the yearly fall offensive of the Phillies' owner dislodged Stuffy McInnis from his precarious managerial stronghold after McInnis had held the fort for a one-year period. Burt Shotten, former Syracuse manager, has been instituted as manager pro tem of the Phillies.

On the Boston front, where the National League's guns had been silent for several years during the reign of Dave Bancroft, firing again broke out and Bancroft was deposed as commander of the Braves. Jack Slattery, Braves scout and former coach of the Boston College and Harvard baseball teams, has been elevated to the managership.

Out in St. Louis, Sam Breadon again brought his guns to bear and Bob O'Farrell fell before the magnate's fire, slightly wounded, but still able to carry on as a player in the ranks, while Bill McKechnie was elevated to the club's high command after serving a season as O'Farrell's assistant.

What the remainder of the open season holds in store for magnates and managers is problematical, but that there will be few additional casualties, if any, is certain. The remainder of the managers are reasonably certain of their jobs.

In the American League, Bucky Harris is working under a holdover contract in Washington. Connie Mack, as president of the Athletics, is assured of his job. Huggins will remain with his world's champion Yankees. Carrigan's contract with the Red Sox endures for another year. Detroit is satisfied with Moriarty. Phil Ball, owner of the Browns, has faith in Dan Howley. Ray Schalk's status at Chicago is doubtful, with rumors naming several men as his successor. Evans is hunting a man to succeed McCallister at Cleveland.

That there will be no more changes in the National League is reasonably certain. McGraw declares that he will be with the Giants until the 1929 season, and that is sufficient. Wilbert Robinson has a strangle hold on the Brooklyn managership. Wrigley is pleased with McCarthy at Chicago. Hendricks will be given another chance at Cincinnati. Bush will remain with his pennant-winning Pirates.

Of the new managers, Burt Shotten, who left a comfortable berth at Syracuse to accept the leadership of the Phillies, is to be pitied. With William

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24, COLUMN 4.

Minors Block Invasion by Majors

American Association Clubs Vote Against Parent Owners.

League Must Approve All Sales; Reds to Keep Columbus.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Adoption of a new constitution, the outstanding caluse of which is designed to operate against major league acquisition of American Association baseball clubs, marked a harmonious annual meeting of the association officials here today.

The meeting unanimously adopted a provision that the board of directors of the league must approve any sales, or must be given an opportunity to purchase any franchise for the league, in case the sale is not approved. Henry Killilea, of Milwaukee, was made a member of the league finance committee.

Minor leagues showed great interest in a decision tonight by the national board of arbitration blocking the efforts of the Tulsa and Oklahoma City baseball clubs to bolt the Western League and join the Texas circuit. The board ruled the teams occupied territory belonging to the Western and it could not be transferred to the Texas.

Many baseball clubs represented here for the National Professional Baseball Association meeting tomorrow announced they were in the market for players, but not a single deal developed during the day. Lobby talk was that cash deals in preference to trading was holding up exchanges of players.

Reports to the association meeting indicated the league is looking forward to a record-breaking year. President Hickey reported 1,700,000 persons clicked the turnstiles in 1927; and that three parks are to be improved this winter, giving the circuit greater seating capacity. Indianapolis is building a new plant, and Toledo and Milwaukee are rebuilding there parks.

The new provision in the American Association constitution will not change the status of the Columbus club, the only association team owned by a major league club.

Cincinnati recently acquired the Columbus franchise and no action that the league could have taken would have changed the relationship of the two clubs, Thomas J. Hickey, of Chicago, president of the association, said.

The owners spent little time discussing the major ownership clause. It replaced a clause defeated four to four yesterday which stated in bald language that the association did not favor major ownership.

Mr. Hickey said the club owners were of one mind on elimination of major league ownership, but that yesterday's attempt to warn the majors away failed because of the direct language contained.

Walter Hagen Named U.S. Pro Golf Captain

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Walter Hagen was advised today that he had been appointed captain of the 1928 American professional golf team by the directors of the Professional Golfers Association of America.

Hagen said that the association had not yet determined if a team would be sent to Great Britain next year. He said he expected to participate in the British open championship himself, and that if men selected to represent the United States could make the trip a match probably would be played.

Newport News Beats Tech High, 6-0

Lone Touchdown on 5-Yard End Run in 3d Quarter.

Capital Eleven Outrushed, 15 First Downs to 7.

Special to The Washington Post.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 5.—Flashing an attack of brilliant power and versatility, featured by the sharp thrusts of Quarter Back Allmond, Newport News High School scored a thrilling 6-to-0 victory over McKinley Tech, of Washington, D. C., here this afternoon. The game was played in flawless football weather before more than 1,500 spectators.

Newport News, functioning around the brilliant Capt. Allmond, smashed the Tech line to shreds in the third period and worked the ball to the invaders' 5-yard mark, from where Gordon Pearson, half back, raced around end for a touchdown.

Tech opened a strong running attack in the initial period and advanced the ball to Newport News' 20-yard line, where the locals braced and took the ball on downs.

Showing a complete reversal form in the second quarter, Newport News startled the visitors by opening a passing attack on its own 20-yard mark. Pearson flipped a short pass over the center of the line to Allmond, who dashed 50 yards to place the oval on Tech's 25-yard line.

Allmond and Pearson carried the ball to Tech's 25-yard line. Allmond and Pearson carried the ball to Tech's 5-yard line in three rushes, but the whistle ended Newport News' chance to score.

Newport News drove the invaders off their feet in the third period, rolling up six first downs to none for Tech and scoring the last touchdown of the game. Allmond's brilliant play was chiefly responsible for the local's yardage. Pearson carried the ball over on a sweeping end run from the 5-yard mark.

Tech came back fighting in the final period, but Newport News succeeded in keeping the ball in Tech's territory throughout the quarter.

Florence and Fountain were the big offensive guns for the invaders. Florence made several lengthy runs that brought the spectators to their feet. Capt. Oehmann, Edelblut and Oyster were outstanding in the visitors' forward wall. Newport News made fifteen first downs to seven by Tech.

Tech.	Position.	Newport News.
Hissey	L. E.	Price
Cole	L. T.	Dyke
Oyster	L. G.	Whittesell
Winston	Center	Jordan
Oehmann	R. G.	White
Forney	R. T.	Barnes
Edelblut	R. E.	Chandler
Drissel	Q. B.	(Capt.) Allmond
Fountain	L. H.	Pearson
Florence	R. H.	Andrews
Guy	F. B.	Morrison

Newport News	0	0	6	0	—6
Tech	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdown—Pearson. Substitutions—(Newport News) Gray, Cain, Leak, Gunter, Smith, Joynes, Gardner. (Tech) Rooney, Mills Power, Benner. Referee—Kroger (V. M. I.). Umpire—Wilkinson (V. P. I.). Head linesman—Thompson (N. C. State). Time of periods—Twelve-minute quarters.

Gallagher to Fight Hackett on Dec. 3

John Blick, manager of the promising fighter, Marty Gallaher, has signed his heavyweight to fight Pete Hackett, Brooklyn pugilist of note, in Madison Square Garden the night of December 16.

That Gallaher will meet a formidable foe is proved by the fact that Hackett, boasting of 200 pounds, has won his last twelve fights by knockouts. Added to the list of preliminaries will be a fight between Joe Glick and Tod Morgan for the junior lightweight championship.

French, Half Back, To Captain Harvard

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Arthur E. French, jr., '29, of Winchester, was elected captain of the Harvard Football Team for 1928 today. He played at half back and quarter back this season and was on the varsity eleven last year.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Dudley Nelson Schoales, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, a junior and end for the past two years, has been elected captain of the 1928 football team of Cornell University.

Reynolds Winner In Billiard Tourney

In defeating George Campbell last night at the Arcadia, 100 to 58, Fred Reynolds advanced to even terms with Ed Tindell in play for the pocket billiard championship of the city. Each has won two games.

Reynolds scored the high run of 58. Tonight William Davidge will meet James Newlin at 8 o'clock.

George W. Harrison defeated W. H. Tallman, 35 to 29, last night in play in the three-cushion handicap tournament held at the Elmer Billiard Parlors. Harrison and the high run of 4.

Tonight F. E. Lewis will meet W. R. Stevens at 7:30 o'clock.

William Lewis, Pennsylvania pocket billiard champion, defeated Winchester yesterday afternoon, 125 to 80, and last night won over George Kelly, 125 to 113, in games played at the Curtis Billiard Parlors.

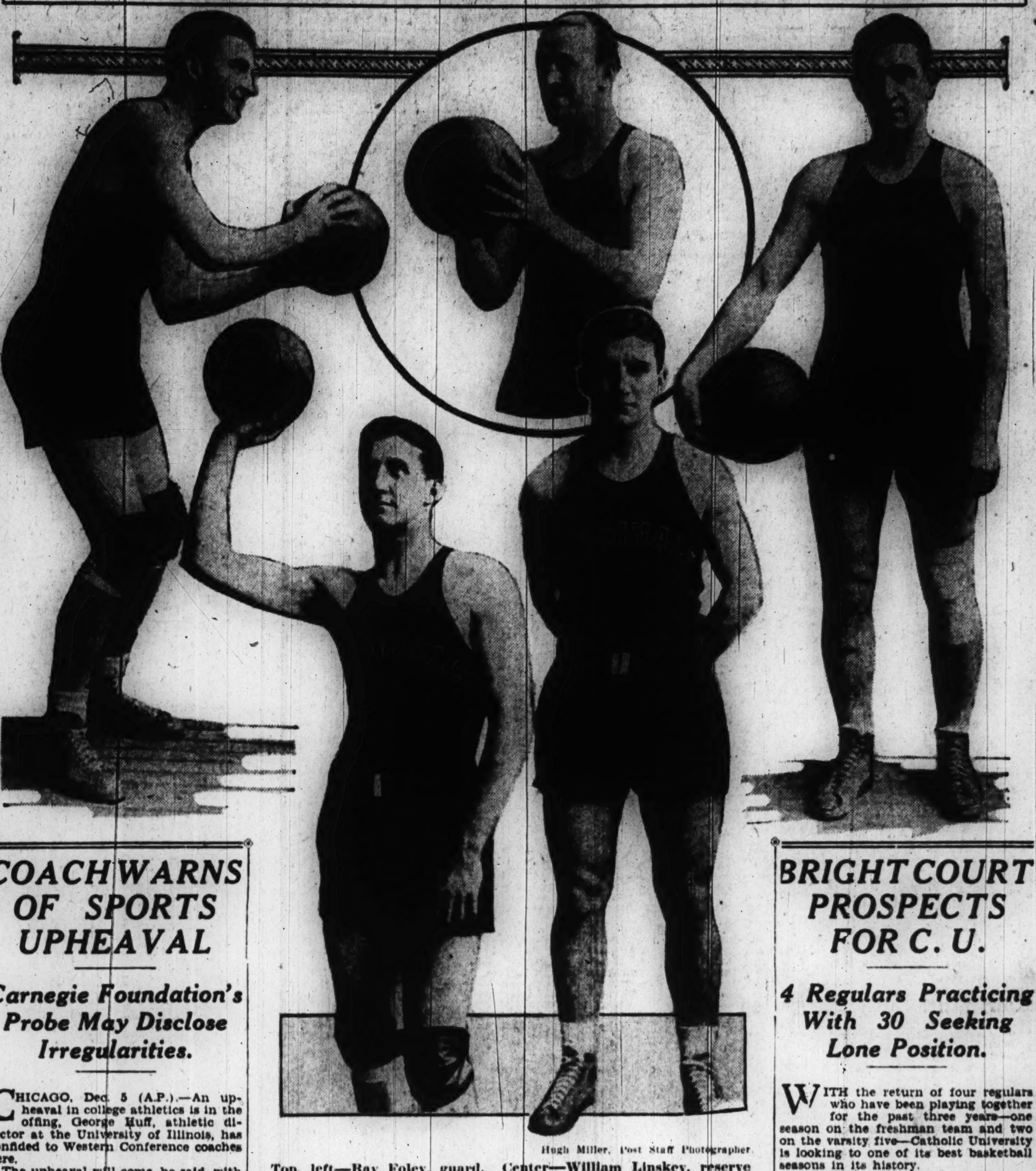
BOWLERS ANXIOUS.

The Midnight Bowling Team, of Southeast, winner over all teams it has bowled, including the Carry Ice Cream Co., Mohawk Club and others, wants games. Call Manager Hepner at Lincoln 9179.

KANAWHA PLAY SAINTS.

Kanawha Cagers will play the St. Martins tonight in the latter club's gymnasium at 8 o'clock. The following Kanawha players are requested to report: Cohen, Oxenberg, Kotsin, Newman, Chatlin, Miller, Sklar, Wold, Tash, Ginsberg and Tolinger.

STARS OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY'S POWERFUL BASKETBALL SQUAD



Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.

Top, left—Ray Foley, guard. Center—William Linskey, reserve center. Top, right—William Harvey, guard. Below, left—Capt. James Harvey, center. Below, right—James Schmidt, guard.

COACH WARNS OF SPORTS UPHEAVAL

Carnegie Foundation's Probe May Disclose Irregularities.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—An upheaval in college athletics is in the offing, George Huff, athletic director at the University of Illinois, has confided to Western Conference coaches here.

The upheaval will come, he said, with the announcement of the findings of the Carnegie Foundation, now investigating conditions under which athletic departments of various big schools operate.

Huff's warning, voiced at a meeting of coaches, was supported by President David Kinley, of the University of Illinois, who detailed the evils to which college athletics, especially football, are susceptible.

Commercialism, with salaries to coaches and overexcitement, in his opinion, are overestimated, but drinking before, after and during games was termed unfortunate, and he urged that alumni of all schools undertake the abolition of the practice.

Dr. Kinley said he understands the Carnegie investigation will furnish a list of the alleged evils of athletics without furnishing names of offenders "I favor naming of all dates, places and concealing nothing. If there is anything wrong at Illinois, we surely want to clean house," Dr. Kinley said.

Director Huff said the question of purity in Western Conference athletics was discussed at last week's meeting of coaches and directors, and an agreement was reached to exchange information and determine facts on any rumors.

Young Dencio Loses On Points at Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 5—Young Dencio, of Washington, flashy little Filipino flyweight, lost a point decision here tonight in an 8-rounder to Ernie Peters, Indian battler of this city.

Tex Rickard Takes Count In Flynn's Promoting Deal

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—An experiment of great scientific interest has been arranged to take place in the New Garden on the evening of January 27 when the Messrs. Leo P. Flynn and James J. Johnston will present a series of boxing contests between members of a select group of heavyweight bums yet to be nominated. Although the bums have not yet been definitely selected, it is known that all of the gallopers on the program will be strictly bums, because in deciding to charter the premises to Messrs Flynn and Johnston, Mr. Tex Rickard stipulated that they must not employ any of his own personal heavyweights which includes all the known good ones and a few bums as well. You might even say his list includes not a few bums.

However, the identity of the maneaters who will fight for the Messrs. Flynn and Johnston is not important or even pertinent to the scientific aspects of the xperiment. The scientific interest attaches to the fact that the association of the Messrs. Flynn and Johnston will probably reveal what happens when Greek meets Greek and there is great interest in the experiment for this reason.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Leo P. Flynn, late floor walker for Mr. Jack Dempsey, is absolutely without peer as a free-style business man and it is just as widely conceded that Mr. Johnston is even more so in the same line.

And, naturally, when two such impulsive operators become associated together in a business enterprise which involves, as an initial investment $20,000 cash rental for the New Garden there is tremendous interest among the lesser business men of the profession to see how they will operate on one another and also to note the defensive measures that will be employed by two masters to circumvent one another.

The outcome of the strange combination can not even be conjectured in advance, but it probably will be something of an exciting nature quite unlike a contest between two great defensive boxers because the Messrs. Flynn and Johnston are not only great defensive business men but great offensive business men, too.

It is even possible that Mr. Rickard, who is considered a very gifted ground and lofty business man himself, will find himself drawn into the championship match which would make the contest a battle royal for the business championship of the uplift business.

Mr. Rickard appears to be a third party, standing aloof from the grapple of the business mastadons, but very often a business man who thinks he is standing aloof discovers to his dismay that he is not aloof at all, but in the middle, which is quite a different situation.

I suggest this because I understand that the Messrs. Flynn and Johnston asked Mr. Rickard to name the gallopers that he would not permit to appear in their show and, after he had named Gene Tunney, Jack Dempsey, Tom Heeney, Paulino Upsidedown, Johnny Risko and Tumbledown Jack Sharkey, they announced that they were still willing to pay $20,000 for the Garden for the night of January 27.

"Very well," Mr. Rickard replied, "the Garden is yours for one night, but I would like to know just for my own amusement whom you intend to use."

"We are not quite prepared to name our man-eaters," Mr. Johnston is said to have replied, "but I am very glad you did not forbid us to use Mr. George Godfrey."

The mention of Mr. Godfrey left Mr. Rickard in a thoughtful mood. In fact, he looked as though the two contenders for the collar and elbow business championship had just thrown him for a rolling fall, because for the last six months it has taken great effort on Mr Rickard's part to ignore Mr. Godfrey, who is a brunette gentleman and who doubtless could lick all but two of Mr Rickard's star bums in one and the same ring on one and the same night.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25, COLUMN 1.

Yost Plans Two Varsity Elevens And Double Schedule in 1928

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 5 (A.P.). The University of Michigan will be represented by two football teams next fall, playing a schedule of sixteen games, Fielding H. Yost, athletic director, announced today.

Theoretically the two teams will be of varsity caliber; but due to the fact that most conference teams have completed their schedules for the 1928 season, one team will bear the heavier burden of the conference competition. Eventually it is hoped the two teams will be of comparatively equal strength, one playing at home while the other team is engaging an opponent elsewhere.

The Western Conference last week decided to permit each university in the group to be represented by two teams.

Mr. Yost said he was now corresponding with schools in and out of the conference for games for his secondary team. The plan is in line both with Yost's and President Clarence Cook Little's scheme of enlarging intramural and major sports competition.

Exactly how the student and alumni bodies will react to a plan which breaks tradition is a matter of conjecture. It is pointed out, however, that the system will give many good athletes a chance which the limited personnel of the varsity squad forbids.

The All-American Football Team In The Post Next Sunday

The All-American football team of 1927, truly representative of the eleven greatest individual players in America, will be named by the Associated Press in The Washington Post next Sunday morning.

For the third year since the death of Walter Camp the Associated Press names its All-American team—an accurate index to the football greats that the 1927 season has produced in every section of the country.

The Associated Press' All-American team is the result of a consensus compiled from the opinions of more than 200 qualified observers—coaches, officials, sports editors and staff experts—who have covered every sector of the football battle front. It is recognized as the official All-American team by hundreds of newspapers who are part of the Associated Press from coast to coast.

BRIGHT COURT PROSPECTS FOR C. U.

4 Regulars Practicing With 30 Seeking Lone Position.

WITH the return of four regulars who have been playing together for the past three years—one season on the freshman team and two on the varsity five—Catholic University is looking to one of its best basketball seasons in its history.

Approximately 30 candidates are seeking the lone position left open by Edward Keale, who was graduated last year. In Capt. James Carney, center; Johnny Long, forward, and Ray Foley and William Harvey, guards, Coach Frederick Rice has an experienced combination, which during the last two years has considerably enhanced the prestige of the Brooklanders in this sport.

During the past week Coach Rice has been holding scrimmages with the purpose of getting the squad in physical condition, and has not seriously considered any particular candidate for the open forward post.

Johnny Mountain at present is the most likely contender. Mountain was on the varsity squad last year, and showed up well in the several games in which he played. He is shifty and fast and a sure shot from around the 15-foot zone.

William Linskey, also of last year's squad, will probably serve as an understudy to Carney, while James Schmidt, another experienced player, will be used in emergency roles at guard.

Among the more prominent candidates from last year's freshman ranks are Harry Ogden, Joseph Bell, Joseph Amaan, Edward Raiche, and Joseph Champa.

After its successful season last year Coach Rice's only worry is that of overconfidence on the part of his squad. The squad is practicing every night for its opening game with Baltimore University Wednesday, December 14.

ADGIE BEATS MONTE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Matt Adgie, local boxer, won the decision over Joe Monte, of Boston, tonight in a hard-fought 10-round bout at the Arena. Adgie weighed 175, Monte 176.

Three 6-round preliminary bouts ended in second-round knockouts. Frank Sacco, 142, scored the first over Jerry O'Dell, 137, his fellow Philadelphian; Ralph Smith, 225, Los Angeles, finished Jeff Thomas, 188, Washington, D. C., and Tony Ascencio, 120, of Spain, knocked out Midget Kilburn, 125, Philadelphia.

Holman Stars In New York Victory

Captain of Champions and Banks Account for 21 Points.

Celtics' Defense Tightens and They Lead at Half, 16-11.

By FRANK H. YOUNG.

BEATING the Celtic pro tossers twice in succession simply is not being done these days. The Washington team turned the trick Sunday night and had the audacity to try to repeat last night at the Arcadia, with a capacity gallery looking on, but failed by a score of 30 to 25.

In the Sabbath meeting, Passon and Ripley managed to keep Nat Holman well covered, and this helped the Palace team beat the world's champions after fourteen previous failures. Last night Holman simply would not let his guards keep within speaking distance, five double-deckers falling to his lot. These and eleven points credited to young Davey Banks, three field goals and five out of five from the foul line, almost beat the home team alone.

The game last night was quite different from its predecessor. Kennedy and his men played just about as well as on Sunday, but the Celtics played better, especially on the defense. So closely were the Palace players guarded that they spent much of their time taking long shots at the basket. Conaty was the most fortunate in this respect, dropping three through the net from afar, running second to Rusty Saunders, who led both teams with thirteen points. He was credited with six double-headers, but only two were above the average, the others being the result of some clever cut-ins and follows-up.

It was all-round teamwork which beat the Palace Team. Not only did the visitors guard more effectively than the Washington players but they made most of their points on a straight passing game and were more fortunate in keeping from being penalized as frequently. In fact, it was their opportunities from the line of freedom which gave them victory.

Each team netted 11 field goals. The home team had but eight chances from the 15-foot line and cashed in on but three of them. New York, on the other hand, was allowed a dozen penalty shots and registered its winning margin by holing eight. The Celtics led at the half, 16 to 11.

Washington broke the ice when Saunders caged one on a nice pass from Conaty. A moment later Holman knotted the count and then came through with another, which put his team in the lead. Palace managed to tie things up at 6-8 and again at 8-8, but thereafter was always trailing. At the half the visitors were in the van, 16-11.

When play was resumed, the fans were treated to a sizzling seven minutes of play in which the Celtics staged a short rally only to see the Palace boys come within striking distance by pulling to 22-20. The visitors stepped out again, however, and, between intervals of "freezing" the ball, managed to assume an 8-point lead. This, with more tactics which kept the home boys from doing anything worth while was more than enough to let them finally win out.

Washington.	G	FG	P	New York.	G	FG	P
Passon, lf	0	0	0	Dehnert, lf	1	2	4
Ripley, lf	0	0	0	Banks, rf	3	5	11
Saunders, rf	6	1	13	Lopschick, c	1	1	3
Grimstead, c	2	1	5	Holman, lg	5	0	10
Conaty, lg	3	0	6	J. Barry, rg	1	0	2
Kennedy, rg	0	0	0	Dreyfus, rg	0	0	0
Carey, rg	0	1	1				
Totals	11	3	25	Totals	11	8	30

Foul shots attempted—Saunders (2), Dehnert (4), Banks (5), Lopschick (3), Ripley (2), Grimsted (2), Carey (2). Referee—Sugar. Umpire—Eberts.

PRO COURT STANDINGS

EASTERN SECTION.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Rochester	6	1	.857
Philadelphia	5	2	.714
New York	4	3	.570
Washington	1	9	.100

WESTERN SECTION.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	5	0	1.000
Fort Wayne	4	3	.570
Chicago	1	6	.142
Detroit	0	5	.000

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

New York, 30; Washington, 25.
Philadelphia, 30; Fort Wayne, 24.

TONIGHT'S GAME.

Philadelphia at Fort Wayne.

King Solomon Hurt; Bout With Roberti Off

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—A 10-round bout between King Solomon, of Panama, and Roberto Roberti, Italian heavyweight, scheduled for the Broadway arena tonight, was canceled with the rest of the card when Solomon notified the management he had sprained his ankle.

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WAFFLES LANDS FEATURE AT JEFFERSON PARK

Doc, Favorite, Beaten by A Length

Winner Pays 9 to 1 to Backers; Aviation Is Third.

Royal Sweep Second in Third After Running Away.

JEFFERSON PARK, New Orleans, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—R. E. Wallace's Waffles, showing his best race, earned the purse in the Teche, which featured the card today. Doc, the odds-on choice, finished second, with Aviator third. The 6 furlongs were run in 1:13 3-5. Waffles paid $20.60.

Waffles broke running and quickly ran into a long lead. Doc made a game try in running up to the leader, but he tired in the last sixteenth and Waffles won by a length. Doc took the place three lengths from Aviator.

Mrs. A. Swenke scored her first start of the meeting when she sent John J. S. to the post in the first race. The gelded son of Sir John Johnson rewarded by winning nicely in hand over a good field. He ran the 5½ furlongs in the good time of 1:09 1-5. He was favorite, paying $4.40 for a $2 ticket. Golden School was second and Jean Bond third. Golden School led to the middle of the turn, where Jean Bond took the lead. However, in the stretch, John J. S. came along and won going away.

H. L. Crain's Sincerely, well played, was an easy winner of the second event, a 6-furlong sprint for 3-year-olds. Sir Barley was second and Billy Witt third. Poland, the favorite, ran a bad race.

Sincerely jumped away to a fast lead and, increasing her advantage to the finish, won by five lengths from Sir Barley, with Billy Witt third a half a length back.

The backers of the favorite, Royal Sweep, in the third race, were unfortunate as the horse ran away a mile before the start. He was caught and led back to the barrier and finished a good second, being defeated by a short head in a hard drive by Mib McGee. Revellion was third. Royal Sweep dashed right to the front and led right up to the final stride, when Mib McGee got him to win by a head. Royal Sweep took the place by a head from the fast-coming Revellion.

TIA JUANA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—$800; 3-year-olds and upward; 5½ furlongs.

1	Saltus	108	10	Amason Maid	98
2	*Honey Bunch	101	11	*Ask John	107
3	*Amen	101	12	*Miss Wyoming	98
4	*Doctor Shot	107	13	Major Seth	104
5	Senor Marino	104	14	*Vanderburg	107
6	*Jedburg	101	15	*Rock Bottom	106
7	*La Hentao	101	16	*Smart Horse	101
8	D. H. Johnston	101	17	*Dean H.	107
9	*Balance Book	101	18	*Irish Prince II	104

SECOND RACE—$800; 3-year-olds and upward; clubhouse course.

1	*Chick Bell	101	8	Son of Tromp	110
2	Kilauea	109	9	*Rock Bomb	104
3	*Koko	101	10	*Sheffield	101
4	*Sophia Goldman	110	11	*Pat Mabrey	104
5	Isaman	109	12	Air Castle	104
6	C. W. Jackson	109	13	*Modo	110
7	*Forty-Two	110	14	*Brian Kent	107

THIRD RACE—$1,000; 3-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and a sixteenth.

1	*Resourceful	108	5	Battle On	113
2	*First Dance	103	6	Pathan	113
3	Brazon	110	7	*Margie K.	108
4	*Tanist	103			

FOURTH RACE—$800; 3-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and 70 yards.

1	*†The Falconer	105	6	*Fire Captain	110
2	*Belle K.	110	7	*Cirivanna	105
3	*Bucko	105	8	St. M. Greu	105
4	Alceste	105	9	Ponimoi	110
5	*†Worthman	110	10	*Little Blaze	105

†Irwin entry.

FIFTH RACE—$800; 3-year-olds and upward; 6 furlongs.

1	*Barndollar	108	7	*Don K.	113
2	*Better Luck	113	8	*Shasta Negra	108
3	Snuubar	114	9	Merry Man	109
4	Egg Nog	109	10	Ferrone Seth	109
5	Pas Choice	109	11	Thrace	109
6	*Frank Gallor	105	12	*Marietta	101

SIXTH RACE—$800; 2-year-olds; 6 furlongs.

1	Ben Fels	102	7	*Euseus	103
2	*Belly O'Neal	103	8	Duck It	103
3	*Wahluke	110	9	*Platinum	101
4	*Blue Rose	103	10	*Sweep Easy	99
5	O'Leary	105	11	*Porter Up	104
6	*Peep O.	95	12	Frank Light	104

SEVENTH RACE—$800; 3-year-olds and upward; 5½ furlongs.

1	*Shasta Graney	108	7	Montello	111
2	*Golden Sunset	109	8	*Shasta Grafton	106
3	*Harbinger	105	9	*Poly Angle	102
4	*Shasta Rock	104	10	For Me	102
5	*Teal	102	11	*High Art	101
6	Found One	107			

EIGHTH RACE—$800; 3-year-olds and upward; 6 furlongs.

1	*All Shot	103	8	*Musketer	117
2	*Glass Ball	104	9	*Bronx	106
3	*Dozier	105	10	Invictus	111
4	Timothy	111	11	*My Daddy	100
5	Bryn Dear	107	12	St. Nicholas	113
6	Jessie Belle	107	13	Fred Dubner	114
7	*Beauty Star	105	14	*Odd Seth	108

JEFFERSON PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; for all-age maidens.

1	Adam's Apple	108	7	Annie Coughlin	113
2	Rion	118	8	Wyoming	113
3	Lepton	116	9	Silver Queen	113
4	Odd Fellow	116	10	Caustic	116
5	Miss Crump	113	11	Indian Guide	109
6	Clarifier	116	12	Isoard	109
	Also eligible—				
13	Dumpy	116	16	The Southerner	109
14	Stuart Hunter	116	17	Ancient Mariner	109
15	Cherry Brook	109			

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; for 2-year-olds.

1	Joseph Sabbath	103	7	Jack W., jr.	108
2	Smiling Betty	100	8	Snowfall	105
3	Ferseth	106	9	Morocco	103
4	Woollatt	108	10	Lillian G.	105
5	Sleepy Time	108	11	William P.	117
6	War Wings	100	12	Jim Dahlman	108
	Also eligible—				
13	Duff's Time	108	16	Miss Hogan	106
14	Two Toms	108	17	Besom	115
15	Claprock	108	18	Zefine	115

THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1	King Tut	110	6	*Sincere	102
2	Wild Aster	113	7	George Dever	105
3	Loyal H.	108	8	*Delphi	110
4	King of Fortune	113	9	Angle Plane	102
5	*Torcher	106	10	Bushee	103

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1	*Betty Craig	107	7	Capt. Haney	114
2	Chick Up	104	8	Mark Master	111
3	Panola	111	9	Sturdy Stella	109
4	Royal Highness	112	10	Oley	113
5	Joe Ray	110	11	Naughty Nisba	111
6	Arrogant	108	12	Smoky Day	102
	Also eligible—				
13	*Sphere	112	16	Queen Bessie	103
14	Go Fein	112	17	Porto d'Oro	109
15	*Talladega	110	18	Becky Sue	107

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1	Rival	111	5	*Grapestone	108
2	*Sir Peter	121	6	*Twinkling	105
3	Miles Prior	105	7	Bright Steel	111
4	Body Guard	113	8	Try Again	108

SIXTH RACE—One and one-quarter miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1	*Heed	105	5	*Coppershine	113
2	*Miss Chiniquy	100	6	Toscanelli	103
3	*Flag Lieutenant	103	7	Cerulean	108
4	Sir Leonid	106			

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1	Miss Carew	105	5	*Jimson	105
2	*Marsdale	113	6	*Treasurer	114
3	*Harry B.	105	7	Nine Sixty	110
4	*Arragosa	111	8	Betsy Bacon	107

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Track, good.

LOANS
HORNING
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
South End of Highway Bridge
(Opp. Washington Monument)

POST'S CONSENSUS OF CHOICES AT JEFFERSON PARK

	1r Race	2d Race	3d Race	4th Race	5th Race	6th Race	7t Race
Collyer, Collyer's Eye	Dumpy Clarifier Cherry Brook	Miss Hogan William P. Ferseth	Torcher K. of Fortune George Dever	Arrogant Mark Master Sturdy Stella	Rival Body Guard Twinkling	Sir Leonid Flag Lieutenant Miss Chiniquy	Marsdale Harry B. Arragosa
Louisville Times Associated Press	Clarifier. Annie Coughlin Odd Fellow II	William P. Duff's Time Ferseth	Torcher George Dever Loyal H.	Mark Master Wild Aster Go Fein	Sir Peter Bright Steel Rival	Toscanelli Flag Lieutenant Miss Chiniquy	Treasurer Marsdale Listy
Fitzgerald, N. Y. Telegraph	Dumpy Indian Guide Caustic	Miss Hogan William P. War Wings	Torcher K. of Fortune Loyal H.	Arrogant Mark Master Sturdy Stella	Rival Sir Peter Body Guard	Sir Leonid Cerulean Miss Chiniquy	Marsdale Harry B. Nine Sixty
Hermis, N. Y. Telegraph	Dumpy Clarifier. Odd Fellow II	Besom Miss Hogan War Wings	Bushee Torcher Angle Plane	Arrogant Mark Master Chick Up	Sir Peter Twinkling Rival	Sir Leonid Flag Lieutenant Miss Chiniquy	Treasurer Marsdale Nine Sixty
Sharpshooter, N. Y. Telegraph	Dumpy Southerner Clarifier.	William P. Miss Hogan War Wings	Torcher George Dever Bushee	Arrogant Mark Master Chick Up.	Sir Peter Rival Body Guard	Sir Leonid Cerulean Flag Lieutenant	Marsdale Nine Sixty Arragosa
Lynch, N. Y. Telegraph	Dumpy Clarifier. Cherry Brook	Miss Hogan Two Toms Smiling Betty	Torcher Wild Aster Angle Plane	Arrogant Go Fein Oley	Sir Peter Twinkling Rival	Cerulean Sir Leonid Heed	Harry B. Arragosa Marsdale
El Rio Rey, Running Horse	Dumpy Clarifier. Odd Fellow II	William P. War Wings Duff's Time	K. of Fortune Torcher Loyal H.	Becky Sue Oley Mark Master	Sir Peter Twinkling Rival	Sir Leonid Miss Chiniquy Flag Lieutenant	Nine Sixty Marsdale Treasurer
N. Y. Handicap, Racing Form	Dumpy Odd Fellow II Clarifier.	Miss Hogan Lila G. William P.	Torcher King of Fortune Wild Aster	Panola Chick Up Mark Master	Sir Peter Rival Body Guard	Sir Leonid Copper Shine Toscanelli	Treasurer Quinchin Marsdale
Sweep, Racing Form	Cherry Brook Indian Guide Dumpy	War Wings William P. Besom	K. of Fortune Wild Aster Torcher	Mark Master Arrogant Porto Do Oro	Rival Miles Prior Body Guard	Sir Leonid Cerulean Copper Shine	Marsdale Treasurer Betsy Bacon
Consensus	Dumpy Clarifier. Cherry Brook	Miss Hogan William P. War Wings	Torcher K. of Fortune Wild Aster	Arrogant Mark Master Chick Up	Sir Peter Rival Twinkling	Sir Leonid Cerulean Flag Lieutenant	Marsdale Treasurer Nine Sixty

COLLYER'S COMMENTS on the SPORT of KINGS

By BERT E. COLLYER

DUMPY.

Right from the chief of staff comes this happy chatter: "Here comes the devil. Is best maiden at the track. Can't lose if the connections unbelt." And right here comes the old rub—if they unbelt. However, for your own private info, I have ascertained that the right party arrived in Chicago to plant the commission. So, boys, you have the answer in your lily white mitt. Goes in the opening spasm at Jefferson Park, and two bells is the post time.

Eighteen juveniles contest in the second. This is a most open affair. Seems as though MISS HOGAN is entitled to another chance. That last effort was fair, but it goes for Mr. Sweeney, the gent who manicures the morgue.

In the third, TORCHER should repeat. This racer can run just as well over a fast track as on a sloppy or heavy course and has very little to best.

ARROGANT is the class of those contesting in the fourth and should carry the Greentree Stable's colors to an easy victory. If there is any opposition it will come from MARK MASTER and STURDY STELLA.

In the fifth heat RIVAL appears to be a 1 to 2 shot, getting a 5-point call.

SIR LEONID seems best in the sixth.

From Tia Juana, I have the proper information on RESOURCEFUL in the third heat. This is the best proposition of the day at the Mexican course. "Little Johnny" Coburn is sure to get out of the barrel here.

In the second race, a lot of wise money has shown for MODO and this means that in all probability he will run one of his good races. More anon.

NEW ORLEANS.

Dumpy, Clarifier, Cherry Brook.
Miss Hogan, William P., Ferseth.
Torcher, King of Fortune, George Dever.
Arrogant, Mark Master, Sturdy Stella.
Rival, Body Guard, Twinkling.
Sir Leonid, Flag Lieutenant, Miss Chiniquy.
Marsdale, Harry B., Arragosa.
Best—Dumpy.

TIA JUANA.

Anson, Ask John, Dean H.
Modo, C. W. Jackson, Sophia Goldman.
Resourceful, Margie K., Battle On.
Worthman, Belle K., Ponimoi.
Irwin entry, Thrace, Barn Dollar.
Frank Light, Blue Rose, Wahluke.
Montello, Shasta Graney, Harbinger.
Musketeer, St. Nicholas, Odd Seth.
Best—Resourceful.
Most probable winner—Dumpy.
Collyer's system horse—Rival.
Best parlay—Torcher, Marsdale, Rival, to place.

JEFFERSON PARK, LA., CHART, DECEMBER 5, 1927

(Associated Press.)

WEATHER, CLEAR; TRACK, FAST.

FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1,000. For maiden 2-year-olds; claiming. Start good. Won easily. Place driving. Went to post at 2:01. Off at 2:05. Winner, Mrs. A. Swenke's b. g. (2), by Sir John Johnson—Calanthe. Trained by A. Swenke. Time, 0:24 1-5, 0:48 3-5, 1:09 1-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Finish	Jockeys	Straight
JOHN J. S.	113	6	8	6^{3}	3^{1½}	1½	1^{1}	Horn	$1.20
GOLDEN SCHOOL	105	9	1	1^{h}	2^{1}	2½	2½	Bowden	1.80
JEAN BOND	100	8	7	4^{h}	1^{1}	3^{1}	3^{1}	Meyer	15.40
ANNA GOSEY	109½	5	3	5^{1}	4^{1}	4^{3}	4^{1}	McDermott	12.00
FAST WIND	108	4	2	2^{1}	5^{1}	5^{3}	5^{1}	Seremba	7.90
ISAAC L.	108	2	4	8^{2}	8^{3}	6^{1}	6^{3}	Stretton	41.20
SONNY GOLDEN	108	3	9	10	10	9^{1}	7^{1}	Smith	99.30
COVERLET	105	1	5	3^{1}	6^{1½}	8^{1}	8^{1}	Arnold	16.10
BILL STEELE	108	7	6	7^{1}	7^{1}	7^{1}	9^{5}	Zucchini	62.90
LIGHT SWEEP	103	10	10	9^{4}	9^{4}	10	10	Hodgson	91.60

7

Two-dollar mutuels paid—JOHN J. S., $4.40, $2.40, $2.40; GOLDEN SCHOOL, $2.60, $3.00; JEAN BOND, $6.20.

JOHN J. S. broke slowly, was rushed up on the outside, took the lead in stretch and won nicely in hand. GOLDEN SCHOOL broke fast, but dropped back on turn, came again in stretch and was closing fast. JEAN BOND had plenty of speed and held on gamely.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $1,000. For 3-year-olds and upward; claiming. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Went to post at 2:30. Off at 2:34. Winner, H. L. Crain's b. f. (3), by Colonel Vennie—Cane Wings. Trained by R. L. Rogers. Time, 0:24 3-5, 0:49 1-5, 1:15.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Finish	Jockeys	Straight
SINCERELY	104	2	1	1½	1½	1^{3}	1^{5}	Bowden	$5.90
SIR BARLEY	107	5	5	4^{2}	2^{1½}	2^{3}	2½	Leonard	4.20
BILLY WITT	111	3	6	3½	9^{1}	7^{3}	3^{h}	Allen	5.40
CROISSANTANIS	108	11	9	10^{1}	8½	6^{1}	4½	Horn	*22.80
BROOMONEY	113	9	10	9^{1}	7^{1}	5^{1}	5^{1}	Harvey	7.50
GRAND KING	105	7	8	6^{1}	6^{1}	4½	6^{1}	Root	27.50
SAM JOWL	108	8	11	11	10^{3}	9^{1}	7^{3}	Seremba	*
NOTE O' LOVE	106	6	4	5^{3}	5^{1}	8½	8^{5}	Fishman	16.20
UPTON	103	4	3	5^{h}	4^{2}	10^{4}	9^{4}	Meyer	87.60
POLAND	114	10	7	2½	3^{1}	3½	10^{4}	Chilcutt	1.80
CYCLAMEN	105	1	2	7^{h}	11	11	11	Hebert	*

4

*Field.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—Sincerely, $13.80, $10.80, $4.40; SIR BARLEY, $7.20, $3.40; BILLY WITT, $4.80.

SINCERELY, away fast and displaying good speed, raced SIR BARLEY into defeat and drew away to win galloping. SIR BARLEY on the outside all the way, ran a good race. BILLY WITT finished with a rush, but needs a longer route.

THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1,000. For 3-year-olds and upward; claiming. Start good. Won driving. Place same. Went to post at 3:00. Off at 3:03. Winner, R. S. Lamar's ch. g. (4), by Omar Khayyam—Nell McGee. Trained by owner. Time, 0:24 3-5, 0:48 2-5, 1:15 1-5, 1:42 3-5, 1:50 1-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Finish	Jockeys	Straight
MIB McGEE	108	12	4	4^{1}	2^{1}	2^{h}	1^{h}	1^{h}	Hebert	$2.90
ROYAL SWEEP	105	9	3	1½	1½	1½	2½	2^{h}	Root	1.60
REVEILLON	108	11	11	11^{10}	10^{1}	6^{3}	3^{4}	3^{3}	Bowden	3.00
WRACK RAY	113	3	5	6½	4^{1}	4^{1}	4½	4½	Gross	44.60
LANOIL	110	5	8	10^{2}	7^{1}	5^{1}	6^{1}	5½	Anderson	*28.60
WAPONOCA	110	4	2	2½	3^{1}	3½	5^{1½}	6^{3}	Aron	7.90
LUCKY MISTAKE	103	7	7	8^{3}	5^{1½}	8½	8^{1}	7^{3}	Eleda	*
GOLDEN G.	105	8	6	7^{h}	8½	9½	9½	8^{h}	Meyer	*
LUCY KATE	110	10	12	9^{1}	11^{1}	11^{10}	10^{8}	9^{10}	Chilcutt	55.50
WILD ASTER	113	6	10	5½	6½	7^{1}	7^{1}	10^{1}	Harvey	25.50
KINDRED	107	2	9	3½	9½	10^{1}	11^{8}	11^{8}	Stretton	41.20
POLLY LEIGHTON	105½	1	1	12	12	12	12	12	McCabe	26.60

2

*Field.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—MIB McGEE, $7.80, $3.40, $2.40; ROYAL SWEEP, $3.40, $2.80; REVEILLON, $2.40.

MIB McGEE was kept close to the pace all the way and outgamed ROYAL SWEEP at the end. ROYAL SWEEP ran a mile before the start, which probably accounts for his defeat REVEILLON came around the field and finished with a rush.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $1,000. The Teche. For 2-year-olds. Start good. Won handily. Place driving. Went to post at 3:28. Off at 3:30. Winner, R. E. Wallace's b. g. (2), by Busy American—Liberty Maid. Trained by E. Martin. Time, 0:23 4-5, 0:48, 1:13 3-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Finish	Jockeys	Straight
WAFFLES	109½	3	1	1^{3}	1½	1½	1^{1}	Root	$9.30
DOC	109½	5	6	2½	2^{4}	2^{2}	2^{6}	McDermott	.90
AVIATOR	109	4	5	5^{1}	4^{1}	3^{3}	3^{4}	Smith	8.20
TOMMY TICKLE	106	7	3	3^{1}	3½	4^{3}	4½	Moser	44.20
NITOUCHE	103	6	9	6^{h}	6^{1}	5^{3}	5^{2}	Arnold	5.70
ST. MATTHEWS	109	9	7	4^{1}	5^{1½}	6^{1}	6^{3}	Wilson	82.90
BILL SETH	110	8	8	8^{3}	8^{10}	7^{3}	7^{4}	Allen	62.40
EMPHATIC	105	2	2	7^{h}	7^{3}	8^{3}	8^{3}	Bowden	4.90
BRIGHT SPANGLE	103	1	4	9	9	9	9	Meyer	88.40

5

Two-dollar mutuels paid—WAFFLES, $20.60, $6.60, $3.60; DOC, $3.00, $2.40; AVIATOR, $3.40.

WAFFLES, away fast, opened a wide lead early, but tired in the stretch and held DOC safe. The latter broke slowly, went up fast and tired in the last sixteenth. AVIATOR ran a good race.

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1,200. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Went to post at 3:57. Off at 3:58. Winner, C. Graffagnini's br. g. (4), by Wrack—Star Lady. Trained by owner. Time, 0:23 4-5, 0:48 1-5, 1:14 1-5, 1:40 3-5, 1:48.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Finish	Jockeys	Straight
HARASS	113	1	4	4^{h}	4^{h}	1^{h}	3^{2}	1^{h}	Zucchini	$1.20
FRANK McMAHON	107	2	5	5	5^{1}	2^{1}	2½	2½	Stretton	6.90
TANNIC	107	4	2	2^{1}	2½	3^{h}	1^{h}	3^{4}	Anderson	3.20
TIP TOP	106	3	1	1^{1}	1^{h}	2^{1}	4^{3}	4^{5}	Arnold	6.90
GOLDEN MAC	107	5	3	3^{1}	3	5	5	5	Finnerty	7.80

7

Two-dollar mutuels paid—HARASS, $4.40, $3.00, out; FRANK McMAHON, $4.20, out; TANNIC, out.

HARASS was rated back of pace, came around the field in stretch, closed gamely and was up to win in last stride. FRANK McMAHON ran a good race. TANNIC tired badly in the final furlong.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $1,000. For 3-year-olds and upward; claiming. Start good. Won easily. Place driving. Went to post at 4:27. Off at 4:28. Winner, H. Haughton's b. g. (3), by Harmonique—Lady Alice. Trained by H. Haughton. Time, 0:23 4-5, 0:48 1-5, 1:14 1-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Finish	Jockeys	Straight
SHASTA LAD	108	5	1	1^{3}	1^{3}	1^{3}	1^{3}	Chilcutt	$2.50
ORESTES II	108	3	2	2½	2½	2^{1}	2^{1}	Bowden	1.50
GERMAINE CHAUVELOT	108	4	5	3^{h}	3^{1}	3^{h}	3^{3}	Root	2.50
NEVERMORE	111	2	4	4½	4^{3}	4^{3}	4^{3}	Aron	12.40
PANDY	109	1	3	5^{1}	5^{10}	5^{3}	5^{3}	Smith	22.60
LEWIS	110	6	6	6	6	6	6	Leonard	61.40

2

Two-dollar mutuels paid—SHASTA LAD, $7.00, $3.20, $2.20; ORESTES II, $2.60, $2.20; GERMAINE CHAUVELOT, $2.20.

SHASTA LAD liked the hard footing, ran into the lead and won nicely in hand. ORESTES II made a game effort and was next best. GERMAINE CHAUVELOT ran a good race and is worth remembering.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1,000. For 3-year-olds and upward; claiming. Start bad. Won driving. Place same. Went to post at 4:51. Off at 4:52. Winner, C. A. Reinhardt's br. g. (6), by Huon—Jean Ross. Trained by D. Womeldorff. Time, 0:24 2-5, 0:49, 1:15, 1:42 3-5, 1:50 4-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Finish	Jockeys	Straight
HUON PINE	106	2	1	3^{1}	2^{1½}	2^{1½}	1½	1^{1½}	Hebert	$44.20
SCOTLAND FOREVER	106	8	7	5^{3}	4^{1½}	3^{1}	2^{1}	2^{3}	Meyer	3.30
OPTIMIST	110	9	5	7^{4}	3½	5½	4^{1}	3½	McCabe	42.20
THE ENGINEER	108	7	4	4½	6^{3}	4^{1}	3^{1}	4^{h}	Leonard	12.60
J. JOHNSON JR.	111	3	8	8	8	7^{3}	5^{3}	5½	Gross	5.80
RUSSELL GARDNER	106	1	6	6^{h}	7^{1}	6^{1}	6^{3}	6^{4}	Bowden	2.20
THE HUGUENOT	110	6	3	2^{3}	1^{1}	1^{1½}	7^{3}	7^{10}	Root	2.90
OVERDRAFT	111	5	2	1^{h}	5^{1}	8	8	8	Chilcutt	12.20

7

Two-dollar mutuels paid—HUON PINE, $90.60, $31.00, $10.20; SCOTLAND FOREVER, $4.60, $4.60; OPTIMIST, $19.60.

HUON PINE worked his way up, closed gamely and won going away. SCOTLAND FOREVER finished gamely. OPTIMIST ran a good race. THE ENGINEER had no mishap.

Following Through

with SHIRLEY L. POVICH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23.

Baker holding the club's purse strings so tight that it is cutting, Shotten only has to land the Phillies in the first division, or even fifth, to be hailed as a miracle man. He will inherit a few good ball players and a lot of bad ones.

McKechnie takes over a potential pennant winner with the Cardinals, and his lot appears a pleasant one. With Bob O'Farrell recovered from injuries and ready to assume his role as the best catcher in the land, the Cardinals are materially strengthened and boast the power to repeat their victory of 1926. The Cards started late last season and all but won the National League bunting.

Jack Slattery has all to gain and little to lose with the Braves. Bancroft was unable to place the club in a contending position during his long reign and Slattery has ample opportunity to improve upon his work. At best, the Braves are an in-and-out club, but if Slattery can bolster the infield, he may have a successful season.

No successor to Jack McCallister at Cleveland has yet been named, and the man who takes over the task will have a thankless job, for the Indians are far from a good ball club. The prevalence of aged veterans who have not improved with age was a constant detriment to the club last year, and there is little wonder that the Cleveland owners have announced that all the team's players are for sale with the exception of the brothers Sewell, Joe and Luke.

Jack McCallister's efforts with the Cleveland Club last year were pitiful. Hailed as a pennant contender and boasting, with the exception of Tris Speaker, the same line-up that all but beat out the Yankees for the pennant in 1926, the Indians were a dismal disappointment under McCallister's management.

Too many managers caused the decline of the Cleveland Club, is the accepted excuse. McCallister was but one member of a curiously organized board of strategy which controlled the destinies of the team. It is said that three of the club's veterans, George Burns, Sherry Smith and George Uhle, instituted themselves as McCallister's advisors shortly after the start of the season and held that position until the end.

Stories that come out of Cleveland tell of how the Cleveland board of strategy directed the team. When some profound strategical move was to be made by the board, McCallister, Uhle, Smith and Burns gathered about the water cooler in the dugout and set their collective minds to working. If opinions differed a vote was taken among the four and in the event of a tie, Manager McCallister's vote automatically was thrown out of consideration. The Cleveland Club finished a good sixth.

Hibbs Cagers Play Franklins Tomorrow

The W. B. Hibbs & Co. Basketball Team expects to give a good account of itself in the forthcoming Bankers League series. On Wednesday night they will match up with the strong Benjamin University Team in the Central High School gym.

The following persons answered the first call for candidates for the team at the initial practice last Saturday: Wahler, Madden, Clark, Tegler, May, Gorman, Bruen, Rod, Gahan Flaherty, Broderick, Dreyfuss and Heins.

Preakness at Pimlico Tentatively Set May 11

Baltimore, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The Maryland Jockey Club today set Friday, May 11, as the date for the renewal of the $50,000 Preakness at Pimlico. This will give horsemen ample time, it was pointed out, to ship to Kentucky for the Kentucky Derby, which vies with Preakness for the honor of being the feature 3-year-old horse racing event next year.

Pimlico would like to open on April 30, but Havre de Grace has the choice of continuing its meet until that date. Should Havre de Grace decide to race on April 30, Pimlico would begin on May 1, and continue until May 12. The $25,000 Dixie again will be Pimlico's opening day feature.

These dates were acceptable at the annual meeting of the Jockey Club today, but are subject to the approval of the Maryland Racing Commission.

Charles E. McLean was elected president of the club for the ensuing year.

TRACKMEN'S SELECTIONS

TIA JUANA.

Honey Bunch, Amen, Dr. Shot.
Modo, Son of Tromp, Chick Bell.
Resourceful, Margie K., Tanist.
Alceste, Cirvenna, Ponimoi.
Better Luck, Thrace, Barn Dollar.
O'Leary, Wahluke, Duckit.
Shasta Graney, Teal, Found One.
Musketeer, Jessie Bell, My Daddy.

SAINTS BEAT EASTERN, 29-26

Guyon Uses 25 Players in Vain Attempt to Trim Cadets.

QUALITY and not quantity proved to be the deciding factor yesterday afternoon when the St. John's Basketball Team, playing through the entire game with only one substitution, defeated Coach Guyon's horde of basketers, 29 to 26, in the Eastern High School gymnasium.

During the course of the game the Eastern High coach went Knute Rockne one or two better. Coach Guyon started what appeared to be his third team, replaced it with his second team midway in the first period, then switched to his fourth team; during the final five minutes of the half played his first-string quintet.

The resumption of play saw an aspiring fifth-string quintet take the floor, but after a game but fruitless effort to catch up with the Cadets, gave way to the first team, which entered with the score 22-10, and with a whirlwind attack which dazed the Cadets with its speed, all but overcame the tiring St. John's Five.

Meanwhile, Coach "Zube" Sullivan's plucky players, catching their breath between substitutions, matched the ever-speedy play of Eastern with a smooth-passing game of their own and some nice shooting by Jack Cronin, Falcone and Hickey.

At half time St. John's led by a 14-to-10 margin, and the following period spurted into a 26-to-10 lead. Long, lean John Hickey, the Cadets' center, kept his team on the offensive throughout by invariably "getting the tap" at the center jump, but with the insertion of Perry Bushing into the fray Eastern gained the offensive.

Suddenly, opening up with a spectacular, lightening-like passing attack, Eastern staged a spirited rally which soon had the 250 spectators in a high pitch of excitement. Baskets by Cappelli, Hogarth and Essex had narrowed the score to 26 to 20, but Sherman, who had resumed his guard position in Lucas' place, broke away to score a field goal and later tossed in a foul, which proved to be the margin of victory.

Cronin, of St. John's, and Cappelli, of the home team, were the outstanding stars of the fray.

Eastern.	G	FG	P	St. John's.	G	FG	P
Hook, lf	0	0	0	Tucker, lf	1	1	3
Faber, lf	0	2	2	Falcone, rf	3	1	7
Robey, lf	0	0	0	Hickey, c	3	1	7
Cappelli, lf	4	0	8	Sherman, lg	1	3	5
Lanahan, lf	0	0	0	Lucas, lg	0	0	0
Fisher, rf	0	0	0	Cronin, rg	2	3	7
Ryan, rf	1	0	2				
Hoffman, rf	0	0	0	Totals	10	9	29
Hisle, rf	0	0	0				
Kessler, rf	0	0	0				
Ohman, c	1	0	2				
Bushong, c	0	0	0				
Depro, c	0	1	1				
Chalkley, c	0	0	0				
Matthews, c	0	0	0				
Kelso, lg	0	0	0				
Lisensky, lg	0	0	0				
Hogarth, lg	1	1	3				
Wood, lg	0	0	0				
Healy, lg	0	0	0				
Edwards, lg	0	0	0				
Miles, lg	0	0	0				
Essex, rg	3	0	6				
Lawson, rg	1	0	2				
Shapiro, rg	0	0	0				
Totals	11	4	26				

Referee—Robbins (Gonzaga). Time of periods—Ten-minute quarters.

Peck Memorial Five Lists Montrose Team

Peck Memorial Basketball Team swings into action tonight, meeting the Montrose A. C. Five in the Peck gym at 8 o'clock.

Saturday the Pecks will play in the new Eastern High School gym, engaging the Nativity Quintet at 8 o'clock. Peck players will meet at the Peck Church at 7:15 o'clock for this game.

Rex Gridmen Claim 85-Lb. Championship

Rex A. C. gridders have gone through the season without a defeat and subsequently claim the 85-pound championship of the city.

A list of the scores of the ten games the Rex have participated in is as follows:

Rex, 12; Red Granges, 0.
Rex, 25; Mercurys, 0.
Rex, 24; Russells, 13.
Rex, 33; Yankees, 0.
Rex, 13; Tigers, 0.
Rex, 20; Stantons, 12.
Rex, 1; Cardinals, 0 (forfeit).
Rex, 19; Puritans, 0.
Rex, 18; Climbias, 6.
Rex, 14; Stantons, 0.

Devitt Celebrates Prep Title Victory

In celebration of the Devitt football team winning the District prep school championship last Saturday from Gonzaga, a large and enthusiastic assembly was held at the school yesterday afternoon for the team.

Both Dr. George R. Devitt and Coach McNamara praised the work of the Devitt team and they also gave tribute to young George Garvin, of Gonzaga, who shone so brightly for the I street combination in Saturday's game. It was voted that flowers be sent to Capt. Tom Brew, of Gonzaga, in deep regret for his injury in the game.

Coach McNamara was presented with a $20 gold piece as a token of appreciation for his success in turning out a champion football team for Devitt. "Count" Cornwell, faculty adviser, was also presented with a gold piece for his tireless work in helping make the season a success. Charles White was named manager of next year's football team, while the election of captain was postponed until a later date.

School Basketers Await Study Marks

Candidates for the respective high school basketball teams are looking forward to advisory marks on December 16, with hope rather than dismay. Those who are eligible hope to continue so while some six or eight others see in the announcement of marks the possibility that they will be reinstated in good standing.

The Tech team which sadly needs bolstering in that it has only two regulars back hopes to gain the services of Pfau, McCartie, Brown and Sorrell. If these men fail to make the grade they will be dropped for the season. At Business Wilbur Cross, though not a regular last year, but one of the fastest men of the squad this season, is expected to be lost. Nelson Colley, a guard of the Central team, who at present is ineligible is almost sure to return to good graces scholastically. James Ryan, former St. John's star who is now at Eastern, hangs on the very edge.

Western opened practice yesterday and in basketball things look brighter than in football. Many football men who became eligible the latter part of the season reported for court drill and are expected to remain eligible. Garber, Wilson, Doyle, Cunningham, Hunt and Fletcher, all football men, are counted on heavily.

"University" of Tia Juana Turns Out Many Star Riders

"Class" of 1927-28 Has Promising Talent; C. Lindseth Starts Season Like Star Pupil; Other Good Ones in Line.

TIA JUANA RACE TRACK, Mex., Dec. 5.—The University of Tia Juana for Jockeys, "Sunny Jim" Coffroth's race course on the golden shores of the placid Pacific, "where sunshine spends the winter" is once again to the fore as the great training ground for race riders.

Tia Juana in the past has had most remarkable success in the development of reinsmen who cut their "eye teeth" at the Lower California track and then rode their way to fame and riches later on.

Back through the pages of Tia Juana history, one finds the names of such crack pilots of the thoroughbred as Albert Johnson, Earl Pool, Benny Marinelli, recently deceased, Goldie Johnson, Steve O'Donnell, Earl and Willie Pool, Reggie Fisher and others who mastered the rudiments of riding and blossomed forth as finished products from the Coffroth oval.

In many instances apprentice riders have advanced so fast at Tia Juana that at the end of the season the horsemen holding their contracts have been besieged with offers to sell the documents for fat sums. Thus many Tia Juana jockeys of previous seasons have found berths in the biggest stables of the country.

While the Tia Juana season, which opened Thanksgiving Day, has only started, good judges of riders declare that before the meeting of one hundred or more days is concluded, history will repeat itself in the development of youthful pilots. Spurred on by the success Tia Juana has attained in this line in former seasons, Judge Francis Nelson, senior steward, and all the other officials, are giving the apprentice boys every encouragement and ample chances to make good.

One who is just now basking in the limelight of popularity is C. Lindseth, whose contract is held by C. B. Irwin, spectacular Western horseman. It was Irwin who developed Jockey Pablo Martinez, the Mexican "whizz," and later on Jockey Monte Edwards, who was killed in a fall a few months back. In the first four days of the Tia Juana meeting, Lindseth popped out like a budding star.

Out of fifteen mounts, this youth has piloted five of them to first place, three to second money and one into the show hole. Lindseth comes from Omaha, and Irwin took his contract at the meeting held there. Included in Lindseth's five wins are the Thanksgiving Day and Hollywood Handicap victories he scored on Tamarind.

Riding in the colors of H. D. (Curley) Brown, California breeder and director general of the beautiful Arlington course at Chicago, is Hurst Philpot. This youngster had his first mounts at Tia Juana last season, went East and rode with rare skill at Chicago, earning the enviable record of getting down in front four times one afternoon.

Lawrence Jenner, under contract to the Nevada Stock Farm, is another of the young American brigade who is expected to come to the front with a rush when he recovers from a fall sustained on opening day. Jenner scored regularly at Aurora, the Chicago tracks and at Havre de Grace and Laurel. He did his first riding at Tia Juana last season.

Another Tia Juana development is Tommy Luther. Stuart Polk, who has the knack of taking green boys and teaching them to become finished riders, has him in tow. Polk developed Albert Johnson and the three Fator boys. Luther galloped horses for Polk at Tia Juana last winter. At the Reno summer meeting, he rode his first winner. Then he went to Calgary and Winnipeg, Canada, where he was a sensation. Then to Lincoln Fields, where he was again in the limelight. Latonia was his next jump and just when he was showing great form he sustained a fall that required him to rest until the Tia Juana opening.

Then there is "Reb" Russell to add to the list of promising riders. This boy comes from the Kay Spence school. Spence is the trainer for the extensive Audley Farms. Another is Lloyd McClair, who is under contract to Charley Irby. Irby started the boy riding at Tia Juana last year, and he made good right from the start.

In a short time the colony will be joined by P. Rennie, whose riding for George Drumheller, Washington State millionaire, attracted much attention at the Midwest tracks during the summer. Rennie also began at the last Tia Juana meeting. At Reno, Omaha and Salt Lake, Rennie scored a high percentage of wins.

Among others of the newer boys are Lester Horning, Norman Stevens, Joe Inzelone, Willie Bell, J. Bunch, C. Critchfield and J. Shelton. Horning is the son of Tom Horning, a California horseman. He started at Tia Juana last season. Stevens is under contract to Mike Syufy, Reno horseman, and at the Reno and Salt Lake meetings this boy rode with rare skill. Inzelone first attracted attention at Salt Lake. He got down in front frequently and his services are in demand at the meeting here. Bell earned his easy laurels at the Vancouver and Victoria tracks and is now under contract to Baron Long, San Diego sportsman and breeder.

Tia Juana, Mexico, Dec. 5.—Jockey George Philpot has reported from Maryland. This makes two Philpots on the ground. G. Philpot is the older brother of the apprentice, Hurst, and is under contract to Patty Anderson.

The mare Miss Nantura died after a short illness. She was in foal to Little Chief, but recently had been in training, and during the Salt Lake meeting won a number of races.

Two horses changed hands during the racing of Friday. Mike Synfy lifted Jessie Belle with a $1,500 claim. R. Emmert got Beauty Star for the same figure through the claiming box.

Preston Burch has more than a dozen yearlings on the ground. They are the first get of Volta, who now stands at the head of the Wingfield Stud at Reno. A number of these babes will be sold at paddock auction before the first of the year.

Business Five Takes Overtime Game, 36-34

Going into an overtime period with the score tied, 32 to 32, Revelle Jones and Jakie Lewis, forward and guard, respectively, of the Business High School Team, each scored a field goal to defeat the All Stars yesterday, 36 to 34. William Banta, former Central High School star, scored the only goal for his team during the overtime period.

Business used eleven men, Capt. Keefer, Cohen, Revelle Jones and Lewis being the leading scorers, with 6, 6, 5 and 10 points respectively. May also collected 5 points. Banta and Young were outstanding for the All Stars, the former garnering 11 points and the latter 10.

Business will play its first regular game tomorrow against Emerson.

Business.	G	FG	P	All-Stars.	G	FG	P
Keefer, lf	3	0	6	Young, lf	3	4	10
Curtis, lf	1	0	2	Fitzgerald, rf	1	0	2
Cohan, lf	3	0	6	Cohen, rf	1	0	2
B. Jones, rf	0	0	0	Banta, c	5	1	11
R. Jones, rf	2	1	5	Moser, lg	2	1	5
Davis, c	1	0	2	Schwartz, rg	1	2	4
Marks, c	0	0	0				
Lewis, lg	5	0	10	Totals	13	8	34
Denninberg, lg	0	0	0				
May, rg	2	1	5				
Galotta, rg	0	0	0				
Totals	17	2	36				

Foul shots attempted—Cohan (2), B. Jones, R. Jones, Davis, Lewis, May (2), Galotta (2), Young (4), Banta (3), Moser (3), Schwartz (4). Referee—Woodworth. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

School Fives Meet In 2 Games Today

Basketball in local scholastic ranks was ushered in with a vengeance yesterday with no less than five schools figuring in games that in a large measure served as early conditioning measures for all the teams concerned.

Today, two contests are on the program with two of the quintets carrying on from where they left off yesterday.

One of these fives, St. John's, fresh from its convincing victory over Eastern, will tackle the Central High Team in the Mount Pleasant gymnasium, while the other team to see action for the second time in as many days, Eastern, will endeavor to get into the win column when the Woodward Team will be entertained in the Eastern gymnasium.

St. John's exhibited a well drilled combination in its game yesterday and should offer the Centralites plenty of opposition.

TECH DOWNS EMERSON FIVE

Goldblatt Scores Six Goals in 29-21 Win in First Game.

TECH HIGH and Emerson basketball Teams opened their season yesterday with the former winning out in a fast-played game at the Boys Club Gymnasium. The final score was 29 to 21.

Goldblatt, playing his first game for Tech, led both teams in the scoring, caging 6 goals from the floor and making good his only foul shot. Berger, a forward, also figured prominently for Tech, shooting a trio of double-deckers and swishing the same number through the baskets via the free-toss route.

Trew was the most consistent scorer for Emerson, contributing five field goals and two foul shots, while Cannon found the boards for two field goals.

Although this was the first game for both combinations, action was unusually brisk, with the teams keeping pace with each other until Tech spurted shortly before the final whistle.

Tech.	G	FG	P	Emerson.	G	FG	P
Berger, lf	3	3	9	Cannon, lf	2	0	4
Lawless, rf	1	0	2	Davidson, lf	0	0	0
Demarest, rf	0	0	0	Burns, lf	0	0	0
McLanahan, rf	0	0	0	Trew, rf	5	2	12
Goldblatt, c	6	1	13	Jenkins, c	1	0	2
Heiss, lg	0	1	1	Clifford, c	0	0	0
Galotta, rg	2	0	4	Buscher, lg	0	2	2
				Gordon, rg	0	1	1
Totals	12	5	29	Totals	8	5	21

Time of periods—Ten-minute quarters.

Illinois Turf Body Postpones Meeting

Chicago, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The meeting of the Illinois Turf Association, scheduled for today to allot 1928 racing dates for the five tracks operating in the Chicago area, was postponed until the latter part of the week due to the absence of Col. Matt J. Winn, general manager of the Lincoln Fields track. Col. Winn is on a vacation at French Lick.

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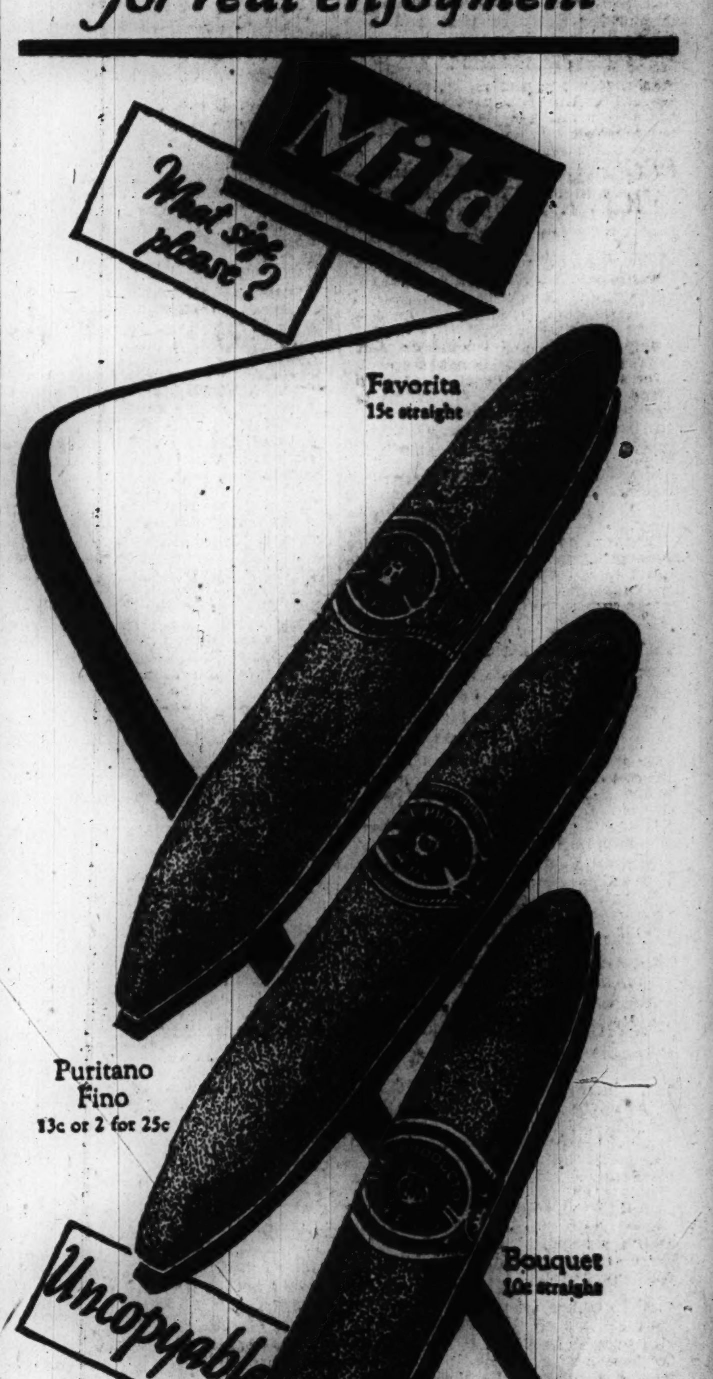

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TOURNAMENT IS PLANNED FOR CATHOLIC PREP FIVES

K. of C. to Hold Contests in Baltimore

Capital, Maryland and Virginia Teams to Be Invited.

Gonzaga, St. John's and G. U. Prep May Compete.

A BASKETBALL tournament for the Catholic high and prep schools of the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland is to be conducted in Baltimore early in March, according to the plans of the Baltimore Knights of Columbus Council, which will present the proposition to the board of governors next week.

The proposal is being fostered by Edward C. Chavtel, of the athletic council, who plans to invite all Catholic school basketball teams of the three sections to compete in the tournament, which would carry with it the official championship. The facilities of the Knights of Columbus at Baltimore would be placed at the complete disposal of the visiting teams, and it would be feasible for the fraternity to house the teams in the same building in which the tournament games will be played.

Mr. Chavtel's plans specifically mentioned three Washington schools—Gonzaga, St. John's and Georgetown Prep—as among those teams to be invited. The local schools would engage in competition with teams of the caliber of La Salle Prep, of Cumberland; Leonard Hall, of Leonardtown, Md.; St. Mary's Academy, of Norfolk; Calvert Hall, Loyola and Mount St. Joseph's, of Baltimore.

Plans for the tournament met with the instant indorsement of Catholic school officials in Washington yesterday, and Thomas (Zuke) Sullivan, director of athletics at the Knights of Columbus Hall here, was greatly impressed with its feasibility.

"Not only would such a tournament arouse a competitive interest among the Catholic schools, but it would also greatly promote the growth and popularity of basketbal itself," Mr. Sullivan said. "I am in favor of such a plan and will gladly aid to promote it locally," he added.

Mr. Sullivan pointed out that the Baltimore tournament also would go far toward definite determination of a Washington prep school champion, inasmuch as the local prep schools have not always found a place on each other's schedule.

PEGLER SEES FLYNN VICTOR OVER RICKARD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23.

Now, by an oversight in a hasty business encounter with the Messrs. Flynn and Johnston, he discovers that Mr. Godfrey may be promoted into great prominence in his own amphitheater, a development that would cause talk of a mixed match for the heavyweight championship and react against the best interests of the sport.

The name of the firm which the Messrs. Flynn and Johnston will organize in order to limit their respective liability and protect themselves from the business methods of one another has not yet been announced, but Mr. Flynn tells me that he is in favor of some idealistic corporate name which would comport with the characters of the organizers and the aims of the enterprise.

"I think," Mr. Flynn said, "that it would be appropriate in every way as well as a deserved tribute to the characters of my colleague, Mr. Johnston, and myself, if we should call our firm Nature's Noblemen, Inc."

SENATORS ANXIOUS.

Senator Basketers want games with 110-pound teams having gymnasiums. Teams interested, call Columbia 562 after 6 o'clock.

WINTONS MEET TONIGHT.

Winton A. C. Football Team will hold an important meeting tonight at Twelfth and E streets southeast at 7:30 o'clock. All player are requested to be present.

NOTICE—EAGLE MANAGER.

The manager of the Anacostia Eagle Eleven is asked to get in touch with the Northeast Columbia management at Atlantic 2280 in regard to a matter of importance.

MOHAWK PREPS MEET.

Mohawk Preps will meet tonight at Twelfth and E streets southeast at 7:30 o'clock. Plans for a banquet will be discussed. All players are requested to be present.

CHEVY CHASE TEAM MEETS.

The Chevy Chase Footbal Team will hold a meeting at 7:30 tonight at the home of Manager Hammond, 4334 River road northwest.

COLLEGIANS PREPARE.

Collegian A. C. gridders will practice Thursday night at Sixth and A streets northeast, at 7 o'clock, in preperation for the game with the Harlems on the Tidal Basin Sunday, which was postponed from last Sunday on account of inclement weather.

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GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE LEAGUE.

Claims.			
Ferguson	98	87	107
Devlin	98	99	113
Sullivan	139	102	105
Stone	105	122	88
Montgom'y	105	121	122
Handicap	7	7	7
Totals	551	538	547

Postoffice.			
Ritnour	135	89	89
Brent	84	99	129
Murdock	100	85	..
Mohler	..	..	99
Warfield	93	107	125
Seyfarth	111	100	105
Totals	533	480	538

Indian No. 1.			
Watson	99	85	115
Ellsworth	102	111	89
Russell	116	86	110
Bergar	100	101	110
Hawley	104	121	120
Totals	521	504	542

Pay and Travel.			
Palmer	88	89	95
Brown	89	90	102
Hetter	84	118	85
Laing	94	100	87
W. Martin	82	102	102
Handicap	13	13	13
Totals	445	507	484

Indian No. 2.			
Deutermann	105	122	104
Weadon	98	98	104
Smith	97	90	97
Jester	103	92	115
Miller	114	136	111
Totals	515	505	531

Investigators.			
N. Simpson	98	87	114
Hughes	102	103	114
Minster	120	94	118
Feeney	100	112	127
Covert	94	120	98
Totals	509	525	569

Bookkeeping.			
Grant	100	102	88
Baumann	90	79	90
R. Simpson	88	88	92
Krause	79	88	87
Cohen	98	91	84
Handicap	4	4	4
Totals	459	452	440

Check Accounting.			
Ryan	108	92	87
R. Martin	91	103	103
Chappell	92	95	117
Shenk	87	104	87
Ippolito	117	103	98
Totals	495	497	492

Comptroller General.			
Palche	91	95	110
Mahoney	97	107	99
Hoagland	109	93	95
Tren	82	102	95
Gordon	94	96	90
Totals	473	493	489

Veterans' Bureau.			
Zeim	106	112	94
Hildebrand	89	74	84
Stewart	96	90	100
Elliott	85	96	92
Dummy	80	80	80
Totals	456	452	450

WASHINGTON LADIES LEAGUE.

Commercials.			
Frere	128	91	112
Yarnell	86	101	103
Palmer	84	88	84
Miltner	84	91	99
Bradt	112	89	88
Totals	504	460	486

Colonials.			
Hoffman	78	82	91
Sisson	90	92	79
Hamm	77	86	93
Roller	78	85	76
Jenkins	97	92	76
Totals	408	438	415

LADIES AGRI. ECONOMICS LEAGUE.

Crop Estimate.			
Flaherty	65	88	90
Weig'worth	78	77	87
Selander	96	87	82
Kirby	77	78	77
Corsette	104	80	84
Handicap	4	4	4
Totals	424	414	414

Livestock.			
Heffner	79	82	80
Ewick	87	76	95
McQuinn	104	87	92
Culbertson	70	79	82
Clark	78	91	82
Totals	418	415	420

Farm Management.			
Thompson	84	99	84
Frazier	78	92	106
McKinnon	86	86	76
Peters	75	71	69
Ragan	102	85	75
Handicap	9	9	9
Totals	409	442	410

Information.			
Greevy	106	118	88
Hine	83	76	85
Masse	83	88	82
Romero	93	101	100
Viehmann	87	86	93
Totals	452	469	456

Fruits & Vegetables.			
Robinson	73	86	78
Skeen	84	84	76
Ramsey	96	80	78
Crawley	76	78	75
Moore	93	88	91
Totals	422	416	398

Cooperative Mktg.			
Cunningham	67	79	83
Montgomery	54	75	69
Mann	70	70	67
Payne	65	70	80
Haskell	84	108	73
Handicap	26	26	26
Totals	366	430	398

BUREAU AGRI. ECONOMICS LEAGUE.

Fruit & Vegetables.			
Strowbridge	93	97	102
Stambaugh	110	97	92
Robb	80	91	110
Lewis	91	103	100
Stilwell	93	122	88
Totals	467	510	491

Cooperative Mktg.			
Hubert	82	..	..
Kurtz	..	98	99
Hathcock	79	91	129
Randell	105	97	110
Bain	102	95	105
McKay	88	98	107
Handicap	5	5	7
Totals	461	486	551

Farm Management.			
Hawthorne	87	100	76
Youngman	86	89	75
Swinson	120	98	95
Miller	82	108	110
McQuinn	124	105	98
Handicap	1	1	3
Totals	500	501	457

Grain.			
Morrison	111	100	81
Hoffecker	94	90	91
Cox	104	74	91
Besley	95	100	105
Hevener	95	99	95
Totals	499	463	463

EVENING STAR LEAGUE.

Yankees.			
B. Lynch	78	94	75
Farlee	89	86	89
Roderick	92	104	93
Ferber	111	103	98
Quinn	91	84	89
Totals	461	471	444

Pirates.			
Haarer	92	81	106
Williams	82	88	93
Rightstine	92	92	128
S. Lynch	93	98	108
McCarty	107	90	87
Totals	466	444	517

DISTRICT LEAGUE.

Arcadia.			
Welsh	120	113	116
Daley	95	91	119
Callan	97	118	127
Mudroe	126	114	125
Wood	106	132	122
Totals	544	568	609

Kingpin.			
Weidman	121	127	101
Benson	120	105	101
Toomey	100	105	117
Logan	98	115	120
Campbell	99	146	115
Totals	538	598	554

MEN'S AGRICULTURE LEAGUE.

Fruit and Vegetable.			
Strawbridge	92	104	89
Stambaugh	92	91	129
Robb	118	100	103
Lewis	93	85	106
Stillwell	109	92	96
Totals	504	472	523

Standard.			
Haygood	99	91	96
Moriarty	96	87	87
Bogeman	95	78	80
Booker	83	85	80
Lackey	104	81	77
Handicap	16	16	16
Totals	493	438	445

Farm Management.			
Hawthorne	89	88	118
Youngman	91	98	85
Swinson	114	93	84
Brodell	101	72	..
Miller	..	..	106
McQuinn	93	101	79
Handicap	7	7	..
Totals	495	459	472

Grains.			
Morrison	72	89	95
Hoffecker	82	91	87
Cox	86	90	102
Earp	89	90	88
Hevener	89	110	94
Totals	418	479	466

INDIAN TRIBAL CLAIMS LEAGUE.

Cherokees.			
Dow	90	108	..
Deerson	81	91	..
T. Smith	84	90	..
Shackleford	126	99	..
Ellsworth	104	85	..
Totals	485	473	..

Sioux.			
W. Weadon	81	84	..
Dalton	93	87	..
Atkinson	86	77	..
Stewart	88	93	..
Detwiler	104	97	..
Handicap	1	1	..
Totals	453	439	..

Pawnees.			
Roche	79	93	83
Acher	83	82	..
J. Johnson	..	..	89
Deffes	91	85	102
Dummy	80	80	80
E. Smith	99	99	97
Totals	443	452	464

Creeks.			
Hart	92	102	128
Donovan	89	85	92
Prather	95	81	109
Wood	83	90	106
Berger	109	139	104
Totals	468	496	539

Mohawks.			
Cooksey	84	96	91
Holder	86	94	63
Brown	80	142	88
Watson	120	100	92
Deuterman	92	84	115
Totals	462	496	469

Utes.			
Tabler	117	83	83
Johnson	96	82	81
Harrison	83	92	88
Erickson	104	97	94
Miller	114	110	100
Handicap	3	2	8
Totals	517	466	447

VETERANS BUREAU LEAGUE.

Acctg. Division.			
Kelsey	104	100	91
Zuber	90	102	109
Viehmann	90	98	98
Hendley	106	104	97
Amidon	118	107	107
Totals	517	506	502

Construction Division.			
Dexter	79	109	83
Hunter	80	94	86
Gardiner	96	94	94
Winnecke	103	92	98
Moore	110	133	108
Handicap	1	1	1
Totals	469	523	465

Architects.			
Allen	92	80	80
Neill	95	86	90
Capece	85	88	83
King	85	89	86
Ambrose	106	118	88
Handicap	17	17	17
Totals	480	440	447

Supply.			
Hilkert	93	87	87
Jenkins	102	114	116
Compton	117	90	83
Prichard	89	149	102
Rosenblatt	112	142	101
Totals	513	582	491

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS LEAGUE.

Review 1.			
Turner	99	96	92
Miller	83	101	93
Speer	114	106	102
Slater	127	104	86
Lewis	123	113	135
Totals	544	520	508

Section G-1.			
Handicap	10	10	10
Dils	92	99	93
Cardwell	95	92	86
Dillon	106	95	99
Golding	101	93	82
Budjako	114	90	112
Totals	518	478	482

Executive No. 2.			
Tungate	79	87	79
Campbell	77	85	92
Haig	84	75	77
Luckett	96	80	99
Lindsey	93	96	85
Handicap	21	21	12
Totals	450	443	444

Engineers.			
Phillips	86	80	96
Duncan	81	83	..
Stevers	..	..	67
Vincil	111	102	93
Taylor	95	99	98
Williams	91	91	91
Totals	464	455	445

Section E-2.			
Handicap	2	4	2
Denaley	97	100	110
Kuntz	75	..	84
Coulliette	87	81	..
Cafferty	96	96	74
Shope	103	90	103
Daly	..	88	74
Totals	460	468	447

Section G-2.			
Corbley	101	81	86
Swanson	86	88	85
Timpe	98	79	78
Nelson	104	98	108
Howes	117	98	87
Totals	506	444	444

Administration.			
Potter	106	102	99
Horstman	109	101	85
Towne	89	96	96
Milne	102	100	130
Sutley	86	107	83
Totals	492	506	493

Executives 1.			
Hammond	86	99	84
Akers	92	84	87
Dummy	85	85	85
Plowman	80	96	93
Hudson	94	111	96
Handicap	12	12	12
Totals	458	487	457

Section E-1.			
Pheylen	114	90	112
Lucas	95	92	101
Br'baugh	96	120	104
Lewis	115	93	110
Silcox	133	87	107
Totals	540	491	534

Section D-1.			
Vogel	97	98	98
Reel	100	94	102
Pothoff	91	112	102
Regnley	106	107	118
Sweeney	95	92	89
Handicap	6	6	6
Totals	495	507	515

Review 2.			
Eaton	104	106	107
Simcoe	100	94	98
Leonard	100	85	96
Melick	93	94	98
Zim'man	89	90	96
Handicap	6	6	6
Totals	492	474	457

Section D-2.			
Carnes	84	108	94
McCarter	99	90	84
Wagner	84	99	102
Surface	82	76	101
Burke	87	86	93
Totals	436	466	474

Section D-3.			
Herman	94	78	99
Saunders	74	84	88
Dempsey	84	95	106
Wiley	87	95	90
Joy	83	104	84
Handicap	1	..	..
Totals	423	456	469

Technical Staff.			
Maxwell	105	98	93
Mansell	80	104	84
Osborne	87	81	93
Hardgrove	101	102	94
Wade	92	97	102
Totals	465	482	466

PUBLIC DEBT GIRLS LEAGUE.

Securities.			
Siegel	77	66	73
Hall	70	83	79
Mischou	97	80	102
Stansfield	72	108	90
Dummy	70	70	70
Totals	386	416	414

Registered Accts.			
Meitzler	80	94	72
Burton	81	92	82
Harvey	81	82	78
Daniels	80	84	90
Dummy	70	..	..
Besley	..	100	89
Totals	[illegible]	474	425

Accts. and Audits.			
Carr	86	68	73
Mulroe	80	84	85
Griffith	84	82	83
Kehler	98	98	90
Lohnes	79	80	97
Totals	429	412	438

Registers.			
Nichols	86	87	96
Russell	100	81	98
Thompson	80	74	73
Williams	99	92	113
Preble	80	77	60
Totals	450	411	450

JOHN MARSHALL INTERCHURCH LEAGUE.

Trinity.			
Kuhnel	125	99	98
Scheffel	93	70	85
F. Heinrick	101	84	96
C. Heinrick	78	..	..
Haas	..	..	97
Miller	..	97	..
Wellens	102	100	100
Totals	499	450	476

Methodist No. 1.			
Asry	89	90	108
Scheele	95	101	129
M. Besley	91	83	117
H. Besley	98	69	96
Barrows	91	96	115
Handicap	15	15	15
Totals	472	455	485

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Arlington.			
P. Harrison	102	112	106
A. Clark	95	99	127
J. Wolst	108	105	119
T. Harrison	133	120	102
Maudley	112	113	97
Totals	550	549	551

Georgetown.			
Jelt	112	94	128
Bailey	94	90	..
Allen	102	92	100
Beaver	108	92	117
Talbert	126	109	108
Chaconas	..	..	104
Totals	542	477	558

TYPOTHETAE LEAGUE.

Ransdell Inc.			
Walters	88	87	102
Fitzwilliams	82	98	113
R. Lippold	98	111	93
H. Lippold	79	76	81
Smith	107	104	108
Handicap	14	17	17
Totals	464	488	500

Judd & Detweiler.			
Morrison	85	115	118
Hollis	116	107	101
Gardner	106	110	96
Dern	104	91	104
Crockett	113	84	103
Totals	528	507	522

National Capital.			
Springmann	80	101	77
Spencer	110	91	102
Wright	86	95	85
Meinberg	108	115	114
Mischou	87	103	117
Totals	468	505	495

Standard.			
Dove	91	..	100
Anderson	..	81	..
Horner	89	94	105
Stulz	89	87	84
Lohman	116	104	115
Ennis	93	105	96
Totals	487	471	495

Potter Printing Co.			
J. Collins	88	91	112
Turner	102	105	107
Potter	101	120	101
Bailey	104	94	123
Tanayer	98	107	78
Totals	500	522	528

Columbia Printing.			
Eufelen	94	89	99
Eckloff	90	106	92
Conner	93	96	123
Trudland	100	109	82
Noack	100	101	116
Totals	477	491	512

H-K Advertising.			
King	110	94	92
Peake	95	77	77
Oliver	77	86	85
Stringer	89	117	122
Heinzman	114	124	101
Handicap	13	14	14
Totals	498	512	491

Fellowship Forum.			
Money	93	115	109
Ralson	82	99	77
C. Johnson	100	106	80
S. Johnson	101	82	92
Beatty	110	94	114
Totals	486	496	484

Potomac Elec. Co.			
Cannon	97	91	120
F. Tate	106	98	105
Hubbs	106	96	106
E. Tate	102	88	96
Baker	117	116	123
Totals	541	489	570

Natl. Publishing Co.			
Riacke	103	111	98
Adams	85	84	96
Pete	128	84	105
Cort	109	100	90
Suss	127	91	121
Totals	545	480	505

D. C. Paper Co.			
Entin	128	102	80
Jas. O'Conn'l	89	..	81
Aucantildo	92	116	97
Jno. O'Conn'l	96	99	83
Hanks	96	96	101
Judson	..	72	..
Handicap	2	6	2
Totals	503	493	444

Lew Thayer.			
L. Mellon	99	98	79
J. Mellon	92	107	89
Thayer	75	83	86
Thornburg	102	105	101
Cole	112	115	119
Totals	480	508	506

Wash. Printing Co.			
Volmer	88	115	..
A. Fabrizio	92	80	..
Cole	118	108	..
F. Fabrizio	126	87	..
Fox	99	108	..
Totals	523	505	..

Maurice Joyce.			
O'Brien	100	90	..
Fink	96	108	..
Tyrrell	97	87	..
Hammer	109	114	..
Jenkins	89	114	..
Totals	499	511	..

ODD FELLOWS LEAGUE.

Langdon.			
Lewis	92	95	92
Kabat	125	105	96
Laster	82	95	117
Stanton	115	98	110
Hutchinson	83	90	107
Totals	497	483	522

Brightwood No. 2.			
Hale	104	118	125
M. Cowell	78	77	..
McFall	117	100	87
A. Cowell	..	85	97
Lucas	108	85	88
Howlin	75	..	90
Handicap	10	10	10
Totals	490	480	467

Harmony.			
Avery	102	98	95
Patton	123	86	98
Jeffries	86	89	103
Massbury	93	88	90
Morgan	104	101	103
Totals	508	462	498

Brightwood No. 1.			
Coleman	88	78	73
McDonald	97	91	94
Barrett	95	83	94
Ferguson	101	85	91
N. Cowell	86	98	90
Handicap	8	8	8
Totals	475	436	455

Washington.			
Negosta	77	78	73
Bers	82	87	79
E. Hager	87	91	81
B. Hager	97	92	95
Rhorbach	89	105	86
Handicap	19	19	19
Totals	451	474	433

Golden Rule.			
Elias	98	100	103
Cordell	101	108	100
Jeffries	88	91	90
Pumphrey	99	89	90
Nichols	105	104	88
Totals	491	490	462

GEORGETOWN CHURCH BOWLING STANDINGS

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W	L	HG	HS	TP
West Wash., No. 1	32	1	586	1,661	16,823
Peck, No. 1	26	7	557	1,589	16,250
West Wash., No. 2	22	11	549	1,565	14,789
Calvary	19	14	535	1,530	15,703
Arlington	18	15	551	1,580	15,927
Grace	18	15	528	1,476	15,556
Christ	16	17	544	1,523	15,645
First Presbyterian	16	17	509	1,461	15,414
Peck, No. 2	12	21	540	1,526	15,807
St. Alban's	9	24	510	1,466	14,819
Covenant	6	27	512	1,443	15,020
Elderbrooke	4	29	519	1,418	13,424

RECORDS.

High team set—West Washington, No. 1, 1,661. High team game—West Washington, No. 1, 586. High individual set—Young (Arlington), 366. High individual game—H. Tucker (Peck, No. 1), 164. High individual average—Benson (West Washington, No. 1), 106-8. High strikes—H. Tucker (Peck, No. 1), 18. High spares—Benson (West Washington, No. 1), 58.

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES.

	G	St	Sp	HG	HS	Ave.
WEST WASHINGTON, NO. 1.						
Benson	30	12	58	138	361	106-8
Stevens	19	5	38	137	351	105-2
Jenkins	30	12	52	135	364	103-28
Currier	29	13	48	141	344	102-14
Sabean	7	3	10	119	321	101-5
Hodgers	10	1	20	117	340	101-1
Haycock	6	2	11	109	299	99-2
Milbourne	27	8	38	128	316	98-9
PECK, NO. 1.						
H. Tucker	33	18	49	164	350	102-17
P. K. Beck	32	6	50	121	331	99-5
H. F. Beck	32	8	46	119	315	99-3
Devlin	9	1	14	110	306	97-3
R. Tucker	32	8	43	128	343	95-12
H. A. Meyers	6	..	4	98	267	83
WEST WASHINGTON, NO. 2.						
Moore	18	4	33	129	356	101-14
Cleary	27	4	56	129	325	99-13
Hurley	13	1	22	134	336	98-3
C. Hodgers	6	2	7	105	296	95-1
Wheeler	14	3	21	109	298	95-1
CALVARY.						
Crandall	33	5	57	126	345	99-30
Anderson	27	4	43	128	305	98-8
R. Hunter	19	6	27	119	304	98-4
Collins	30	5	32	120	300	98-17
Reed	25	6	22	106	295	91-5
T. Hunter	26	4	30	116	317	90-4
ARLINGTON.						
L. G. Tubbs	32	12	51	135	323	101-10
Young	33	6	51	137	366	100-20
F. Coe	6	4	7	126	301	100
McDonald	30	4	44	120	306	95-27
L. L. Tubbs	33	6	37	136	331	93-32
Lyle	30	5	37	125	300	93-17
GRACE.						
Larsch	30	15	45	115	327	100-8
N. Saul	33	8	42	142	324	97-19
Goodrich	27	4	43	119	326	96-4
R. Hart	33	8	42	117	321	93-1
E. Saul	33	7	26	109	305	90-3
CHRIST.						
Gordon	24	7	40	136	336	101-18
De Lashmutt	30	5	53	143	330	100-14
Van Hoesen	23	6	32	122	319	96-20
Birgfeld	24	5	20	114	299	96-7
Dorsey	30	6	25	117	328	93-14
Stuart	27	3	19	101	281	84-25
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.						
Smith	15	4	24	110	307	98-11
Carvajal	15	4	17	112	308	96-7
Moore	27	7	25	120	317	94-2
Meis	27	5	33	107	305	93-5
Barrows	15	2	17	112	298	92-13
Sutherland	33	6	37	115	322	90-8
PECK, NO. 2.						
Corcoran	33	10	56	126	350	101-18
Boteler	29	12	41	143	341	99-10
Walker	31	8	41	119	306	95-17
H. R. Tucker	26	4	33	110	318	95-3
Rutley	26	5	28	110	308	93-25
James	8	1	4	91	...	82
ST. ALBAN'S.						
E. Duryee	33	3	43	114	309	94-20
Davis	23	2	27	113	305	93-10
Henry	20	4	20	105	285	91-10
Hudson	25	3	19	110	282	87-2
R. Fuchs	23	4	20	102	277	86-9
Flather	12	1	10	100	255	83-11
H. Duryee	12	2	4	110	272	82-7
COVENANT.						
Ingleton	33	10	41	124	325	98-25
Perryman	29	9	36	118	329	94-14
Booth	19	3	17	108	300	90-13
Nutter	27	4	22	105	283	89-19
Proctor	18	2	14	117	274	86-7
Whipple	16	2	10	105	291	85-8
ELDERBROOKE.						
A. Bogley	11	1	13	114	286	94-9
W. Bogley	14	3	12	108	288	94-1
Duvall	11	3	10	125	316	93-4
Derrick	23	3	31	116	290	91-22
Sherwin	12	4	13	122	290	90-11
Walker	16	7	9	108	282	88-13
Brown	8	2	6	98	261	86-5
Shipley	9	3	7	108	278	86-8
Sebastian	8	1	5	88	247	82-4
Wolfe	6	..	5	93	261	80

Bennett Heads Fleet Of Corinthian Club

Dr. A. B. Bennett, junior navigator of the United States Power Squadrons, former commodore, and veteran yachtsman, was elected commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club last night, after one of the keenest and closest elections in the history of the club.

Dr. Bennett defeated Commodore Conrad C. Smith, who was commander of the fleet in 1926 and 1927, and was a candidate for reelection. A second ballot was taken for the office of commodore, after the first had resulted in a tie vote.

Arthur Middleton, junior navigator of the U. S. Power Squadrons, was named vice chairman by acclamation, while J. M. Galliher, also a junior navigator, was elected rear commodore.

Other elections named Robert W. Wilson, secretary-treasurer; Charles S. West, recording secretary; Sewell Shreve, measurer. L. W. Walker and Chester A. Snow, jr., were named as new members of the board of trustees.

Park View Surprises Woltz Tossers, 25-20

Exhibiting a strong defensive game, the Park View sprang a surprise in the Washington Independent League by defeating the Woltz A. C., 25 to 20, last night in the preliminary to the Palace-Celtic game at the Arcadia.

Woltz.	G	FG	P	Park View.	G	FG	P
Stewart, lf.	2	3	7	W. Peck, lf.	3	0	6
Melton, lf.	1	0	2	J. Fownes, rf.	1	0	2
Harrington, rf.	1	0	2	Horowitz, rf.	1	0	2
Langford, rf.	0	0	0	T. Peck, c.	0	2	2
Woodward, c.	1	0	2	L. Horowitz, lg.	1	0	2
Bernard, lg.	0	0	0	Ellis, lg.	1	1	3
Riven, lg.	1	2	4	T. Dalgiish, rg.	3	2	8
Swift, rg.	1	1	3				
Totals	7	6	20	Totals	10	5	25

Referee—Eberts. Time of periods—10 minutes.

BOATMEN WOULD PLAY.

Potomac Boat Club courtmen want Wednesday, Friday and Saturday games with unlimited teams having the use of gymnasiums. Call Adams 3191-W between 6 and 8 o'clock.

NORTHERNS PLAY.

Northern, 115-pound basketball team, will play the Christian Athletic Club tonight in the Silver Spring Armory at 7:30 o'clock. All players are requested to report.

Expressmen Defeat Calvary Baptist, 28-24

Displaying an accurate shooting attack with the 15-foot range, the American Railway Express Five defeated the Cavalry Baptist Quintet, 28 to 24, last night in a well-played game in the Union Station gymnasium.

Express.	G	FG	P	Calvary Bapt.	G	FG	P
Macdonald, lf.	4	0	8	Thompson, lf.	1	0	2
Payne, lf.	0	0	0	Patterson, rf.	4	0	8
Barry, rf.	3	0	6	Rice, rf.	3	0	6
Burnett, c.	2	0	4	Johnson, c.	2	0	4
Langyher, c.	2	0	4	Shanks, lg.	0	2	2
Devoe, lg.	0	0	0	Crowe, rg.	1	0	2
Engle, rg.	3	0	6				
Totals	14	0	28	Totals	11	2	24

Referee—Harrington (Pullman). Time of periods—10-minute quarters.

Pullman Five Loses To National Circles

Outplaying its opponents throughout the final half, the National Circle Five won over the Pullman Team, 19 to 16.

Natl. Circles.	G	FG	P	Pullman.	G	FG	P
Shields, lf.	2	0	4	Tripp, lf.	2	4	8
Merrick, lf.	0	1	1	Mills, rf.	2	0	4
Christian, rf.	0	0	0	Culliame, c.	2	0	4
Harwood, rf.	1	1	3	Nock, lg.	0	0	0
Healy, c.	0	0	0	McKay, rg.	0	0	0
Mostil, c.	3	1	7				
Lambeth, lg.	0	0	0	Totals	6	4	16
Devoe, lg.	1	0	2				
Crump, rg.	1	0	2				
Totals	9	1	19				

Referee—Farangton. Time of periods—10 minutes.

CORINTHIANS WIN TWO.

Corinthians.	G	FG	P	Sam Rice.	G	FG	P
Tate, lf.	1	0	2	Raftery, lf.	1	0	2
Harrigan, lf.	3	0	6	H. Dorsey, rf.	1	1	3
Kessler, rf.	3	1	7	Robertson, c.	5	0	10
Wagner, c.	6	0	12	R. Dorsey, lg.	3	1	7
Milstead, lg.	3	2	8	Anderson, lg.	0	0	0
Owens, lg.	2	0	4	Wood, rg.	1	0	2
Ruck, rg.	0	1	1				
				Totals	12	0	24
Totals	18	4	40				

Foul shots attempted—Corinthians, 9; Sam Rice, 8. Referee—Newman. Time of periods—10 minutes. Place of game—Peck Memorial Gym. Score at half—22-21.

Corinthians.	G	FG	P	Flying Clouds.	G	FG	P
Milstead, lf.	9	0	18	N. Leitch, lf.	3	0	6
Harrigan, lf.	1	1	3	C. Muller, rf.	2	0	4
Tate, rf.	2	0	4	Mills, c.	0	0	0
Holman, rf.	0	1	1	R. King, lg.	2	2	6
Lewis, c.	11	0	22	W. King, rg.	1	0	2
Owens, lg.	2	0	4				
English, rg.	1	0	2	Totals	8	2	18
Totals	26	2	54				

Foul shots attempted—Holman, Harrigan, R. King (2). Referee—Newman. Time of periods—10 minutes. Place of game—Peck gym.

D. C. Baseball Writers Hold Confab Tonight

The Washington Chapter of the Baseball Writers Association of America will hold its annual meeting tonight in the library of The Washington Post at 8 o'clock.

Members of the organization are earnestly requested to be present as election of officers and changes in the constitution will be voted on.

Co. F. Guard Fives Split Double-Header

Company F, Maryland National Guard tossers, both won and lost in a double-header in their armory at Hyattsville last night. The regulars scored over Athey's All-Stars, 34 to 13, in a game in which the Washington team was trailing all the way, while the Dixie Pig five was hard pressed to nose out the Reserve Guard Team, 20 to 18.

Co. F Regs.	G	FG	P	Athey's Stars.	G	FG	P
Kueley, lf.	1	3	5	Athey, lf.	1	0	2
Compton, lf.	2	1	5	Corcoran, lf.	1	0	2
Shanklin, rf.	3	2	8	Adair, rf.	1	0	2
Troy, c.	0	0	0	Schaffer, c.	1	4	6
Costinett, c.	3	0	6	Kinnen, lg.	0	1	1
Devlin, lg.	2	3	7	Barnes, rg.	0	0	0
Crosthwaite, rg	1	1	3				
				Totals	4	5	13
Totals	12	10	34				

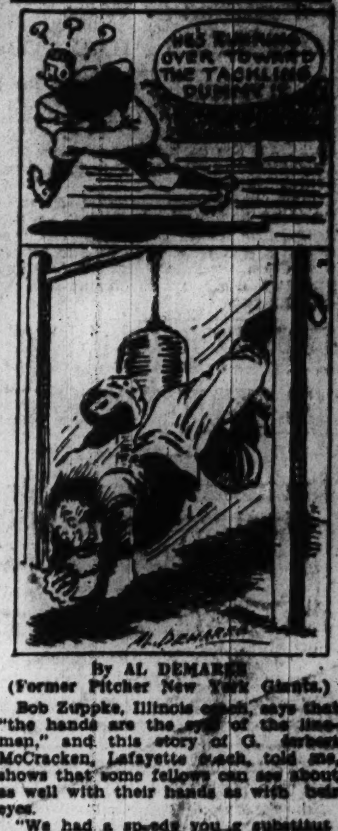
Co. F Reserves.	G	FG	P	Dixie.	G	FG	P
Rushe, lf.	1	0	2	Waldorf, lf.	0	0	0
Basford, lf.	1	0	2	Deaver, rf.	2	0	4
A. Schanklin, rf.	0	0	0	Barnes, c.	1	2	4
Vicenso, rf.	0	0	0	Myles, lg.	5	0	10
J. Shanklin, c.	4	0	8	Adair, rg.	1	0	2
Spickmall, lg.	2	0	4				
Rose, rg.	1	0	2	Totals	9	2	20
Totals	9	0	18				

McLean Basketers Prepare for Games

McLean A. C. Basketball Team will hold an important meeting tonight in the McLean High School gym at 8 o'clock. The confab will be followed by a short drill in preparation for its game with the Bailey's Cross Road Team Thursday at the school.

The McLeans are very anxious to schedule strong junior or senior teams in the city or vicinity. Teams interested, call Manager Funk at Franklin 1968 between 6 and 7 o'clock.

All is Not Right that is Upright


???
WAS RUNNING OVER TOWARD THE TACKLING DUMMY?
AL DEMAREE

By AL DEMAREE
(Former Pitcher New York Giants.)

Bob Zuppke, Illinois coach, says that "the hands are the eyes of the lineman," and this story of G. Herbert McCracken, Lafayette coach, told me, shows that some fellows can see about as well with their hands as with their eyes.

"We had a speedy young substitute halfback," says McCracken, who was put in a game in the last few minutes in the hope that he would break loose for a long run for a touchdown and thereby break the tie and win the game.

He succeeded in breaking loose, but he was being pursued so closely by two of the opposing team that he forgot his direction while he continued to look back at them. Finally with a last effort, and a long dive he shot through the uprights and planted the ball firmly on the ground as he lay panting for air.

"Instead of great cheers as he expected, he heard groans and groans. Upon looking up he found that he had crossed the side line and had planted the ball beneath the uprights of the tackling dummy instead of the goal posts."

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GEORGETOWN AWARDS 20 GRID 'G'S'

Captain to Be Named Today; Schedule Due Saturday.

TWENTY letters were awarded for the 1927 season at a meeting of the Georgetown football team last night. The following received the varsity "G": Capt. [illegible], Robert Nork, George [illegible], [illegible], Jerry Carroll, James [illegible], Samuel Cordovano, John [illegible], John Hannegan, Mossy Mosko, [illegible] Provincial, John Budak, Fred [illegible], [illegible], Robert Dwyer, [illegible] O'Neil and Manager Philip [illegible].

Letters were also awarded to [illegible] for their [illegible] during their three years on the varsity squad.

Robert Nork was officially elected captain of the Georgetown basketball team for the present season at the meeting. Election of a football captain will be held tomorrow. Announcement of the complete 1928 schedule is expected to be made Saturday.

CAFE
morning
.....noon
& night
Old Gold CIGARETTES

... because O.Gs. are better ... that's why

you can smoke them—

morning .....noon & night

.... Next time your throat feels tired, just light up an O. G. and take a deep, rich draw .... Presto! Your throat feels refreshed. The cool and gentle smoke of this kindly cigarette soothes the throat while it thrills the taste. Because a new mellowing method takes all harshness out of the tobacco .... That's why you can smoke O. Gs. and enjoy 'em morning, noon and night.

not a cough in a carload

OLD GOLD
The Smoother and Better Cigarette
20 for 15¢

Product of P. Lorillard Co., Est. 1760

SHAW SAVED BRAINS BY RESOLUTE IDLING WHEN A SCHOOLBOY

Author Read Dime Novels and Other Thrillers Behind His Geography.

REFUSED TO "BONE UP" FOR ANY EXAMINATIONS

Education Called a Disguise for Relieving Parents of Worry.

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—George Bernard Shaw used to read dime novels behind the back of his geography book while his teachers were not looking.

He absolutely refused to "bone up" for any quiz and scrupulously "saved his brains from destruction by resolute idleness."

So he told the editor of "Schoolmistress" who rushed in with a dozen questions where hardened journalists feared to tread. Among others she asked:

"Would you like to have your schooldays over again?"

"Would anybody like to serve a sentence of penal servitude twice over? But, then, my home was not a prison The boys who liked school dreaded their parents more than their teachers."

School Was Meaningless.

"Did you find examinations a source of anxiety?"

"Not in the least. I instinctively saved my brains from destruction by resolute idleness which, moreover, made school tedious and meaningless to me."

Then the teacher-editor tried again.

"Is the modern freedom better for the child than the old-time discipline?"

"I don't know. In the schools I attended there was neither freedom nor discipline. They told you to learn lessons and sit quiet, and hit you or kept you in if didn't do it."

"Why does the education of today fail, in your opinion?"

"Because it is only a disguise for relieving parents of the worry of children by caging them and taming them like wild animals, mostly by cruel methods, and because it ends in Latin verse, which is only a vested interest in torture."

Teaching Boys to Cook.

"To what extent, if any, should the education of the modern girl differ from that of the modern boy?"

"Not at all in the compulsory stages (all boys should be taught to mend their clothes and cook), but in the voluntary stages the sexes should find their own differentiation."

"What can the nation reasonably expect to get for its expenditure on education?"

"At present the moral and intellectual imbecility, the illiteracy of pen and speech that it actually does get With a reasonable, sincere and really available system of education the nation might reasonably expect to become educated after a generation or two."

The two "earliest literary sensations" of the boy George Bernard Shaw were "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Arabian Nights," he admitted.

Slim, Flapper Lines Are Decreed for Hogs

Chicago, Dec. 5, (A.P.).—Hogs will soon take on the slim lines of the "flapper."

The National Swine Growers Association in convention here said it would be more profitable in shipping meats abroad if thinner hogs were grown, as foreign markets demand less fat and more meat, and hogs with long slender bodies should be developed to meet the demand.

Corona, Stage Beauty, Is "Most Paintable"

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The most paintable woman on the American stage, in the opinion of Wayman Adams, artist, is Leonora Corona, of Dallas. After hearing her debut at the Metropolitan Opera he arranged to make a portrait. He says that besides great beauty, she has a dynamic magnetism, the lure of a siren and the grace of a young panther.

Gretna Green Ended By California Law

Santa Ana, Calif., Dec. 5. (A.P.).—California's new law requiring three days' notice of marriage has cost this town its "Gretna Green" reputation and has diverted much of its marriage business to other States and to Mexico.

Weddings in Santa Ana last month totaled 272, as compared with 474 in November of 1926. County Clerk J. M Backs asserted that couples in a hurry to be married were crossing California's borders to Yuma, Ariz., Tia Juana, lower California, Mexico; Reno, Nev., and Ashland, Oreg.

Unexposed Relics "Shot" by X-Rays

Stockholm, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—A method of applying X-ray photography to archeological finds has been developed by Gillis Olsen, an engineer attached to the Historical Museum at Stockholm.

Many objects found in the earth are so fragile that they crumble when exposed to the air and cleaned. By taking X-ray pictures before the relics have been uncovered Olsen says it is possible to determine whether they are substantial enough to be salvaged.

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just wonderful!
WILKINS COFFEE
Sold in lb. and ½ lb. cartons

Leonidas of Sparta Remembered in Will

Camden, N. J., Dec. 4 (A.P.).—Leonidas, King of Sparta, born 480 B.C., hero of Thermopylae, was rememberd in the will of Dionetrio Stratiopoulas who Anglicized his Greek name to James Stevens. He died recently, leaving an estate valued at $110,000, of which $5,000 was left for erection of a monument in his old home in Sparta in memory of the gallant king who attempted to hold the pass at Thermopylae in the face of overwhelming odds.

Quantities of Wax Are Taken From Peat

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The lowly peat bed may never rival the honeycomb as a source of wax, but British scientists have succeeded in extracting wax from the partially carbonised material that is used for fuel in some parts of the world.

With chloroform, benzine or mixtures of benzine and alcohol as solvents, the research workers have obtained a wax yield of from 6 to 25 per cent from peat. Extraction does not seriously diminish the value of the peat as fuel.

ZAHAROFF IS DESCRIBED AS GREATEST SALESMAN

Spectacular Commerce Career Likened to That of Andrew Carnegie.

SON OF GREEK TRADER

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—After the late Andrew Carnegie, Sir Basil Zaharoff is probably the greatest salesman of modern times.

His spectacular commercial career began with Vickers, Ltd., the British arms and armament manufacturers, who presented him with a loving cup recently on the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the firm.

Sir Basil is a Greek but was born in Constantinople. He went to Athens as a very young boy and picked up many languages there. For several years he served as a guide to American and British tourists. Then he became an interpreter for Vickers' Athens representative and was soon transferred to London.

The young son of Greek traders advanced rapidly in Great Britain. He astonished the directors of Vickers one day by accepting their offer that he serve them as representative in Spain on a commission basis, but suggesting that he expected to be made a director if he booked an order for £1,000,000.

The directors agreed to the proposal. Two months later he returned to London from Madrid and laid before them an order from the Spanish government for warships and war supplies aggregating over £5,000,000. He was admitted to the board.

Sir Basil later became the owner of mines, steamship companies, hotels, and even Monte Carlo.

COMPOSERS PROTEST MISUSE OF NAMES

Germans Deny Offering to Judge Completion of Schubert Opus.

Berlin, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Leading German composers and musical directors are excited over an announcement to the effect that they would serve on a committee of judges which is to select the best manuscript completing Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony."

"We protest against the misuse of our names," declare Profs. Guido Adler, Max Friedlaender, Seigmund von Hausegger, Eusebius Mandycewski, Hans Pfitzner, Franz Schalk and Max von Schillings.

"All we did was to agree to serve on an honorary committee for arranging an international Schubert centenary celebration. But we distinctly declined to lend our names to the contest for completing the symphony, as we regard such competition as inartistic."

The prizes for the best completion are offered by an American phonograph company. They aggregate $20,000.

SPANISH QUEEN LIKES MURDERS ON STAGE

Often Visits Paris Theater for "Blood-and-Thunder" Productions.

Madrid, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The Queen of Spain likes blood-and-thunder drama. Next to shopping it her favorite amusement.

Every time she visits Paris she goes to the Grand-Guignol, the tiny theater which specializes in plays so packed with murders and tortures and other horrifying activities that a doctor is always in attendance to revive spectators who may faint during the performance.

It is not at all uncommon for one or more women in the audience to become ill during the show. Even big, strong men have screamed and fainted.

The Queen of Spain usually comes to Paris twice a year She always stays at the hotel facing the Tuileries Gardens, her apartment windows facing the South—and Spain. In the daytime she shops and sees her friends. Every evening, without fail, she goes to a theater.

TRIUMPHING ACTRESS WIRES DUCE REPORTS

Emma Grammatica, Playing in Germany, Tells Mussolini of Success.

Berlin, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Emma Grammatica, successor to the immortal Duse, telegraphed the news of her nightly triumphs to Mussolini during her recent performances here.

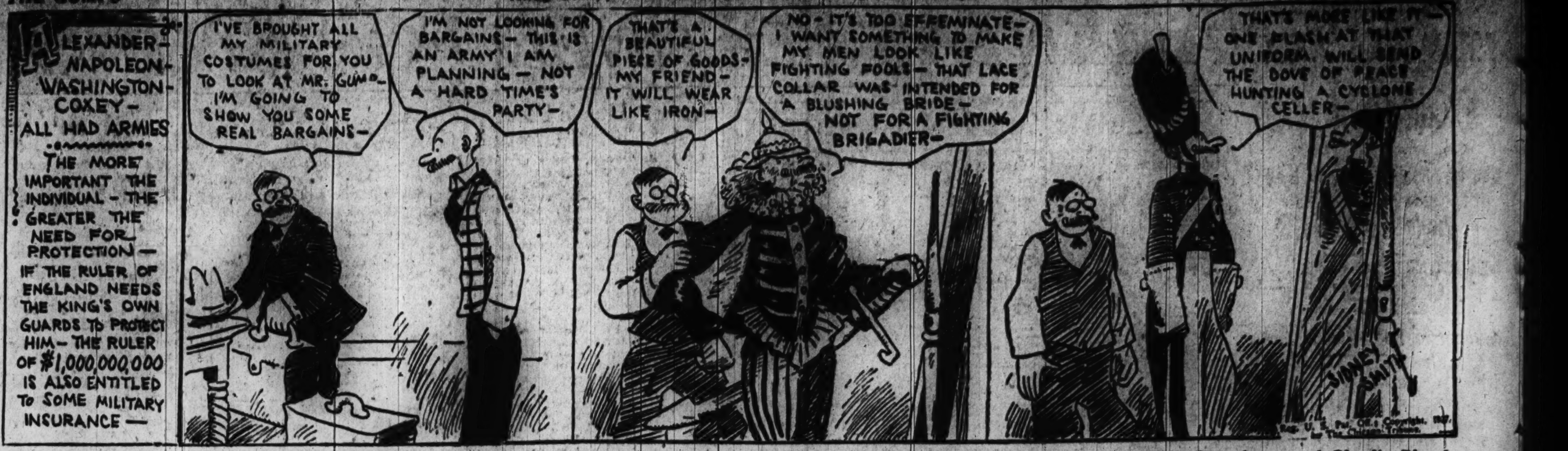
"We have no nationally subsidized theater in Italy," the actress explained, "but Signor Mussolini is intensely interested in our theater. In my case it has become the rule to wire him of the reception I receive on all my foreign tours.

"I was a bit nervous awaiting my first Berlin appearance, for the German capital, I was told, is a harsh critic," she added.

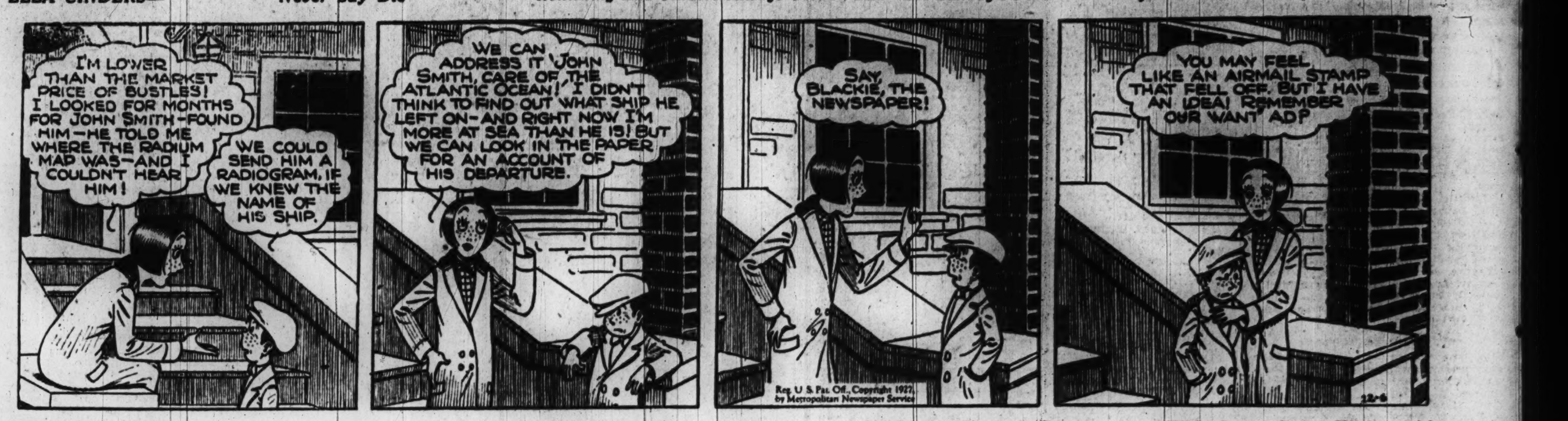
The local critics were unanimous in proclaiming the talents of Emma Grammatica. They found her especially convincing in Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals."

"The Italian theater has remained uninfluenced, in the main, by German expressionism," Mme. Grammatica remarked. "We have stuck to naturalism on the stage, and I have achieved my greatest success as a naturalistic actress in the plays of Ibsen, Hauptmann, Sudermann and Shaw."

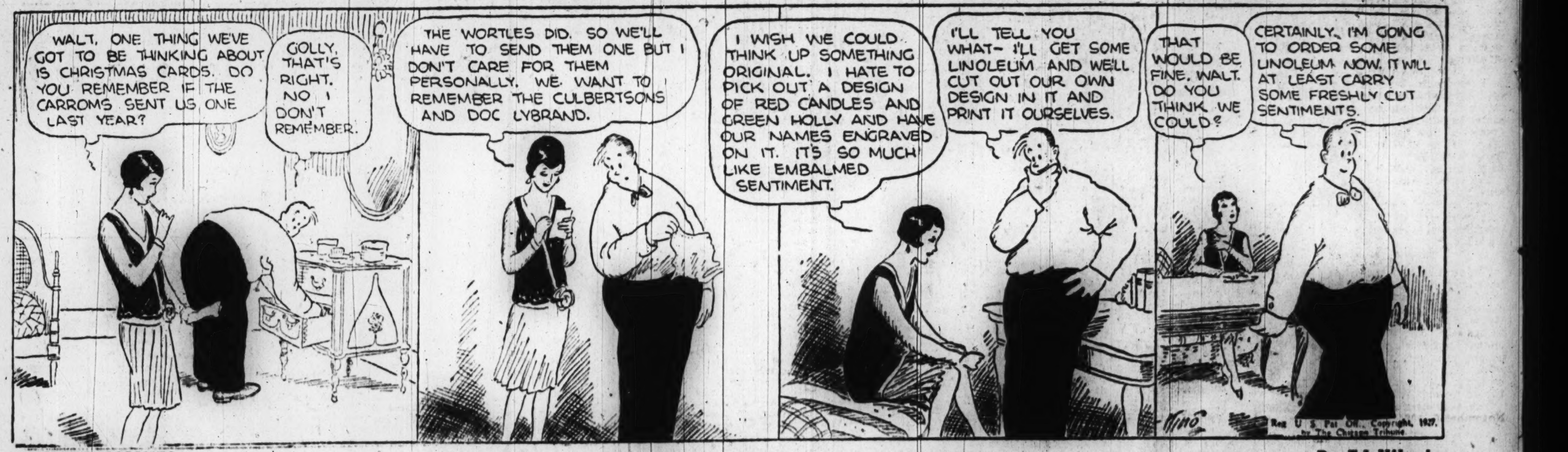
THE GUMPS *Andy Gump, the Chinless Wonder of the Age, in Sunday's Post in Color.* *There's No Law Against It*


ALEXANDER—NAPOLEON—WASHINGTON—COXEY—ALL HAD ARMIES
THE MORE IMPORTANT THE INDIVIDUAL—THE GREATER THE NEED FOR PROTECTION—IF THE RULER OF ENGLAND NEEDS THE KING'S OWN GUARDS TO PROTECT HIM—THE RULER OF $1,000,000,000 IS ALSO ENTITLED TO SOME MILITARY INSURANCE—
I'VE BROUGHT ALL MY MILITARY COSTUMES FOR YOU TO LOOK AT MR. GUMP—I'M GOING TO SHOW YOU SOME REAL BARGAINS—
I'M NOT LOOKING FOR BARGAINS—THIS IS AN ARMY I AM PLANNING—NOT A HARD TIME'S PARTY—
THAT'S A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF GOODS MY FRIEND—IT WILL WEAR LIKE IRON—
NO—IT'S TOO EFFEMINATE—I WANT SOMETHING TO MAKE MY MEN LOOK LIKE FIGHTING FOOLS—THAT LACE COLLAR WAS INTENDED FOR A BLUSHING BRIDE—NOT FOR A FIGHTING BRIGADIER—
THAT'S MORE LIKE IT—ONE FLASH AT THAT UNIFORM WILL SEND THE DOVE OF PEACE HUNTING A CYCLONE CELLER—
SIDNEY SMITH

ELLA CINDERS— *Never Say Die* *Rollicking Ella Cinders Always Gets In Bad—See Sunday's Post.* *By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb*

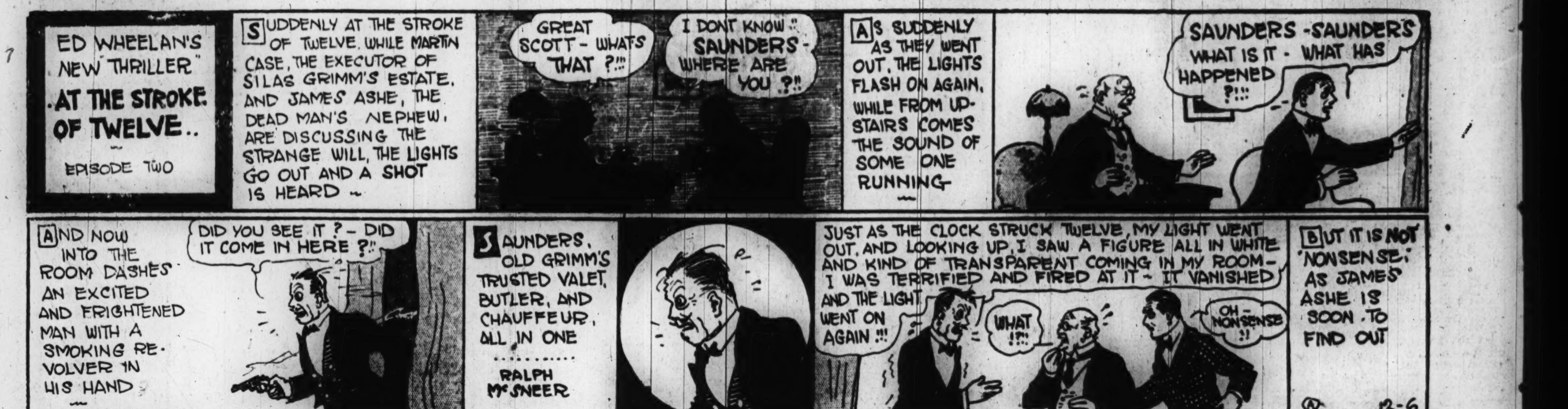

I'M LOWER THAN THE MARKET PRICE OF BUSTLES! I LOOKED FOR MONTHS FOR JOHN SMITH—FOUND HIM—HE TOLD ME WHERE THE RADIUM MAP WAS—AND I COULDN'T HEAR HIM!
WE COULD SEND HIM A RADIOGRAM, IF WE KNEW THE NAME OF HIS SHIP.
WE CAN ADDRESS IT 'JOHN SMITH, CARE OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN!' I DIDN'T THINK TO FIND OUT WHAT SHIP HE LEFT ON—AND RIGHT NOW I'M MORE AT SEA THAN HE IS! BUT WE CAN LOOK IN THE PAPER FOR AN ACCOUNT OF HIS DEPARTURE.
SAY, BLACKIE, THE NEWSPAPER!
YOU MAY FEEL LIKE AN AIRMAIL STAMP THAT FELL OFF, BUT I HAVE AN IDEA! REMEMBER OUR WANT AD?
Reg U S Pat Off., Copyright 1927, by Metropolitan Newspaper Service
12-6

GASOLINE ALLEY *Gasoline Alley Wins Dads, Mothers and Children in Sunday's Post.* *Walt Comes Down With an Idea*

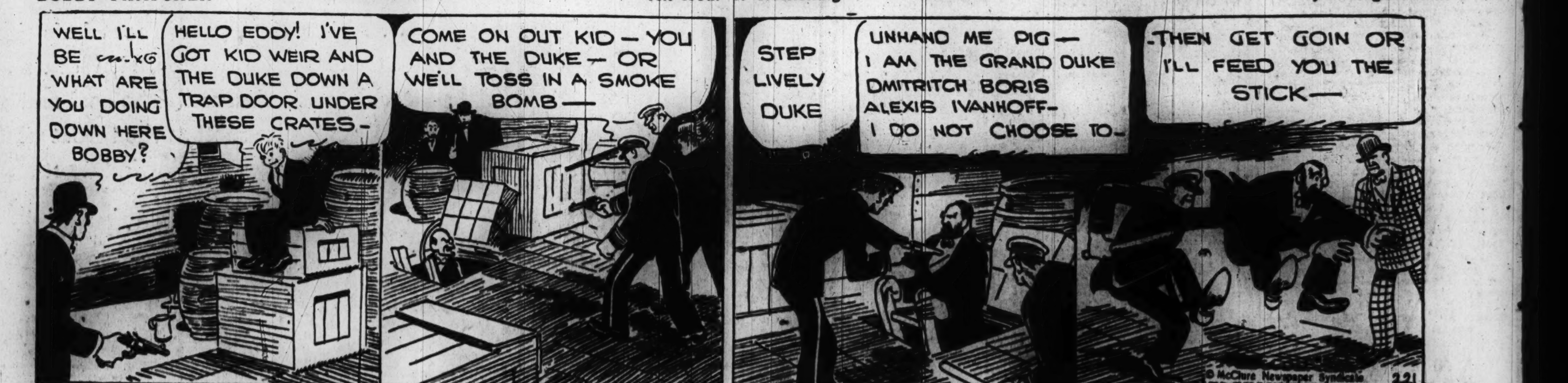

WALT, ONE THING WE'VE GOT TO BE THINKING ABOUT IS CHRISTMAS CARDS. DO YOU REMEMBER IF THE CARROMS SENT US ONE LAST YEAR?
GOLLY, THAT'S RIGHT. NO I DON'T REMEMBER.
THE WORTLES DID. SO WE'LL HAVE TO SEND THEM ONE BUT I DON'T CARE FOR THEM PERSONALLY. WE WANT TO REMEMBER THE CULBERTSONS AND DOC LYBRAND.
I WISH WE COULD THINK UP SOMETHING ORIGINAL. I HATE TO PICK OUT A DESIGN OF RED CANDLES AND GREEN HOLLY AND HAVE OUR NAMES ENGRAVED ON IT. IT'S SO MUCH LIKE EMBALMED SENTIMENT.
I'LL TELL YOU WHAT—I'LL GET SOME LINOLEUM AND WE'LL CUT OUT OUR OWN DESIGN IN IT AND PRINT IT OURSELVES.
THAT WOULD BE FINE, WALT. DO YOU THINK WE COULD?
CERTAINLY. I'M GOING TO ORDER SOME LINOLEUM NOW. IT WILL AT LEAST CARRY SOME FRESHLY CUT SENTIMENTS.
KING
Reg U S Pat Off., Copyright, 1927, by The Chicago Tribune.

MINUTE MOVIES All rights protected by the George Matthew Adams Service. Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office. *By Ed Wheelan*

7


ED WHEELAN'S NEW THRILLER "AT THE STROKE OF TWELVE.."
EPISODE TWO
SUDDENLY AT THE STROKE OF TWELVE, WHILE MARTIN CASE, THE EXECUTOR OF SILAS GRIMM'S ESTATE, AND JAMES ASHE, THE DEAD MAN'S NEPHEW, ARE DISCUSSING THE STRANGE WILL, THE LIGHTS GO OUT AND A SHOT IS HEARD—
GREAT SCOTT—WHAT'S THAT ?!!
I DON'T KNOW! SAUNDERS—WHERE ARE YOU ?!!
AS SUDDENLY AS THEY WENT OUT, THE LIGHTS FLASH ON AGAIN, WHILE FROM UPSTAIRS COMES THE SOUND OF SOME ONE RUNNING—
SAUNDERS—SAUNDERS WHAT IS IT—WHAT HAS HAPPENED ?!!!
AND NOW INTO THE ROOM DASHES AN EXCITED AND FRIGHTENED MAN WITH A SMOKING REVOLVER IN HIS HAND—
DID YOU SEE IT ?—DID IT COME IN HERE ?!
SAUNDERS, OLD GRIMM'S TRUSTED VALET, BUTLER, AND CHAUFFEUR, ALL IN ONE
RALPH McSNEER
JUST AS THE CLOCK STRUCK TWELVE, MY LIGHT WENT OUT, AND LOOKING UP, I SAW A FIGURE ALL IN WHITE AND KIND OF TRANSPARENT COMING IN MY ROOM—I WAS TERRIFIED AND FIRED AT IT—IT VANISHED AND THE LIGHT WENT ON AGAIN!!!
WHAT !?!!
OH—NONSENSE ?!
BUT IT IS NOT NONSENSE, AS JAMES ASHE IS SOON TO FIND OUT
12-6

BOBBY THATCHER *An Hour of Reckoning* *By George Storm*


WELL I'LL BE —— WHAT ARE YOU DOING DOWN HERE BOBBY?
HELLO EDDY! I'VE GOT KID WEIR AND THE DUKE DOWN A TRAP DOOR UNDER THESE CRATES—
COME ON OUT KID—YOU AND THE DUKE—OR WE'LL TOSS IN A SMOKE BOMB—
STEP LIVELY DUKE
UNHAND ME PIG—I AM THE GRAND DUKE DMITRITCH BORIS ALEXIS IVANHOFF—I DO NOT CHOOSE TO—
—THEN GET GOIN OR I'LL FEED YOU THE STICK—
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221

Make Xmas Selections Now and Have Them Laid Away for Future Delivery

Ladies' Tonneau Shape
Wrist Watch
Thoroughly Guaranteed
$11.75

PAY 50c A WEEK
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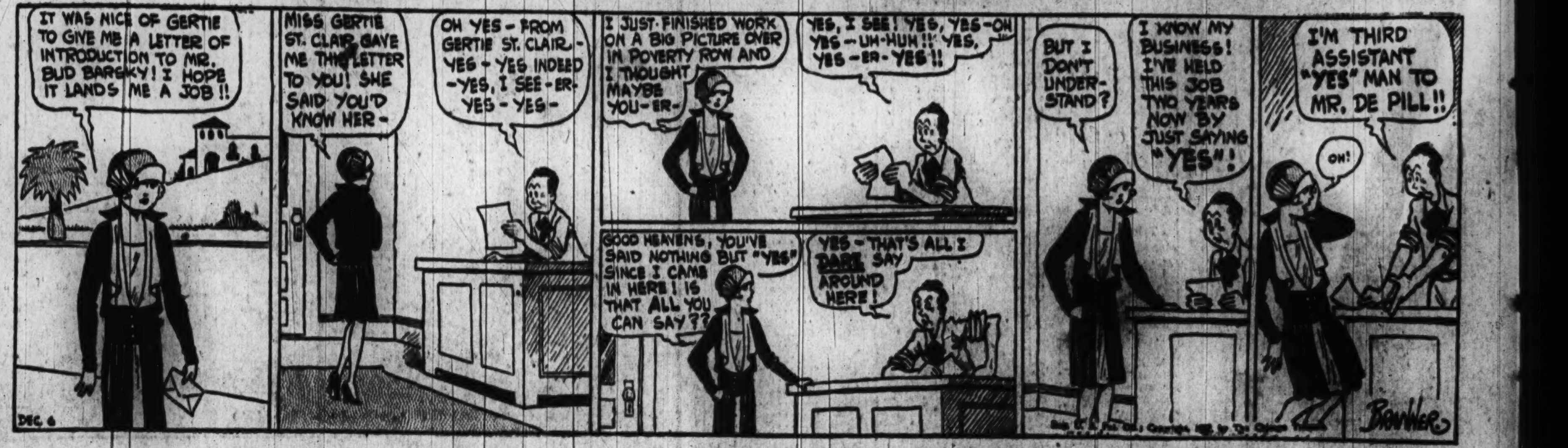
Open Saturday Nite Till 9 P. M.

WINNIE WINKLE, THE BREADWINNER *Enjoy the Rinkeydinks, Winnie and Perry Winkle in Sunday's Post.* *One of the "Yes" Men*


IT WAS NICE OF GERTIE TO GIVE ME A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION TO MR. BUD BARSKY! I HOPE IT LANDS ME A JOB!!
DEC. 6
MISS GERTIE ST. CLAIR GAVE ME THIS LETTER TO YOU! SHE SAID YOU'D KNOW HER—
OH YES—FROM GERTIE ST. CLAIR—YES—YES INDEED—YES, I SEE—ER—YES—YES—
I JUST FINISHED WORK ON A BIG PICTURE OVER IN POVERTY ROW AND I THOUGHT MAYBE YOU—ER—
YES, I SEE! YES, YES—OH YES—UH-HUH!! YES, YES—ER—YES!!
GOOD HEAVENS, YOU'VE SAID NOTHING BUT "YES" SINCE I CAME IN HERE! IS THAT ALL YOU CAN SAY??
YES—THAT'S ALL I DARE SAY AROUND HERE!
BUT I DON'T UNDERSTAND?
I KNOW MY BUSINESS! I'VE HELD THIS JOB TWO YEARS NOW BY JUST SAYING "YES"!
I'M THIRD ASSISTANT "YES" MAN TO MR. DE PILL!!
OH!
BRANNER

CAPITAL FINANCIERS ESTABLISHED STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1881

George H. B. White Made First President of Washington Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS THEN AT FIFTEENTH AND F

Number of Securities Traded in Has Shown Great Increase.

Unlike the New York Stock Exchange, which we are told originated in 1792 "under a buttonwood tree in front of what is now 60 Wall street," the Washington Stock Exchange came into being on October 26, 1881.

"Several attempts were made prior to 1881 to establish a board of brokers, but none survived for a longer period than a few months," according to Albion K. Parris, historian of the local exchange, who gives as the reason for the failure of the first efforts at formation a "lack of support of the then banking interests and the small number of securities traded in at that time."

The first meeting of those connected with banking and brokerage matters was called on October 24, 1881, and was held at 1429 F street and at this gathering plans were formulated and a call for the organization of the stock exchange was set for October 26. Those who attended the preliminary meeting were D. W. Middleton, H. D. Cooke, A. E. Bateman, John W. Corson and H. E. Offley.

Early Exchange Members.

At the adjourned meeting there were present in addition to those at the earlier meeting G. H. B. White, Charles L. Bradley, C. P. Williams, F. C. Middleton, S. E. Middleton, W. H. Barnard and J. W. Ker; Charles C. Glover, Jay Cooke, jr., Lester Bartlett, J. Stanley Brown and B. H. Warner were elected to membership at this meeting and the membership was increased a few days thereafter by the election of Albion K. Parris and F. E. Middleton.

The first president of the exchange was George H. B. White, then cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank, and father of the present president of the same bank. H. D. Cooke, of H. D. Cooke & Co., was chosen vice president; Jacob W. Ker, of the National Bank of the Republic, treasurer, and A. E. Bateman, secretary.

The headquarters of the exchange were in a room in the building at Fifteenth and F streets northwest, where they remained until 1884 when larger quarters were taken in the Corcoran Building.

Success Predicted.

The first call of securities was made November 6, 1881, and prior to the call an outline of the aims of the exchange was made by George H. B. White, the president, who among other things said "The Washington Stock Exchange, composed of well-known, enterprising and successful citizens, should rank with the most honored of the country: and there is no doubt that its future history will show such a record."

The securities first listed and called November 6, 1881, were:

GOVERNMENTS.	Bid	Asked
United States 6s, extended 3½s	101¼	101⅝
United States 5s, extended 3½s	102	102¼
United States 4 1-25, coupon	...	...
United States 4 1-25, registered	...	...
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	...	...
United States 4s, 1907, registered	116¼	116¾
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.		
Permanent improvement 6s	117	Sales
Permanent improvement 7s	121	122
Market stock 7s, 1892	...	...
Market stocks 7s, 1901	...	137
Water stocks 7s, 1903	...	...
Fifty-year funding 3.65s, 1924	107¼	107½
Twenty-year funding 5s, 1899	110½	...
Twenty-year funding 6s, 1892	...	117
Thirty-year funding 6s, 1902	122	Sales
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Washington and Georgetown	...	...
Metropolitan	...	88
Columbia	...	...
North Capitol and O Street	...	40
Anacostia	...	...
FIRE INSURANCE AND GAS LIGHT COMPANIES.		
Washington City Gas Light Co.	...	40¼
Washington City Gas Light scrip	...	30½
Georgetown Gas Light Co.	...	...
Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	...	...
Franklin	...	...
National	...	...
Metropolitan	...	...
National Union	...	21
Arlington	...	...
Corcoran	...	...
Columbia Insurance	...	...
Citizens' Insurance	...	...
German-American Insurance	...	...
Potomac Insurance	...	75

At the first call there were 34 items on the list and the sales amounted to $2,500, while today there are listed 9 Government bonds, the bonds of 21 public utilities, and 8 miscellaneous bonds, the entire group representing outstanding capital totaling $8,704,143,950, while the stocks listed, which number 10 public utility, 26 national banks and trust companies and savings banks, 4 fire insurance companies, 3 title companies and 21 miscellaneous stocks, represent total outstanding capital of approximately $1,220,364,000, with a market value of three times this total. In addition there are some 25 securities traded in on the unlisted department.

The presiding officers of the exchange since organization are as follows: George H. B. White, 1881-1882; Charles C. Glover, 1883-1890; Charles J. Bell, 1891; William B. Gurley, 1892; Benjamin P. Snyder, 1893; Albion K. Parris, 1894; Frederick C. Stevens, 1895; Lewis J. Davis, 1896; John T. Arms, 1897-1898; William B. Hibbs, 1899-1901; William A. Mearns, 1902-1903; Charles P. Williams, 1904; William B. Hibbs, 1905-1906; Thomas L. Hume, 1907-1908; William J. Flather, 1909; William B. Hibbs, 1910; Benjamin Woodruff, 1911-1914; Allen E. Walker, 1915-1916; John L. Edwards, 1917-1918; William B. Hibbs, 1919; Eugene E. Thompson, 1920-1925; John L. Edwards, 1926; Charles Carroll Glover, jr., 1927.

OIL QUOTATIONS.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Credit balance, $2.60; runs 149,497; average runs, 44,848; shipments, 132,888; average shipments, 30,785.

DAILY COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5.

PORT MOVEMENT.	Middling.	Receipts.	Exports.	Stock.
New Orleans	19.21	5,600	.....	487,591
Galveston	19.20	11,808	10,785	590,470
Mobile	19.20	419	.....	32,148
Savannah	19.41	1,884	.....	60,785
Charleston	.....	236	1,715	46,343
Wilmington	.....	82	.....	83,187
Norfolk	19.63	1,511	1,774	91,173
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	1,258
New York	19.65	.....	400	213,483
Boston	.....	.....	107	4,400
Houston	19.15	21,360	107	979,007
Minor ports	.....	.....	.....	70,886
Total today	.....	42,969	14,781	2,586,230
Total week	.....	78,728	39,402	.....
Total season	.....	5,398,685	3,285,432	.....

Sales—New Orleans, 3,546; Galveston, 1,541; Norfolk, 164; New York, 1,200; Houston, 3,645. Total sales today, 10,096.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.	Middling.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.	Stock.
Memphis	18.90	10,359	6,968	272,384
Augusta	19.38	628	617	117,234
St. Louis	.....	3,966	3,966	676
Fort Worth	18.30	.....	.....	.....
Little Rock	18.80	687	210	82,177
Atlanta	19.20	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	18.20	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	18.85	.....	.....	.....
Total today	.....	15,640	11,461	422,471

Sales—Memphis, 4,225; Augusta, 123; Fort Worth, 300; Little Rock, 1,800; Atlanta, 1,800; Dallas, 6,937. Total sales today, 15,185.

NEW YORK CURB TRANSACTIONS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22.)

Sale	Issue	High	Low	Close
100	Schulte Real Estate	23	23	23
1,400	Seeman Bros.	35	34	34¾
200	Seiberling Rubber	38½	38	38
4,300	Servel Inc., v.t.c.	3¾	3¼	3¾
6,000	Servel Del.	.30	.20	.30
5,700	Shattuck Denn	12⅝	11½	12⅝
100	Shredded Wheat, new	72	72	72
100	Silver (I.) Bros.	39	39	39
30	Singer Mfg. Ltd.	445	445	445
2,200	Southeast Pow. & Lt.	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛
1,300	Southeast P. & L. war.	13	12	12
200	South. Cal. Edis. A pfd.	28¾	28¾	28¾
25	So. Cities Util. pfd.	75½	75½	75½
100	So. Colo. Pow. A	24½	24½	24½
200	South. Penn. Oil	38⅝	38½	38½
50	Southwest Penn Pipe	81	81	81
6,900	Sparks Withing	38½	35⅛	37⅛
300	Stand. Com. Tobacco	30½	30½	30½
2,300	Stand. Gas & El. rts.	1½	1½	1½
4,800	Standard Oil, Indiana	79½	78⅛	78⅞
400	Standard Oil, Kansas	15⅝	15⅛	15½
400	Standard Oil, Kentucky	124¼	123	124¼
200	Standard Oil of Ohio	78	77½	78
100	Stromberg Carlson	35	35	35
700	Stutz Mot. Car, Am.	18⅝	17¾	18⅝
400	Swift & Co.	127¾	127½	127¾
200	Swift Int.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1,200	Teck Hugh. Gold	11	10⅞	10⅞
200	Tennessee Prod.	15	13½	15
800	Tidal Osage, XD	21	20	21
100	Tidal Osage, notvoting, XD	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Timken Det. Axle	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Tob. Prod. Export	3	3	3
300	Todd Shipyards	52	51	52
3,000	Tonopah Extension	.12	.11	.11
300	Transcontinental, pf.	87	86	87
400	Trans Lux Day. Pict	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,500	Trico Prod.	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝
50	Trumbull Steel, pf.	95	95	95
320	Tubize Art Silk B ctf.	473	461	470
200	Tung Sol Lamp, A.	21½	21½	21½
700	Union Nat. Gas, Canada	30	29	30
400	United Biscuit, A.	66½	66	66½
3,600	United Biscuit, B.	14¾	12¼	14¾
1,200	United Biscuit (new)	36	35½	35½
700	United Biscuit, pf. (new)	113½	111½	113½
1,800	Un. Elec. Coal ctf.	34½	33½	33¾
600	Un. Elec. Coal rts.	.76	.76	.76
200	Unit. Eng. & Fdry.	54	54	54
800	Unit. Gas Imp.	109⅞	109½	109½
1,500	Un. Lt. & Pow., A	13¾	13½	13¾
200	Un. Lt. & Pow. A pf.	95¼	95	95¼
100	Unit. Prof. Sharing	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Unit. Shoe Mach.	65	65	65
1,500	U. S. Freight (new)	73	70	72⅛
275	U. S. Gypsum	91½	91	91
900	U. S. L. Battery	69½	68½	68½
200	U. S. L. Battery "B"	10½	10	10½
11,300	United Verde Ext.	34¾	31½	32¾
100	Unity Gold Min.	.63	.63	.63
1,000	Utah Apex Mining	5½	5⅜	5⅜
600	Util. Pow. & Lt. B ctf., XD	22¼	21	21¾
1,600	Vacuum Oil	142¼	140½	141⅜
700	Venezuelan Pet.	5	5	5
1,000	Waitt & Bond, A	25¾	25½	25⅝
300	Waitt & Bond, B	17⅝	17½	17½
300	Warner Bros. Pic.	12⅝	12½	12½
1,000	Warren Bros. rts.	19	17⅝	18
100	Watson (J. W.) Co.	23	23	23
1,400	Wenden Cop. Min.	1¼	1	1¼
600	Wes. Oil & Snow. ctf.	69	69	69
100	Western Power, pf.	104½	104½	104½
100	White Sew. Mach. deb. rts.	12	12	12
200	Yellow Taxicab, N. Y.	16½	16	16
200	Yuk. Alas. tr. ctf.	26¾	26¾	26¾
1,100	Yukon Gold	.60	.60	.60
	DOMESTIC BONDS.			
$52,000	Alabama Pow. 4½s	95⅝	95½	95½
4,000	All. Pack. 8s, 1939	40	40	40
1,000	All. Pack. 6s, 1939	42	42	42
1,000	Aluminum Corp. 5s, 1952	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
20,000	Am. Cyan. 5s, 1942	94½	94	94½
28,000	Am. G. & E. 6s, B, 2014	108½	108¼	108½
8,000	Am. Nat. Gas 6½s, 2014	99¾	99½	99½
15,000	Am. Pow & Lt. 6s, 2016	108	107¾	108
2,000	Am. Roll M. 6s, 1938	105¾	105¾	105¾
12,000	Am. Seat. 6s, 1936	103	102¾	103
5,000	Anaconda Cop. 6s, A, 1929	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9,000	Appalac. Pow. 5s, 1956	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
5,000	Ark. Pow. & Lt. 5s, 1956	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
93,000	Asso. Elec. 5½s	103⅜	103	103⅛
168,000	Asso. Gas 5½s	103⅜	102⅞	103⅛
11,000	Assd. Sim Hdw. 6½s, 1933	83	83	83
4,000	Beaver Bd. 8s, 1933	96	96	96
9,000	Bell Tel. Can. 5s, A, 1955	103¾	103¾	103¾
30,000	Bell Tel. Can. 5s, B	104	103⅞	103⅞
1,000	Belgo Can Paper	102	102	102
13,000	Can. Nat. Ry. Equip. 7s, 1935	114	113½	114
32,000	Carolina P. & L. 5s, 1956	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
116,000	Chic. Mil. & St. P. 5s, 1975	95⅞	95⅜	95½
183,000	Chi. Mil. & St. P. 5s, 2000	64¼	63⅞	64
10,000	Chic. Pneu. Tool 5½s, 1942	99⅜	99¼	99¼
1,000	Chic. Ry. ctfs. 5s, 1927	83½	83½	83½
1,000	Cin. St. Car. 5½s, 1952 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Cities Ser. 5s, 1966	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
9,000	Cities Ser 6s, 1966	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Cities Ser. Gas 5½s, 1942	95	94⅞	95
73,000	Cities Ser Pow. 5½s, 1957	98	97¾	97¾
10,000	Columbus Ry. 4½s, 1957	95⅜	95¼	95¼
1,000	Com Larabee 6s, 1941	94½	94½	94½
5,000	Comw. Edison 4½s, D, 1957	101⅛	101	101⅛
1,000	Con Gas Balt. 5s, 1965	105	105	105
7,000	Con. Gas Balt. 6s 1949	108	108	108
16,000	Con. Textile 8s, 1941	96	95⅝	96
3,000	Cosgrove M. C. 6½s, 1945	96¼	96	96
2,000	Cuban Tel. 7½s, 1941	111½	111½	111½
16,000	Cubana Comp. 6s, 1929	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4,000	Cudahy P. 5½s, 1937	97⅝	97½	97½
2,000	Cudahy Pac. 5s, 1946	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Detroit C. Gas 6s, 1947	107½	107½	107½
3,000	Detroit C. Gas 5s, 1950	103½	103½	103½
6,000	Det. Inter. Bridge 7s, 1952	100	100	100
52,000	Det Inter. Bridge 6½s, 1952	100⅛	100	100
2,000	El Refrig. 6s, 1936	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
47,000	Empire O. & R. 5½s, 1942	94¼	94	94¼
12,000	Fairbanks Morse 5s, 1942	96½	96⅜	96⅜
11,000	Firestone Tire 5s, 1942	96½	96¼	96¼
19,000	Fla. Pow. & Lt. 5s, 1954	97⅜	97⅛	97¼
5,000	Gair. Robt., 5½s, 1942	97	97	97
1,000	Gal Sig. Oil 7s, 1930	93	93	93
2,000	Gatineau Pow. 5s, 1956	99½	99½	99½
5,000	Gatineau Pow. 6s, 1941	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Gen. Am. Inv. 5s, 1952	138¼	138⅛	138⅛
1,000	Gen. Laundry 6½s, 1937	100	100	100
35,000	Georgia Pow. 5s, 1967	99⅜	99¼	99¼
4,000	Goodyr. T. & R. 5s, 1928	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5,000	Grand Trunk 6½s, 1936	111½	111¼	111¼
3,000	Gulf Oil 5s, 1937	101¾	101¼	101⅜
44,000	Hygrade Food Prods. 6s	137¾	135⅜	136⅛
48,000	Int. Match 5s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
15,000	Indep. Oil 6s, 1939	95	95	95
11,000	Indnapls. P. & L. 5s, 1957	100¼	100	100¼
22,000	Int. Sec. Corp. 5s, 1947	95½	95¼	95½
4,000	Interstate Pow. 6s	98½	98¼	98½
3,000	Inters. Pow. Sec 7s, 1957	95⅜	95½	95½
16,000	Inters. Pow. 5s, 1957	96½	96¼	96¼
5,000	Inters. Pub. Serv. 5s, 1956	99	99	99
1,000	Invest. Equity 5s, 1947	103¼	103¼	103¼
18,000	Iowa-Neb. Lt. & P. 5s, 1957	97½	97¼	97¼
2,000	Koppers Gas & C. 5s, 1947	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Laclede Gas 5½s, 1935	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
30,000	Lehigh R. S. 6s, A, 2026	105⅜	104⅞	105⅜
30,000	Libby McN. & Libby 5s, 1942	96½	96	96¼
2,000	Lone Star Gas 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Manitoba Ltd. 5½s, 1951	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Mass. Gas 5½s, 1946	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Milw. Gas & El. 4½s, 1967	100¼	100¼	100¼
20,000	Mo. Kansas & Texas 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼
12,000	Montana Pow. 5s, 1962	100	99¾	99¾
25,000	Mont. Ward Prop. 5s, 1946	101	101	101
1,000	Montreal L. & P. 5s, 1951	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6,000	Morris & Co. 7½s, 1930	98	97½	98
16,000	Nat. Pow. & Lt. 6s, 2026	106½	105⅞	106½
16,000	Nat. Pub. Serv. 6½s	103⅝	103½	103½
19,000	Narragansett 5s, 1957	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
1,000	Nev. Con. Cop. 5s, 1941	98½	98½	98½
111,000	New Eng Gas & El. 5s, 1947	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4,000	N. Y. Pow. & Lt. 4½s, 1967	96¼	96	96
34,000	Nichols & Shep. 6s, 1937	116	113¾	116
3,000	Nor. State Pow. 6½s, 1933	104	104	104
1,000	Nor State Pow. cvt. 6½s, 1933	126	126	126
2,000	Ohio Pow. 7s, 1951	106¼	106½	106½
5,000	Ohio Pow. 4½s, D, 1956	96½	96	96⅛
44,000	Ohio Pow. 4½s, new	96½	96	96½
155,000	Pac. Gas & El. 4½s, 1957	98½	98¼	98⅜
3,000	Paramount Fam. Lasky 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3,000	Penn. Ohio Edison 6s, 1950, w. w.	103	102¾	102¾
15,000	Penn. Pow. & Lt. 5s, B, 1952	103	103	103
6,000	Penn. Pow. & Lt. 5s, D, 1953	103⅛	103	103⅛
7,000	Phila. El. 5½s, 1972	106	105⅝	106
1,000	Phila. El. 5s, 1960	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1,000	Phila. Sub. Gas & E. 4½s, 1957	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5,000	Phillips Pet. 5¼s, 1939	95	95	95
1,000	Potomac Edison 5s, 1956	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
33,000	Pub. Serv. Gas 4½s	99½	99⅜	99⅜
10,000	Pub. Serv. North. Ill. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5,000	Queens Boro Gas 5½s, 1952	104	104	104
10,000	Richfield Oil 6s, 1941	97	96⅝	96⅝
5,000	St. Louis Gas & Coke 6s, 1947	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
57,000	Schulte R. E. 6s, 1935	100⅝	99¾	99¾
2,000	Schulte R. E. 6s, 1935, w. w.	88	88	88
70,000	Shawinig. W. & P. 4½s, 1967	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
3,000	Shubert Theater 6s, 1942	96½	96⅜	96⅜
5,000	Snider Pack. 6s, 1932	105	105	105
10,000	Solvay Am. 5s, 1942	99	99	99
35,000	S. E. P. & L. 6s, 2025, w. w.	106⅜	106¼	106¼
1,000	South. Calif. Edison 5s, 1951	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	South. Calif. Edison 5s, 1952	103⅛	103	103
3,000	Southwest Pow. & L. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾
31,000	Staley Mfg. 6s, 1942	99	98½	99
6,000	Standard Inv. Corp. 5s, 1937	106¼	106¼	106¼
7,000	Standard Oil N. Y. 6½s, 1933	104¼	104	104¼
23,000	Standard Pow. & Lt. 6s, 1937	100	99⅞	99⅞
7,000	Sun Maid Raisin 6½s	97	97	97
15,000	Swift Co. 5s, 1932	100½	100⅛	100⅜
5,000	Texas Pow. & Lt. 5s, 1956	99½	99⅜	99½
2,000	Texas Pow. & Lt. 5s, 1956, new	99½	99½	99½
4,000	Transcontinental Oil 7s, 1930	115	114½	114½
1,000	Troy Laundry 8s	107	107	107
1,000	Ulen & Co. 6½s, 1936	98½	98½	98¼
1,000	Union Gas Util. 6½s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
44,000	United Biscuit 6s	100¼	100	100
29,000	United Lt. & Ry. 5½s, 1952	100	99¼	100
2,000	U. S. Rub. 6½s, 1935	100½	100½	100½
4,000	U. S. Rub. 6½s, 1937	100½	100½	100½
4,000	U. S. Smelt. 5½s, 1935	103⅝	103½	103½
12,000	Util. P. & L. 5½s, 1947	93	92⅝	93
3,000	Valvoline 7s, 1937	104¾	104¾	104¾
5,000	Warner Bros. Pict. 6½s, 1928	88½	88½	88½
40,000	Warner Quin 6s, 1942	100¾	100¼	100½
42,000	Western Pow. 5½s, 1957	100	99⅝	100
4,000	Westvaco Chlor. 5½s, 1937	101⅞	101¾	101¾
1,000	Wisconsin Cent. 5s, 1930	98	98	98
1,000	Youngstown S. & T. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
	FOREIGN BONDS.			
1,000	Adriatic Elec. 7s, 1952	94	94	94
10,000	Agri. Mtge. Bank 7s, 1946	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
7,000	Baden Con. Mun. 7s, 1951	97½	97½	97½
47,000	Batavia Pet. 4½s, 1942	94¾	94½	94¾
1,000	Bogota Mtge. Bank 7s	92¾	92¾	92¾
141,000	Brazil 6½s 1957	93½	93½	93⅝
13,000	Buenos Aires. Prov. 7½s, 1947	101⅞	101½	101½
1,000	Buenos Aires. Prov. 7s, 1936	99½	99½	99½
5,000	Buenos Aires. Prov. 7s, 1952	99¼	99¼	99¼
7,000	Cent. Bank of Germany 6s, 1952	92½	92½	92½
12,000	Cent Bank of Germany 6s, 1951, B	93	93	93
5,000	Chile Mtge. Bank 6s, 1931	96¼	96¼	96¼
23,000	City of Vienna 6s	90½	90½	90½
2,000	Danish Con. 5½s, 1955	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5,000	Danish Mtge. Bank 6s, 1970	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4,000	Danzig Port 6½s, 1952	87	85½	87
4,000	Denmark. King. 5½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4,000	East Prussia Land Bank 6s, 1930	96	96	96
8,000	Finn Ind. Bank 7s, 1944	100¼	100¼	100¼
7,000	Ger. Con. Mun. 7s, 1947	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1,000	Hamburg El. 7s, 1935	99½	99½	99½
5,000	Hamburg State 6s, 1946	94⅜	94¼	94¼
2,000	Hanover St Cred. 6s	95½	95	95½
6,000	Isarco Hyd. El. 7s, 1952	91	91	91
21,000	Jugo Slav Mtge. Bank 7s, 1957	84¾	84⅝	84¾
15,000	Lombard Elec. 7s, 1952	94	93½	94
6,000	Medellin Col. 7s, 1951	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2,000	Mendoza pr. 7½s, 1951	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	Meridionale Elec. 7s, 1975	93	93	93
13,000	Montevideo 6s, 1959	94	93½	93½
3,000	North German Lloyd 6s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
5,000	Norwegian Elec 5¼s	95	95	95
10,000	Nuremburg 6s, 1952	92	91⅞	91⅞
19,000	Prussia F. S. 6½s 1951	96⅝	96¼	96¼
27,000	Prussia F. S. 6s, 1952	92½	92⅜	92½
1,000	Rio Grande 7s, 1966	97¼	97¼	97¼
5,000	Rio Grande 7s, 1967	96½	96½	96½
19,000	Russian 6½s, ctfs. N. C., 1919	16⅞	16½	16⅞
37,000	Russian 5½s, 1921	16½	16½	16½
11,000	Russian 5½s, ctfs., 1921	16¼	16¼	16¼
6,000	Santa Fe Arg. 7s, 1945	93¼	93	93¼
3,000	Sauda Falls Ltd. 5s, 1955	101½	101⅜	101½
4,000	Saxon State Mtge. 7s, 1945	99¾	99	99¾
44,000	Serb., Croat & Slov. 7s, 1962	86	85⅝	86
14,000	Stinnes 7s, 1936, war.	91⅞	90½	91⅜
38,000	Stinnes 7s, 1946, war.	90	89½	89⅝
2,000	Swiss Confederation 5½s, 1929	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Tietz Leon. 7½s, 1946	121	121	121
13,000	Tyrol Hyd. Elec. 7s, 1952	94⅝	94	94½
9,000	United Elec. Serv. 7s, 1956	98⅜	98	98⅜
4,000	United Indust. 6½s, 1941	93	93	93
6,000	United Steel Works 6½s, 1947, A	91¼	91	91

Sales of stocks, 520,200 shares; sales of bonds, $3,240,000. XD—Ex dividend. XR—Ex rights. UR—Under rule.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Rallies in the cotton market last week were followed by reactions today under realizing or liquidation by recent buyers, and selling promoted by relatively easy Liverpool cables. January contracts sold off to 19.15 or 35 points net lower and closed at 19.16, the general market closing barely steady, at net declines of 24 to 34 points.

The market opened barely steady at a decline of 10 to 18 points in response to relatively easy Liverpool cables, and soon showed net losses of 28 to 34 points. It seemed the buying of last week had left the technical position easier, as demand from shorts was in comparatively small volume and only a little buying supposed to be for trade account.

The decline to 19.47 for May seemed to bring in covering, or a little more trade buying, and there were rallies of 10 or 15 points from the lowest during midday. Buying continued in very small volume, however, and the market eased off again later, selling back in late trading to approximately the low levels of the morning under renewed liquidation, together with some southern selling. Last prices were within a point or two of the best.

Another private report estimated the crop at 13,184,000 bales and ginnings prior to December 1 at 11,775,000 bales. These crop figures were well above most of the previous reports, but as they showed a decrease of 388,000 bales, compared with the last previous report of the same authority, served to modify any bearish view of the figures.

Eight private reports issued the last few days showed a crop indication on the average of about 12,840,000 bales, or about the same as the Government's November 1 indication. Judging from comment in the market today, most traders are looking for an official estimate next Thursday very close to these figures, but there is naturally more or less uncertainty as to the showing, and local brokers reported quite a general inclination to wait for the Government's statement.

Exports today 14,781, making 3,302,940 so far this season. Port receipts, 42,969. U. S. port stocks, 2,586,959.

Futures:	High.	Low.	Close.
December	19.50	19.20	19.20
January	19.40	19.15	19.16-17
March	19.54	19.32	19.35-38
May	19.65	19.47	19.48-53
July	19.64	19.51	19.51-53

Opening, December, 19.50; January, 19.40; March, 19.54; May, 19.65; July, 19.60.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Foreign exchanges firm; quotations in cents:

Great Britain—Demand, 487 13-16; cables, 488¼; 60-day bills on banks, 483 15-16.

France—Demand, 3.93⅜; cables, 3.93⅝.

Italy—Demand, 5.42½; cables, 5.43.

Belgium—Demand, 13.96.

Germany—Demand, 23.90.

Holland—Demand, 40.38¾.

Norway—Demand, 26.61½.

Sweden—Demand, 26.90.

Denmark—Demand, 26.81.

Switzerland—Demand, 19.28.

Spain—Demand, 16.45.

Greece—Demand, 1.32½.

Poland—Demand, 11.25.

Czechoslovakia—Demand, 2.96¼.

Jugoslavia—Demand, 1.76¼.

Austria—Demand, 14.09.

Roumania—Demand, .62.

Argentine—Demand, 42.81¼.

Brazil—Demand, 11.95.

Japan—Demand, 45.83.

Shanghai—Demand, 64.25.

Montreal—Demand, 100.06¼.

CURB MARKET REVIEW.

New York Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Heavy offerings which appeared around noon checked the advance of the Curb Market today, and several early gains were converted into net losses. A long list of miscellaneous shares, however, received increasing support as prices declined and ended the day above Saturday's final figures.

Wide changes were recorded in high-priced stocks, which changed hands in most cases in small volume. Bohack Co. jumped 15 points, to 225, and was followed into new high ground by Amoskeag, Great Lakes Dredge & Dock and Singer Manufacturing. Dictaphone Corporation soared from below 30 to 45.

Bancitaly was in active demand, rising 9 points, to 145, the highest price this year, accompanied by a resumption of rumors of a stock dividend. Johns Manville started upward, but fell back for a net loss of 3 points. New tops were reached by American Cyanimid B, Borden Co., Fire Association of Philadelphia, United Biscuit B and Mengel Co., while Auburn Auto and Sparks Washington were consistently strong.

Oil shares were irregular under fears that continued increasing production might lead again to serious oversupply. Salt Creek Producers reached a new high, but closed with a fractional loss. Public utilities likewise moved in a mixed trend. International preferred and Midwest touched their best prices of the year, but later reacted.

Ford of Canada lost 25 points and Rolls Royce preferred fell to 50, a new low. Other weak spots included Glenn Alden, Fansteel Products, Newmont Mining, Lehigh Valley Coal and Firestone.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, 1.38 bid; No. 2 garlicky, 1.36½ bid.

OATS—No. 2 white, 62½@63½.

BUTTER—Solid packed, higher scoring than extras, 53½@56½; extra 92 score, 52½; 91 score, 50; 90 score, 46; 89 score, 42; 88 score, 41; 87 score, 40½; 86 score, 40.

EGGS—Extra firsts, 54; firsts in new cases, 48; firsts in second-hand cases 47; seconds, 28@30.

CHEESE—New York flats, 29; single daisies, fresh, 26@28½; long horns, 28@28½.

POTATOES—White, 150-pound sacks, 2.50@3.00; per 120-pound sacks, 2.00@2.50; sweet potatoes, New Jersey, per ⅝-bushel basket, No. 1, 50@1.15; No. 2, 15@40.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, Plymouth rock, fat, fancy, 25@26; fair to good, 23@24; mixed colors, fancy, 23@25; fair to good, 20@21; Leghorns, fowls, 16@20; fancy young Plymouth Rock springers, 23@25; Leghorns, 20@22; old roosters, 17@18; ducks, white Pekin, young, 23@25.

FOREIGN BONDS.

French 4s	26
French 5s	32
French Premium 5s	38
British Victory 4s	456
British War Loan 5s	496
Italian 5s	47
Italian Notes, 1925	47
Belgian Premium 5s	24
Belgian Restoration 5s	25

TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

(Reported by J. & W. Seligman & Co.)

Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Offer.
4½s	Dec. 15, 1927	100	100 2-32
3s	Mar. 15, 1928	99 29-32	99 31-32
3¼s	Mar. 15, 1928	99 31-32	100 1-32
3½s	Sept. 15, 1932	100 2-32	100 4-32
3½s	Mar. 15, 1932	100 2-32	100 4-32

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—(United States Department of Agriculture).—CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000; fed steer trade steady to 25c lower; light kinds, including yearlings, off, most largely steer run; short feds predominating; stockers and feeders scarce; firm to 25c higher; she stock steady to strong; bulls strong to 10c higher; vealers 50 to 75c lower; best weighty fed steers, 17.50; yearlings, 17.00; bulk, 12.00@15.00; stockers and feeders, 8.75@10.25; low cutters, 5.15@5.25; heavy cutter cows up to 6.00 and better; most sausage bulls, 7.25@7.75; weighty kinds to 8.00; vealers largely 12.00 to big packers, few 12.50; outsiders, 13.00@14.00; few, 14.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 55,000; general market 10 to 15c lower; pigs and packing sows mostly steady; top, 9.05; bulk desirable 210 to 300 pounds, 8.55@9.00; 160 to 200 pounds, 8.10@8.75; most pigs 7.25@7.75; lightweight packing sows upward to 8.25; bulk 7.65@8.00; shippers took 11,000; estimated holdover, 7,000.

SHEEP—Receipts 25,000; fat lambs mostly 25c lower; weighty and plain kinds draggy at downturn; most good lambs, 13.75@14.00; choice to all interests, 14.15; top, 14.25; better grade, 92 to 98 pound lambs, 13.00@13.75; cull and common, 10.50@11.25; yearling wethers, 10.50@11.50; sheep, steady; bulk good and choice fat ewes, 6.25@6.75; feeding lambs in light supply steady; comebacks, 13.00@13.85; good rangers, 14.00.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,680; steady. Steers, 9.00@15.75; State bulls, 4.00@8.25; cows, 3.00@7.25.

CALVES—Receipts, 3,350; irregular. Veals, common to prime, 8.00@17.00; lightweight culls, 9.00@10.00; grassers and fed calves, 5.00@6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 12,010; irregular. Sheep, 2.50@7.00; culls, 2.25@3.50; lambs, State, medium to prime, 11.50@14.75; Ohio, choice to prime, 13.75@14.75; culls, 9.00@10.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,700; steady. Light to medium weights, 8.50@9.75; pigs, 10.00@10.25; heavy hogs, 9.75@10.00; roughs, 7.50@8.00.

Special to The Washington Post.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800 head. Brisk, active market at steady prices. Steers, choice, 14.50@15.50; good, 13.25@14.25; medium, 11.75@12.75; common, 10.00@11.25; feeders and stockers, 8.50@11.00. Heifers, choice, 11.00@12.00; good, 9.75@10.50; medium, 8.75@9.50; common, 6.50@8.25. Bulls, good to choice, 8.75@9.50; fair to good, 7.75@8.50; common to medium, 6.50@7.50. Cows, good to choice, 7.50@8.50; fair to good, 6.50@7.25; common to medium, 3.50@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,000 head. Supply fair; market steady. Sheep, 2.00@6.50; lambs, 7.00@15.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400 head. Supply fair; market spotty. Lights, 9.10; heavies, 9.70; medium, 9.60; roughs, 6.75@8.50; light pigs, 8.50; pigs, 8.70; Western hogs, 10 to 15 cents higher than quotations.

CALVES—Receipts, 400 head. Supply light; market higher. Calves, 6.00@16.00.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—WHEAT—Spot, easy; No. 1 dark Northern spring, c. i. f. New York, lake and rail, 1.49; No. 2 hard winter, f. o. b. New York, lake and rail, 1.48; No 2 mixed durum, 1.37; No. 2 Manitoba to arrive, 1.58½ in bond.

CORN—Spot, easy; No. 2 yellow, c. i. f. track New York, lake and rail, 1.09; No. 3 yellow, 1.06¼.

OATS—Spot, irregular; No. 2 white, 64@64½.

NEW U. S. LOAN TO GREECE AGREED TO BY OFFICIALS

$12,167,000 Is Proposed in Addition to War Debt of $19,659,836.

REFUNDING IS ARRANGED

(Associated Press.)

A refunding of the Greek war debt and a further advance to that country, the whole to be paid over a period of 62 years have been agreed upon by the State and Treasury Departments and the Minister from Greece.

The debt now totals $19,659,836, representing the principal and interest since 1918 on money loaned to assist Greece in the war. Under the agreement, the United States would lend Greece an additional $12,167,000 in cash payable in 20 years at an interest rate of 4 per cent and accept on January 1 Greek securities for the larger sum, bearing interest at 3 per cent, and maturing over the 62-year period.

The proposal will be submitted by President Coolidge for the ratification of Congress.

Explaining the arrangement yesterday, Mellon said that Greece obtained the war advances by virtue of an agreement between the United States and its allies to furnish that country with a much larger sum than was actually delivered.

The United States, he said, tentatively set aside $48,236,629 for advances to Greece, but stopped payments after $15,000,000 had been withdrawn and the Greek government has contended that it was entitled to further loans up to the full amount set aside.

On the other hand, Mr. Mellon continued, the United States has taken the position that subsequent events relieved it of any obligation for further advances. He blamed this difference for the failure to reach an agreement for payment of the debt sooner.

FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

Paris, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Prices were quiet on the Bourse today.

Three per cent rentes, 58 francs 20 centimes.

Exchange on London, 124 francs 2 centimes.

Five per cent loan 77 francs 20 centimes.

The dollar was quoted at 25 francs 40½ centimes.

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Bar silver, 26 15-16 per ounce; money, 3½ per cent; discount rates short bills, 4¼ per cent; three-month bills, 4 5-16 per cent.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—Call money, easier; high, 4½; low, 4; ruling rate, 4½; closing bid, 4. Time loans, steady; mixed collateral, 60-90 days, 4@4½; 4-6 months, 4¼; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4.

Bar silver, 58⅛.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—In a wave of profit-taking sales from holders, wheat values today underwent a decided setback. Favorable weather for the harvest in Argentina, with increased offerings of new Argentine wheat to Europe, had a noticeably bearish effect.

Closing wheat quotations were heavy, ⅜ cent to 1½ cents net lower. Corn finished 1⅛ to 1¼ cents off, oats ⅛ cent to 1½ cents down and provisions varying from 22 cents decline to a rise of 5 cents.

Surprise over apparent indifference shown by the Liverpool wheat market concerning Saturday's price advance here was met by word that there had been 500,000 bushels increase of the amount of wheat on passage to Great Britain and that world shipments for the week were in excess both over the previous week's total and that of a year ago. Moreover, fresh deliveries of wheat on Chicago December contracts amounted today to 252,000 bushels, and European demand for wheat from North America did not amount to much, although rye was reported sold at the highest point on the crop and barley established a new top-price record for the season, 93 cents a bushel.

A decrease of 81,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible supply failed to stimulate any buying. The reason given was that the total domestic visible is now 91,036,000 bushels, about 20,000,000 bushels more than was the case a year ago. Prospects of large all-rail shipments of Canadian wheat to the seaboard at Halifax were also given considerable notice as a bearish influence. These shipments are estimated at almost four times the quantity that went through Halifax last year.

Corn and oats were today minus the active support they have had for some time past, notwithstanding that the corn visible supply decreased 909,000 bushels for the week and that the total is 19,216,000 bushels, against 28,699,000 bushels last year. Weather was favorable for field work, cash demand here was somewhat slower, and increases in country offerings of corn were reported, especially from Iowa.

Provisions were easier, taking their cue from the action of hog values and of grain.

Cash grain:

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 1.37½; No. 2 hard, 1.32¼.

CORN—Old No. 4 mixed, 90; No. 2 yellow, 95.

OATS—No. 2 white, 55½@58; No. 3 white, 53@55¾.

RYE—No. 1, 1.10½.

BARLEY—67@93.

TIMOTHY SEED—2.90@3.65.

CLOVER SEED—21.75@28.75.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS FUTURES:

	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—			
Dec.	1.30	1.28⅝	1.28⅞
March	1.33¾	1.32¼	1.32¼
May	1.34½	1.33⅛	1.33⅛
Corn—			
Dec.	89½	89¼	89⅜
March	95⅛	94	94
May	98½	96⅜	96¾
Oats—			
Dec.	52⅞	51¼	51¼
March	55¼	54⅛	54⅛
May	57	55	56
Rye—			
Dec	1.09¼	1.08⅛	1.08⅛
March	1.10⅛	1.08½	1.08½
May	1.11	1.09¼	1.09⅜
Lard—			
Dec.	11.80	11.70	11.70
Jan.	12.37	12.17	12.17
May	12.75	12.50	12.50
Ribs—			
Dec.	.....	.....	[illegible]
Jan.	.....	.....	11.37
May	.....	.....	11.65
Bellies—			
Dec.	.....	.....	11.90
Jan.	.....	.....	12.30
May	12.80	12.72	12.72

CHICAGO STOCKS.

(Reported by W. B. Hibbs & Co.)

	Bid.	Asked
Armour & Co. of Del. pfd.	....	88½
Armour & Co. of Ill. pfd.	68	70
B. and K.	58½	60
Beaver Board pfd.	38	38¼
Borg & Beck Co.	72	73
Chi. City & Co. Ry. com.	2	2¼
Chi. City & Co. Ry. pfd.	23	23¼
Com. Edison	....	170
Consumers com	7⅝	7¾
Consumers pfd	85	86
C. & C. Bank	549	553
Fair com	33¾	34
Fair pfd	106	109
Gossard	41¾	43
Great Lakes Dredge	267	272
Honeywell	32½	32¾
Honeywell pfd	100	100¾
Illinois Brick	41½	41⅞
Kraft Cheese	54½	55
Libby, McNeill & Libby	9⅝	10
McCord Rad A	....	39
Middle West Util. com.	120½	121¼
Middle West Util. pfd.	118	118½
Middle West Util. pr. lien	125	125½
Midland Steel	....	97
Montgomery Ward com.	108¼	108⅞
Montgomery Ward pfd.	....	120
National Leather	3¼	3½
Pines Winter Front	54	54½
Pick & Co	20¼	21
Pub. Serv. Corp., $100 par	160	....
Pub. Serv. 6% pfd	110¾	111½
Quaker Oats com.	240	248
Quaker Oats pfd.	110	112
Swift & Co.	127	127½
Swift Int.	26	26¼
Stewart Warner	82¼	83¼
John R. Thompson	62⅝	63½
U. S. Gypsum	89½	90¾
Wahl Co	11½	12
Wrigley Co	67	67¼
Yellow Taxi	42⅝	43

BANK INSTITUTE PACKS THEATER FOR 'VANITIES'

Potomac Electric Power Shares Lead on Capital Stock Exchange.

EARNERS BUY SECURITIES

By F. W. PATTERSON.

With the largest group of bank officers, directors, their wives and friends, and practically 100 per cent of the membership of Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking, packing the National Theater last night to see Earl Carroll's "Vanities," the vehicle of entertainment for the annual theater party of the chapter, the best and most successful party in the annals of the institution passed into history as the curtain fell on a revue that had kept the audience on the edge of its seats throughout the evening.

An innovation, and one which met with the hearty approval of the bankers, was the doing away with the usual between the acts speech of the chapter officers and the presentation of prizes to the members who had sold the greatest number of tickets. So from the moment that the curtain was lifted there was nothing but a continued and fast-moving entertainment with Moran & Mack, the Two Black Crows, Julius Tannen, "the wisest cracker of them all," and Johnny Dooley, with his eccentric dancing and unquenchable humor leading the fun-making.

That the party last night was a financial success and will net a handsome sum to go toward the more serious work of the local chapter is due in a large measure to the untiring efforts of I. J. Roberts, of the Riggs National Bank, president of the Washington Chapter, and the hustling committee headed by Alfred W. Sherman, American Security & Trust Co., as chairman, assisted by Miss Eleanor L. Dankmeyer, Security Savings & Commercial Bank; J. T. Fletchall, Potomac Savings Bank; Charles B. Hagan, National Metropolitan; John R. Keener, Riggs National; H. F. Kimball, American Security & Trust; Raymond P. Lochte, District National; Miss Helen MacGillivray, National Savings & Trust Co.; Leo J. Moran, W. B. Hibbs & Co.; L. H. Phillips, Bank of Commerce & Savings; Joseph M. Reilly, Farmers & Mechanic National Bank; Miss Rose Royce, Washington Loan & Trust Co.; M. F. Showalter, Commercial National; Edwin C. Steffe, Federal-American National; Thomas C. Talbert, Union Trust Co.; G. M. Van Hoesen, Second National, and Robert G. Whitton, First National Bank, Alexandria, Va.

Stock Trading Limited.

The week opened yesterday with trading on the Washington Stock Exchange limited almost entirely to a few of the favorite issues, with some of them showing slight gains over the closing price of last week.

Potomac Electric Power 5½s preferred was the market leader and sold in five lots at 106½, unchanged from the top of last week. While the bid price for the 6 per cent preferred of this utility equaled the level of Saturday and was 111¾, there were no offerings, and the asked price was recorded at 112½. Capital Traction continued in high favor and came out with a week-end gain of one-fourth point, with three lots changing hands at 110. Washington Railway & Electric preferred was a small fraction easier, with a small lot moving at par. With the bid price for the common unchanged at 455, no transactions were developed in this security.

Sanitary Grocery preferred, which has been one of the favorites since its listing on the local exchange continued to advance, and sales were recorded at 103¾, a quarter of a point better than last preceding transaction. Mergenthaler Linotype, selling exdividend, was strong, with sales recorded at 106¾. National Mortgage & Investment preferred sold to the extent of 100 shares unchanged at 6¼.

There was little activity in the bond mart, and sales were limited to Washington Railway & Electric 4s, which changed hands at 90¾.

Workers Buying Securities.

That American wage earners and other employes are thrifty is evidenced by the fact that they own or are making payments for the purchase of securities of corporations for which they work worth considerably more than $1,000,000,000.

In addition, they have invested many more millions in stocks and bonds of companies other than those for which they work. Some 800,000 employes are enrolled as stockholders of corporations which employ them, the average holding at current market value being at $1,250. The foregoing estimate is based upon a survey by the National Industrial Conference board.

The board further points out that there is little evidence of employe stock ownership being a potential factor in furthering the so-called "democratization of industry," but emphasizes stock employe purchase plans as a valuable means of helping wage earners to provide against old age by aiding them to acquire an independent source of income during the active years of their earning capacity.

The feeling of security obtained through such savings, many employes report, definitely reflects itself in the quality of the product. Not a few companies, the board finds, also have found sale of stock to their own employes a valuable means of raising capital economically, particularly at times when investment market conditions were unfavorable.

Brokerage Loans Increase.

Brokerage loans to members of the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business on November 30 increased $45,698,929 over the October 31 total, reaching $4,091,836,303, a new high record for all time.

Power Issue Subscribed.

Harris, Forbes & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., and Coffin, Burr & Co., Inc., report the sale of the new issue of $40,000,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds, 4½ per cent series due 1967, constituting one of the largest public offerings of the year, as wholly subscribed.

The issue was approved by the Alabama Public Service Commission and is secured by a first mortgage on transmission and distribution properties of the Alabama Power Co. in Southern Alabama, and the bond will participate in the security of the first mortgage on practically all of the remainder of the physical properties owned by the company through pledge of $37,000,000 first mortgage lien and refunding bonds, for the security of which there are in turn pledged or to be pledged at least $52,000,000 first mortgage bonds and $1,276,000 divisional bonds.

The bonds of this issue, dated December 1, 1927, were priced at 94¾ and interest, yielding about 4.80 per cent.

BOSTON CLOSING BIDS.

Special to The Washington Post.

Boston, Dec. 5.—Closing bids:

Amoskeag	113¾
Boston Elevated	95½
Boston & Maine	54½
Cal & Arizona	94½
Cal & Hecla	18⅝
Copper Range	17
East Butte	216
Island Creek	58⅞
Mohawk	49⅜
North Butte	139⅜
Old Dominion	11½
United Shoe	64⅝
Warren Bros.	104

Wall Street Briefs

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—The price of copper abroad has been advanced 10 points to 14.35 cents a pound, c. i. f. Hamburg, Havre and London, by Copper Exporters, Inc. The domestic price is 14 to 14½ cents a pound, delivered to the end of March.

Sales in the independent sheet steel industry for November were 315,000 tons, an increase of 98,000 tons over October, or about 45 per cent.

Community Water Service Co. has acquired the Westmoreland Water Co., which supplies Greensburg, Pa., and its subsidiary, the Dennison Water Supply Co., supplying Dennison, Ohio.

Operating income of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for October was $3,820,257 against $3,476,265 in October, 1926 and for ten months this year $33,722,617 against $30,588,382 in the same period last year. October gross rose to $8,752,701 from $7,724,157 a year ago.

Signs of revival in the railway equipment industry are seen in inquiries by the Southern Railway for 38 large engines, and renewed inquiries by the Boston & Maine for 25 to 30 engines, which were withdrawn several months ago. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is getting prices now on 3,800 freight cars, said W. B. Storey, president. Pending inquiry for freight cars is put at more than 10,000.

Mead, Johnson & Co., infant diet materials, Evansville, Ind., declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent, payable in common stock on January 1 to holders of record December 15, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents.

The Soviet Union had a record oil production of 10,184,000 metric tons for the fiscal year ended September 30, a gain of 25 per cent over the previous fiscal year, the Soviet information bureau reports. The output has been doubled in the last four years and is now above the Mexican output for the first time in 25 years. New drillings increased 30 per cent.

In an effort to improve conditions in the ribbon industry, the Silk Association of America has reorganized its ribbon division. Manufacturers will be divided into groups so that each class of manufacturer will be able to consult with other manufacturers under the same group for solution of his particular problems. A committee on selling will deal with various trade abuses and is laying down the principles on which the ribbon manufacturers' division will work.

Planes of National Air Transport, Inc., operating the New York-Chicago-Dallas air mail express route, flew 145,000 miles in November, carrying 49,666 pounds of mail or about 2,000,000 letters. Air express shipments on the New York-Chicago line totaled 2,635 pounds. The month's operations showed no mail or express was lost or damaged despite difficult flying conditions during the month.

The Southern Pacific has distributed orders for 70,575 tons of rails, involving about $4,000,000. Further purchases are contemplated to bring the total to 94,000 tons.

Engineers of the Canadian Marconi Co. are conferring with officials of the Radio Corporation of America on plans to start a short circuit system between New York and Montreal. David Sarnoff, vice president of Radio Corporation, stated recently that radio service between the two cities would be inaugurated.

EARLY STRUGGLES OF SIBLEY HOSPITAL

Institution, Gift to Missionary Society, Is Forced to Suspend in 1907.

Sibley Hospital, at North Capitol and Pierce streets northwest, was built in 1895 and opened for the reception of patients in March of that year. In February, 1897, suspension became necessary because of excessive expenditures. In October, 1898, when it was again opened, no regular staff was appointed but physicians of standing were given the right to take their patients there. The director was Miss C. A. Aikens.

On Thursday, May 10, 1900, a new addition to the hospital was formally opened, Dr. A. H. Ames presiding at the ceremonies. The addition doubled the capacity of the hospital.

The hospital was the gift of the late William J. Sibley to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as an adjunct to the Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Baltimore, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—WHEAT—Close. No. 2, red domestic, 1.38½; do. garlicky, domestic, 1.38.

APPLES—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches up, Yorks, 4.00@5.00; Staymans, 5.00@6.00; Grimes, 5.50@6.50. Bushel baskets, western Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, U. S. No. 1, 2¼ inches up, Delicious, 2.50@3.00; Staymans, 2.00@2.50; Yorks, 1.50@1.75; Grimes, 2.00@2.50. Various fall varieties, ungraded, 1.00@1.50.

SWEET POTATOES—Eastern Shore Maryland, bushel hampers, yellows, U. S. No. 1, 75@1.00; fancy, 1.10@1.25; Eastern Shore Virginia, barrels, yellows, U. S. No. 1, 1.25@1.75; bushel hampers, ungraded, 50@65. White yams, 2.00@2.50; nearly 14-quart hampers, yellows, U. S. No. 1, 40@50.

POULTRY—Live: Chickens, old, 4½ pounds and over, 24@25; do., 4 to 4½ pounds, 23@24; do., 3 to 3½ pounds, 16@18; Leghorns and other light stock, 16@17; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17; do Leghorns, 13@15; young chickens, colored, 4 pounds and over, 24@25; do., smaller, 23@24; Leghorns, as to size, 20@23. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 pounds and over, 22@25.

BUTTER—Creamery prints, 52@54; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 34@36.

EGGS—About steady. No offerings.

BALTIMORE SECURITIES.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—Closing prices:

Arundel Corporation	48¾
Atlantic Coast Line Conn rts	51
Baltimore Commercial Bank	153½
Baltimore Trust	174½
Black & Decker	30
Citizens National Bank	53¼
Commercial Credit	19⅞
Con G E L & P 6½% pfd	114
Con G E L & P 7% pfd	115
Consolidation Coal	30
Continental Trust	360
Eastern Rolling Mills	26
Finance Service A com	16¼
Isaac Benesch pfd	27
J. Schoeneman pfd w w	99
Mfrs Finance	26
Mfrs Finance 2d pfd	20½
Maryland Casualty	192
Merch & Miners Trans	48
Merchants National Bank	32¾
Mt Vernon Mills	23½
New Amsterdam Casualty	75⅞
Uni Porto Rican Sugar com	40
United Railway & Elec	18¾

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 5 (A.P.).—FLOUR—Unchanged.

Shipments, 39,171 barrels.

BRAN—29.50@30.00.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS HERE IN 1887

Sessions Brought 2,500 of Most Distinguished Surgeons to Capital.

DINNER IN PENSION OFFICE

One of the most important events in the history of Washington, from the point of view of the medical profession, was the meeting of the International Medical Congress in this city on September 5, 1887. It brought to the Capital as delegates 2,500 of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the world. It was the ninth session of the congress, and the first ever held in America.

Albaugh's Opera House was the scene of this noted gathering, and the congress was formally opened by President Cleveland, who was accompanied by Thomas F. Bayard, the Secretary of State, and who sat on the stage next to Dr. Nathan S. Davis, of Chicago, the president of the congress. The congress was called to order by Prof. Henry M. Smith, of Philadelphia, chairman of the executive committee, after which Mr. Cleveland in a few words declared the congress organized and ready for the transaction of business. The address of welcome was delivered by Secretary Bayard.

On the evening of September 6 the President and Mrs Cleveland held a reception at the White House, and there were many notable social events and entertainments in honor of the distinguished visitors including receptions by Mr. and Mrs Thomas Wilson, at their home, 1218 Connecticut avenue, and Mr. and Mrs John M. Glover, 1301 Connecticut avenue.

A feature of the convention was a banquet held at the Pension Office on the evening of September 8, when in the vast hall of this public building 5,000 guests sat down to table at a purely improvised event. This was doubtless the greatest banquet ever in Washington. The congress adjourned September 10.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

POULTRY—Alive: Turkey, top, 43@45; chickens, large, 25@26; medium, 24@25; small, 28@30; large fowls, 25; fowls, small, 21@22; ducks, 15@20; geese, 10@12; young keats, 70@75; Leghorn fowls, 16@17; Leghorn springers, 23@24. Dressed: Turkeys, 50@53; spring chickens, 30@32; fowls, 28; Lehhorn fowls, 22; geese, 20; keats, 90@1.00.

BUTTER—Country packed, 33; creamery, in tubs, standards, 45; extras, 50; creamery, fancy prints, 54.

EGGS—Average receipts, 45; candled, 47@48; hennery, 50@55; storage, 35@36.

LIVE STOCK—Calves, top, 15; lambs, 13.

APPLES—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market steady. Barrels: Pennsylvania U. S. No. 1, Yorks, 2½ inches up, 6.00; Black Twigs, 2½ inches up, 6.00; few high as 6.50. Boxes: Washington, medium to large size, extra fancy Delicious, 4.00@4.25; extra fancy Spitz, mostly 4.00; extra fancy Staymans and Romes, 3.00@3.25; mostly 3.00; extra fancy Jonathans, mostly ripe, 2.60@2.75.

CABBAGE—Supplies moderate; demand light; market steady. New York sacked, per cwt., Danish type, 75@1.00.

CELERY—Supplies light; demand moderate; market steady. New York, 2-3 crates, 2.00@2.25.

LETTUCE—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market steady. California crates, Iceberg type, 4-5 doz., 5.00@5.25; Florida 1½-bushel hampers, Big Boston type, best, mostly 2.50; poorer, 1.50@2.25.

ONIONS—Supplies limited; demand light; market firm. Michigan, 100-lb sacks, Yellows, U. S. No. 1, medium to large size, 1.90. New York, 100-lb sacks, Yellows, U. S. No. 1, medium to large size, fair quality, 1.65@1.75.

POTATOES—Supplies light; demand moderate; market steady. Michigan, 150-lb. sacks, Russet Rurals, U. S. No. 1, 3.25; few high as 3.40.

SWEET POTATOES—Supplies light; demand light; market dull; few sales. Eastern Shore Virginia, cloth-top barrels, Yellows, No. 1, 2.25@2.50.

TOMATOES—Supplies light; demand moderate; market steady. Texas, lugs, green wrapped and ripes and turning, wrapped from ripening rooms, mostly around 4.50; repacked, California threes, ripes, wrapped, fair quality and condition, 3.90; Bahama threes, ripes, wrapped, good quality and condition, 4.70; Ohio, 10-lb. baskets, hothouse stock, medium size, 3.00; large and small sizes, 2.25@2.50.

STRING BEANS—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market about steady. Florida, ⅞-bushel hampers, Valentines, 1.50@1.75; few higher; refugees, 1.75@2.00; flat type, stringless, mostly 2.25; some refused.

CUCUMBERS—Supplies light; demand moderate; market steady. Florida square bushel crates, fancy, mostly 4.50; choice, mostly 3.50.

EGGPLANT—Supplies liberal; demand light; market weak. Florida, pepper crates, fancy, 1.50@2.00.

PEPPERS—Supplies moderate; demand light; market steady. Florida, pepper crates, fancy, 2.00@2.25.

SQUASH—Supplies light; demand light; market steady. Florida, pepper crates, white, wrapped, 3.00@3.50; yellow, few sales, 3.00; bushel crates, fancy white and yellow, 2.00.

BEETS—Supplies light; demand light; market steady. Texas, bushel baskets, bunched, 1.75@2.00.

CARROTS—Supplies light; demand light; market about steady. California, very few sales, 3.00.

SPINACH—Supplies light; demand light; market dull. Texas, bushel baskets, ordinary quality and condition, 75@90.

PEAS—Supplies light; demand light; market steady. Florida, ⅞-bushel hampers, 2.00@2.50.

THE METAL MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—COPPER—Firm.

ELECTROLYTIC—Spot and futures, 14.00.

TIN—Firm; spot and nearby, 59.25; February, 59.12.

IRON—Steady; No. 2, f. o. b., eastern Pennsylvania, 19.00; No. 2, f. o. b., Buffalo, 16.50@17.00. No. 2, f. o. b., Alabama, 16.00.

LEAD—Firm; spot, New York, 6.50; East St. Louis, 6.45.

ZINC—Firm; East St. Louis, spot and futures, 5.87@5.90.

ANTIMONY—Spot, 11.12.

QUICKSILVER—128.00.

London, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—STANDARD COPPER—Spot, £60 7s 6d; futures, £60 12s 6d; electrolytic copper, spot, £65 15s; futures, £66 2s 6d.

TIN—Spot, £269 2s 6d; futures, £265 10s.

LEAD—Spot, £22 17s 6d; futures, £23 2s 6d.

ZINC—Spot, £27; futures, £26 12s 6d.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—EGGS—Steady to firm; receipts, 8,609. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 49@54; do., firsts, 44@48; do., seconds and poorer, 28@42; in storage, extra fancy, 35½@37; do., extra firsts 34@35; do., seconds to firsts, 30½@33½; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 57@58; nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 48@56; nearby pullets, 40@43; nearby hennery browns, extras, 63@64; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 54@56½; do., express, 58; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extra firsts, 50@53¼; do., pullets, 38@40.

CHEESE—Firm; receipts, 111,292. State, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy special, 28¼@29.

POULTRY—Alive: Nominal; no quotations. Dressed: Irregular. Chickens, fresh, 22@37; fowls, fresh, 18@31; do., frozen, 17@30; old roosters, 16@22; turkeys, fresh, Western young, 30@44; do., Southwestern, 30@42; do., Southern, 30@30; ducks, Western, 20@28; geese, Western, 20@28.

COFFEE—Spot, steady; Rio 7s, 14¼; Santos 4s, 21¼.

RAW SUGAR—4.52 for Cuban; 5.60@5.80 for fine granulated.

LARD—Easy; Middle West, 12.25@12.35.

The Washington Post

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Word Rate

3 CENTS A WORD

Per day in agate type for ads running one or two days or nonconsecutive insertions. No ad accepted for less than 15 words or 45c. Solid ads in 8-point type, 6 cents per word or double the rate per line. One line of 8-point type (24 spaces to a line) counted as two agate lines; 10-point type not permitted in ads less than 14 lines deep.

Houses, Apartments or Rooms Wanted.
Furniture for Sale, Except From Dealers.
Situations Wanted.
Business Opportunities.
Ads Must be Paid For at Time Ad is Inserted.

Cash receipts must be presented when requesting refund.

All ads restricted to their proper classification.

The Post reserves the right to edit and classify all advertisements. Also the right to reject ads that it deems objectionable.

Notify The Post immediately if your ad is incorrect. Not responsible for errors after the first insertion.

The Post does everything within its power to censor the classified ads and keep them perfectly clean and honest and would appreciate it if any reader will call its attention to any ad that they know to be misleading, fraudulent or misclassified.

CLOSING TIME FOR ADS

is 9 p. m. for the daily morning edition and 6 p. m., Saturday, for the Sunday edition.

Ads to appear in early 9 o'clock evening edition must be handed in before 4 p. m.

TELEPHONE YOUR AD TO

MAIN 4205

And ask for "Classified Department."

An Accommodation Charge Account will be extended to those having a telephone listed in their own name. A bill will be mailed after the first insertion.

Discontinuance Orders must be made in writing. For protection of advertisers such orders can not be received by telephone.

LOST

DOG—Brown Irish terrier. Reward for return to 1334 19th st. nw. 8

EYEGLASSES—Tortoise shell; Sunday; on F st. Call Decatur 706 after 6 p. m. Reward. •

POCKETBOOK—Sunday night; containing sum of money, wedding ring, diamond ring. Reward. Col. 8010 or Col. 8423.

POLICE PUPPY—Strayed from 1625 L st. nw.; no collar; yellow harness. Reward at above address.

RIM and lens for Dodge car. Reward. 54 Riggs Market.

SHAWL—Spanish; vicinity of District Bldg., Nov. 30. Reward. North 4610. 8

SPECTACLES—Child's; between 1343 Clifton st. and Wilson Normal School. Reward. Col. 1852-W.

TORTOISE SHELL rim, bifocal glasses, made by Leese; reward. N. 4170. 6

WATCH—Gold; hunting case; with chain. Reward of $50; no questions asked. 1002 South Carolina ave. se.; Main 10058. 11

WRIST WATCH—Small; white gold and chain; between House Office Bldg. and Capitol restaurant; at noon Saturday. Reward. Main 3120, Br. 520, or Decatur 3354.

WRIST WATCH and chain; white gold, 14 diamonds; lost between House Office Bldg. and Capitol restaurant, Saturday noon. Reward. Main 3120, Br. 520. •

AUTO BUS SCHEDULES

ABERDEEN, MD.—See Philadelphia schedule.

CHESTER, PA.—See Philadelphia schedule.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.—See Philadelphia schedule. P. R. T. Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Buses leave 15th st. and Pa. ave. nw., every morning at 9, via Baltimore, Aberdeen, Havre De Grace and Elkton, Md.; Wilmington, Del., and Chester Pa. Interstate travel only. Complete information at newsstand, Hotel Washington, opposite U. S. Treasury. P. R. T. Co.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—See Philadelphia schedule. P. R. T. Co.

PERSONALS

CONQUER excess fat naturally and recover your youthful lines. Main 8725. •6

DETECTIVE—Private; advice free; shadow work; open all night. 900 M st.; F. 8583. oc19-90t

MASSEUSE—Graduate in Paris; treatment for nerves and rheumatism; hours, 9 to 7. 1102 14th st. nw., Apt. 2; Main 5556. •6

WHY suffer torment with your feet, enlarged toe joints, causing premature wrinkles, when our method gives immediate comfort? Featherweight, flexible, made from plaster cast of your foot; fits any shoe. Foot Correction Laboratory, 612 F st. nw., Room 108. •6

Holiday Hints

OUR $1 special Christmas tables offer splendid presents of limoges china, old glass, brass candlesticks, &c.; Christmas cards, values at 15c and 25c for 5c. Mickelson's Curiosity Shop, 707 G st. nw. 24

GIVE for Christmas a nice set of fine hand-hooked rugs and chair mats made by the natives of the Carolina mountains; more than 100 beautiful designs. Write Mountaineer Rug Industry, Asheville, N. C. •14

"COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE," $3.
"President's Daughter," $5,
Sensational Books, Gale Book Shop,
817 Thirteenth St. NW. Mail Orders. 24

GIFTS FOR HIM.

FLASHLIGHTS—Large assortment, $1.00 up; complete. HOME ELECTRIC SHOP, 517 10th st. nw., just off F st. 29,2,6,9,13,16,20,23

FOUNTAIN PENS for desk and pocket use. SHEAFFER, WATERMAN, PARKER and other make pen and pencil sets. WALFORDS, 909 Pa. ave. nw. 6

GIFTS FOR HER.

COMPACTS—Large assortment toilet sets, containing 3 to 15 pieces; $4.50 to $35. WALFORD'S, 909 Pa. ave. nw. 27,28,29,30,6,7,8,9,17,18

TOASTER—Flip Flop Toaster, does its work on breakfast table, for $3.50. HOME ELECTRIC SHOP, 517 10th st. nw., just off F st. 29,6,13,20

BOYD'S Secretarial Course produces experts in a few months; positions guar. graduates; classes forming; start today. Boyd School, "Accredited," 1338 G st. nw.; Main 2338. 24

FITTED CASES—Beautiful assortment; $8 to $45. G. W. King, jr., 511 11th st. nw. de24

XMAS ECONOMY SALE—20% to 40% discount on entire stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, electrical goods, toilet articles, glassware, fountain pens, pencils, novelties, etc. JULIUS H. WOLPE, 701 12th st. nw. de24

GIFTS FOR CHILDREN.

BICYCLES, automobiles, wagons, scooters, velocipedes, Lionel electric trains, sidewalk bikes and roller skates. Bicycles sold on payment plan. Freshman radio sets. At lowest prices. Phone Franklin 8701. HAZELTON-THROOP CO., 429-431 10th st. nw. de24

GIFTS FOR PETS.

DOG FURNISHINGS—Don't forget the "dog" this Christmas. G. W. King, jr., 511 11th st. nw. Fr. 10003. de24

WE have suitable Christmas presents for your pets, dogs, cats, parrots, canaries an gold fishes. Schmid's Pet Store, 712 12th st. nw. de25

FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, REMEMBER THE PUPS!
Collars, harness, chains, leads, muzzles, blankets, sweaters, locks, bells, combs, brushes, soap. THE DOG HABERDASHERS,
307 7th st. nw. de24

GIFTS FOR HOME.

CHINA—Hand painted; gift for the home that any wife will be proud to possess. Sherratt's China Art Store, 608 13th st. nw no27-30t

TREE-LIGHTING OUTFITS—Nothing but genuine National Mazda sets; complete, $1.59. Penn Electric Co., 911 7th nw.; Main 512. Open evenings. no27-15t

FAVORITE vacuum cleaner; introductory offer, $34.50 cash $39.50 terms. Room 104, 612 F st. nw. no27-30t

SPECIAL XMAS OFFER.
I will give one room of paper FREE if you give me one room to paper. Price, $7 up. Work guaranteed. P. Y. WASHINGTON, WALL PAPERING, 1015 N. Y. ave. nw.; M. 8071; night, N. 1970. 11

QUALIFIED SERVICE

The following advertisers guarantee satisfaction to readers of The Washington Post. Necessary complaints made to The Post will receive immediate attention. For representation in this column kindly phone Main 4205 branch 41

QUALITY PRINTING AT FAIR PRICES.
THE LIBRARY PRESS,
Main 7514. 908 New York ave. ja4

PAPERING AND PAINTING
Reasonable prices; 1 room, $7 up; work guaranteed; estimates free. Wm. Gross, 1418 R. I. ave. nw.; N. 7684.

CLAIRVOYANTS

LICENSED BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JEANETTE, Lady From India
Asks no questions, will tell what you want to know, gives names, dates, facts on business, love, health, family affairs. Satisfaction or no charge. 407 11th st. nw., opp. Star. •6

DR. JANE B. COATES,
1819 Adams Mill rd. Readings. Col. 6227. Seance, Tues., 2:30 p. m. All reached. •7

DON'T READ THIS
if satisfied with life, but if unhappy, discouraged, a failure in business, love, marriage or divorce, this message is for you. Can advise you on all affairs. Tells full name of whom and when you will marry.
MADAME LENORA, 610 F ST. NW. •10

PROF. BELMONT
Noted psychologist and clairvoyant. Gives true advice on all affairs, names, dates, facts in everything pertaining to life. No guess work or questions asked. Studio 711 G st. nw. •9

INSTRUCTION

BOYD Secretarial Course produces experts in a few months; Boyd methods offer many advantages; position guaranteed; classes forming; start today. BOYD SCHOOL "ACCREDITED," 1338 G st. nw.; Main 2338. de4-tf

FRENCH lessons taught by Frenchman; also conversation; any arrangement will be convenient; willing to teach at home or to travel. Call or phone Mr. Rene, The Champlain, Apt. 43, 9 to 11, 3 to 5; Fr. 5587. •6

PRIVATE lessons in mathematics, sciences, languages; Cornell graduate; $1. Albert Jonas, 1406 Hopkins st. nw., near 20th and P sts. •8

DANCING

MR. STAFFORD PEMBERTON STUDIO,
1124 Conn ave. Franklin 4340. no24,30t

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COLORED maid-waitress, $15 week; general houseworker, $12.50 week; reference. 1343 T st. nw. Decatur 1926.

EXPERIENCED hotel bookkeeper and clerk; refs. and age; give full particulars and salary desired. Box 395, Washington Post. 8

EXPERIENCED waitress, at once. Apply the Queen Lunch, 631 G st. nw. 7

EXPERIENCED, nice maid wanted; refs. Apply The Lee House, 15th and L sts., 9 to 4.

SALESLADIES—Make $3 to $5 per day; Christmas Gift Specialty; time is limited. Room 214 Jenifer Bldg., 404 7th nw.

STENOGRAPHER—Neat, dependable beginner; $12 to start; advancement possible. Reply fully, stating age, education, qualifications. Give phone. Box 448, Washington Post.

THREE white girls to work in candy store. 725 9th st. nw.

WANTED—One lady in each Government department showing our Christmas Gift Specialty; $3 to $5 per day. Room 214 Jenifer Bldg., 404 7th nw.

WHITE school girl to attend infant afternoon and evenings. Apply Quarters L, Navy Yard, 6 to 8 p. m.; home furnished. 7

INTERESTING,
WELL-PAID EMPLOYMENT
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.

REGULAR AND
FREQUENT INCREASES.

APPLY 106 MELROSE AVE.,
BETHESDA, MD.,
8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC
TELEPHONE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE CITY.
30

HELP—MALE & FEMALE

WANTED exceptional men and women for important selling positions. If you have a record of success in selling either life insurance or other lines and can otherwise meet our requirements we will provide you with thousands of definite leads and guarantee you a welcome by your prospects. Reply fully to Agency Organizer, Box 419, Washington Post. 8

WANTED SALESMEN—Real estate salesmen, men and women, experience not essential but preferred, to sell new detached houses in Chevy Chase, Conduit road section and nearby Virginia and Maryland. We buy houses at foreclosure, therefore have exceptional bargains and generous terms. Our 37 years in this business will enable us to guide you successfully if competent and industrious. Fulton R. Gordon, 1105 Continental Trust Bldg., 14th and H sts. nw. Main 5231. 6

300 COLORED cooks, waitresses, drivers, janitors, chauffeurs, day workers, laborers. 2125 11th st. nw. •6

HELP WANTED—MALE

AN EXPERIENCED presser; must be able to drive a truck. Friendship Cleaners, 4633 Belt rd. nw.; Cleveland 2005. 8

AUTO RADIATOR FENDER and body repairmen. Apply Mr. Murphy, Semmes Motor Co., 613 G st. nw. 6

BARBERS—Three, colored; for night work; white trade. 811 14th st. nw. 8

BARBER—First class; $30 to $40 week. 802 F st. nw.

BARBER wanted; must be first-class on colored trade. 1805 L st. nw. •8

BARBER—At once; $25 guarantee and commission over $35. Apply 75 Maryland ave., Hyattsville. 8

BARBER; $27 weekly and commission. Apply 638 H st. nw. 8

BARBER—430 5th st. nw. 7

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE—Three chairs; good location. 713 O st. nw. •9

BARBERS—Two; first-class; at once. 706 9th st. nw. •7

BOOTBLACK—Experienced, for barber shop; at once. 721 H st. nw. 8

COLLECTOR—For Clarendon, Cherrydale and vicinity; prefer resident; must have small car; refs. required. Call 10 to 12, Manager, 1310 F st. nw., Room 907. 8

DRIVERS wanted. Broadway Taxi Co., 1543 7th st. nw no15-30t

EXPERIENCED soda dispenser. Apply at once. Albany Phar., 17th and H sts. nw.

FIRST-CLASS wood finisher. Apply 1216 K st. nw. 7

HOUSEMAN-CHAUFFEUR — Reliable, young colored, single; stay nights; $50; refs. 3819 Military rd.; Chevy Chase. 8

HELPER at service station. Apply K St. Service Station, 2021 K st. nw. 8

MEN—For outdoor work, taking orders under direction of manager; good pay; permanent. Call before noon, 907 International Bldg. 13th and F sts. 8

MEN—3, young, willing to work; we train you for a real position and pay you $40 while doing it; saleswork; experience an asset, but not necessary. Apply Room 516, 1319 F st. nw. 6

MEN—Reputation and character, direct sales work to customers. $25 per week guaranteed; advancements. Fuller Brush, Metropolitan Bank Bldg. 7

SALESMAN wanted; outside work; commission basis only; can make $75-$100 weekly if hustler. Apply 1320 F st. nw., Room 329. See Mr. Tucker. •7

WANTED—Drivers who can furnish own ½ or 1 ton trucks, with helpers, for light deliveries, starting December 7; state capacity of truck and experience in delivery. Box 444, Washington Post. 7

WOOD LATER and plaster-board men; experienced only. 23 T st. ne.; N. 786.

YOUNG man to wash dishes and help around kitchen; apply in morning. 4132 Ga. ave. 6

YOUNG MEN—TO BECOME AIRPLANE PILOTS; FULL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PILOTING, NAVIGATION, RIGGING, MOTORS, &c.; QUALIFIES YOU FOR POSITIONS PAYING $400 TO $800 PER MONTH; PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION AT WASHINGTON'S LARGEST AIRPORT. WRITE FOR INTERVIEW. AVIATION CORPORATION OF AMERICA, OFFICE 8322 14TH ST. NW. 9

YOUNG MEN,
21-28 YEARS.
Looking for a position where opportunity is unlimited, where you can soon dictate your own income; right now is our best season; you can be trained in proven methods and earn right at the start through drawing account against commission. Today from 9:30 to 12 noon, see Mr. Sauriol, Potomac Electric Appliance Co., 14th and C sts. nw. 8

BANK DESIRES SERVICES
Of two high-grade men for interesting outside work in new business department; sales experience desirable, but not essential. Phone Mr. Case. Main 6443.

DRIVERS
WANTED
Must have identification card and know the city.
APPLY
MR. LE SAGE
RED TOP CAB CO.
1140 21ST ST. N.W.

HELP WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEURS

RELIABLE MEN
WITH
IDENTIFICATION
CARDS FOR
BLACK AND WHITE
AND
YELLOW CAB.

APPLY
MR. RYAN,

BLACK AND WHITE
TAXI CO.
1240 24TH ST. N.W.
de6-30t

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN.
If you are in the habit of making $5,000 a year and upward, you can easily make that and more with us. You must be able to meet the best people and present convincing facts. The facts will make sales. Our business is unique and successful. There is nothing like it. An interview will convince. Liberal commission. Call between 9 and 1, Room 508, Columbian Bldg., 416 5th st. nw. •4,6

SITUATIONS—FEMALE

COLORED maid; neat, pleasant, experienced; cook, maid, waitress, general houseworker, desires position; best reference. Decatur 1926. •

COOK—Will do general housework; ref.; stay or go. N. 1955. •

GOOD, plain cook to get dinners, 3:30-7:30; refs. Box 440, Washington Post. •6

HIGH SCHOOL girl, to work for room and board; will care for children. Box 445, Washington Post. •

HOUSEKEEPER—Managing; experienced in handling help; Pa. Dutch; long references. Mrs. E. A. Long, 3318 Woodland ave., Philadelphia, Pa. •6

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Ten years' Congressional, departmental experience; excellent references. Box 447, Washington Post. •

WANTED—Laundry to take home or cleaning by the half day. Call at 1832 Fla. ave. nw. •

Male and Female

COUPLE—English; butler, valet and cook; 41, 38; man 6 feet; both smart appearance; thoroughly competent; 14 years' highest testimonials, wish position near Washington; entire work considered. Please write Butler, care Mr. Childs, 227 East 48th st., New York City. •6

500 COLORED cooks, janitors, laborers; free. White Cross, 2125 11th st. nw.; North 9334.

SITUATIONS—MALE

ELEVATOR or porter's job wanted by young colored man; can furnish good refs. North 985. •6

WANTED temporary position in radio or victrola department of reliable store; 12 years' experience. Box 35, West Falls Church, Va.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Reliable help of all kinds furnished. 1403 T st.; North 3214. •8

RELIABLE help of all kinds furnished. Bergamy's Emp. Agency, 1716 7th st. nw.; N. 10251. ja4

BOYD'S Office Help—Positions open hour by 1338 G st.; Main 2338. oc26-90t

MISCELLANEOUS SALE

ANTIQUES for sale; old chest of drawers. 122 South Royal st., Alexandria, Va. •

AIR COMPRESSER—Practically new; suitable for paint shop or garage; cost $180; will sell cheap. 613 G st. nw. 6

ART POSTERS of every description. Made in pure oil colors to your individual order in any quantity. Phone Main 7517. no10-tf

BOILER—Hot water; 60-gallon; good as new. 1217 Vermont ave. nw. 8

FOR SALE—500 feet of new 38-in., 5-tube American Corto Radiation. Call Main 9156, between 7 and 9 p. m. •7

FURNITURE—No dealers; several white beds, bureaus, chiffoniers, 1 or 2 blue rugs, oak dining-room suite (only $38), oak study table; all plain and very cheap; complete description given over phone. 109 Leland st., Chevy Chase, Md.; phone Wis. 3279. 6

CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS for sale; complete set; in good order; make price. Henry J Curtis, 318 N. Latrobe ave., Chicago, Ill. •7

RING—Lady's diamond and sapphire dinner ring; $200. Call North 7883. 8

SOLID walnut bookcase, rolled desk; fine for doctor's office; $30, hauled. 2706 Woodley pl. nw. Adams 2683-W. •8

SPOOL BEDS, old sofa, antiques. 1523 L st. nw. Ask at elevator.

SPLENDID new $50 overcoat; size 42; must go. Frank. 2493.

STUDY COURSE—Alexander Hamilton course including 24 volumes and business problems. Original cost $136; will sell for $50. Phone North 8308. no10-tf

TYPEWRITER clearance sale; "cash and carry;" 50% off all makes; open evenings 1431 East Capitol st.; Lincoln 82 •no6-60t

VALVE refacing machine; standard make; motor driven; cheap. Box 443, Washington Post. 6

JEWELRY

UNUSUALLY RARE BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS

Lady's solid platinum diamond ring, guaranteed finest color and quality. Weighs 3 carats and is absolutely perfect. An unusually brilliant diamond beautifully set in fine diamond-studded platinum mounting. Cost originally $2,200. Private party badly in need of funds must sell at once. $1,350.

Solid platinum diamond flexible bracelet beautifully made and exquisitely designed. Set with 99 perfectly matched blue white diamonds and 8 fine emeralds. An absolute big bargain. $1,125.

Lady's solid platinum diamond ring, guaranteed absolutely perfect and of finest quality. Weighs 2 carats. Mounting is hand-made in platinum and studded with 20 diamonds. Private party must sell at sacrifice. $750.

Lady's solid platinum diamond flexible bracelet set with 64 large perfectly matched blue white diamonds and 6 beautiful emeralds. A rare opportunity to buy a wonderful bracelet at a big bargain. $540.

Lady's solid platinum diamond dinner ring, artistically designed and set with 21 perfectly matched blue white diamonds and 20 small fine emeralds. Must be sold at once. $180.

TRIBBY'S
615 15th St. N.W.
Next Door to Keith's Theater.
Established 20 Years.
A written guarantee with all our diamonds.

Classified Advertisements
for the
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Must be received at The Post Building
Before 4 P. M.
Advertisements received after 4 p. m. and up to 9 p. m. will appear in morning editions only

BOOKS

CHRISTMAS DICTIONARIES. Consult Mr. Richards, The Dictionary Man; 210 Jenifer Bldg. de9

DOGS, CATS AND PETS

COLLIE PUPPIES—Highly pedigreed; 4; 6 months old. At Kyner's Kennels, Bladensburg, Md.; or phone Mrs. Clark, Col. 90. •8

JUST RECEIVED
Boston Terriers, Collies, Eskimo and Fox Terrier puppies.
SCHMID'S BIRD STORE,
712 12th St. N.W. 9

RADIOS—EQUIPMENT

RADIO—$200 1928 model, 7-tube radio; complete with tubes, speaker, "A" and "B" eliminator and "C" battery; only used 3 weeks; must sacrifice for cash; the first $125 takes it. Telephone Adams 1736 or call at 4023 13th st. nw. 4,6

RADIO—$200 1928 model, 7-tube radio; complete with tubes, speaker, "A" and "B" eliminator and "C" battery; only used 3 weeks; must sacrifice for cash; the first $125 takes it. Telephone Col. 1724-M or call at 4023 13th st. nw. 4,6

WANTED—TO BUY

APPAREL of all kinds bought for rummage sale; cash paid. Phone Frank. 2489 or 9152 or bring to M. Cohen, 407 K st. nw. 10

APPAREL of all kinds bought for rummage sale; cash paid. Phone Franklin 2489 or 9152, or bring to M. Cohen, 407 K st. nw. 1

CLOTHING—Will call in my unlettered automobile, pay highest prices for ladies', gentlemen's and children's discarded clothing of all descriptions. Address postal or phone W. Rice, 1332 7th st. nw.; North 1755. 7

CLOTHING, carpets and miscellaneous goods wanted. 113 4th st. nw.; Main 5689. no15-30t

PONY CART, in good condition. Apply N. 4176, at once. 6

ANYTHING TO SELL?
Phone Main 1282 or 9539
WESCHLER'S 920 PA. AVE. NW.
Household effects, Merchandise Stocks, Automobiles, &c. Thirty-seven years serving the Washington public. mh17-tf

Gold, Silver, Watches, Diamonds
and old jewelry needed in our mfg. dept.
SELINGER'S Full cash value paid 818 F SRTEET.

CLOTHING BOUGHT
Men's clothing, shoes, &c., bought; best prices; auto calls. Main 4145. Justh's Old Stand, 619 D st. 12

CLOTHING BOUGHT.
Men's clothing, shoes, &c., bought; best prices; auto calls. Main 4145. Justh's Old Stand, 619 D st. 7

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MR. INVESTOR, IS YOUR MONEY EARNING 8% FOR YOU? If not, it will pay you to get the particulars on an investment we are offering that not only pays a guaranteed minimum return of 8 per cent, but that will, in the judgment of successful business men, earn 20 to 30 per cent. This is not an oil well or mining proposition, but in investment backed up by Arlington County real estate, in nearby Virginia. We have only a limited amount to offer, and if interested we suggest that you act promptly. A request for particulars will not obligate you in any way, and we'll be pleased to furnish you with the facts and figures if you'll phone, write or call at our office. Open evenings until 9 for your convenience.
BRUMBACK REALTY CO., INC.,
37 Wilson Boulevard (New Jones Bldg.),
Clarendon, Va. Telephone, Clar. 1102. 7

SECRETARY-TREASURER—Investment of $12,000 required; fully secured; references given and required. Principals only. Reply fully. Box 450, Washington Post. •7

WANTED—Man to invest $2,500. A-1 proposition. Investment protected at all times. Box 418, Washington Post. •6

DISTRIBUTOR
Deal direct with manufacturer; absolutely new patented article selling direct to automobile owners for less than $10. Tried, proven; sells on sight. Want an individual or firm capable of organizing a sales force for Washington and adjoining territory. Requires $500 for merchandise. Big money available for right party. See I. G. Londergan, Annapolis Hotel.

ROOMS—FURNISHED

ARIZONA HOTEL, 310 C st. nw.—Neatly furnished room, $4 week and up; transients, $1 au11-tf

BANCROFT HOTEL ANNEX (1627 19th st. nw.)—Nicely furnished rooms; contin. hot water; meals if desired; reas. rates. N. 830. no20-30t

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 2d floor front room, 5 windows, splendid heat; privileges; also another room, 3 windows; newly decorated; very attractive for 2; $15 each. 1735 20th st. nw. Potomac 5132. c

CHEVY CHASE, D. C. — Clean, comfortable room; private family; gentlemen only. Phone Cleve. 1006-W. 7

CONN. AVE., 1743—Beautiful, sunny room, with large closets; semiprivate bath; for gentleman only. 6

CONN. AVE. NW., 2665—Beautifully furnished well-heated double or single rooms; running hot and cold water; lovely view over Rock Creek Park. c

DISTINCTIVE—2 com. rms.; large living rm. (fireplace), sun-bedrm. (7 windows); artistic lighting; excep. furn.; grill priv.; also small rm.; for select adult clientele; cont. h. w., abundant heat, janitor. 1626 17th. c

DISTINCTIVE—2 communicating rms.; large living rm. (fireplace), sun-bedrm. (7 windows); artistic lighting, excep. fur.; grill, priv.; also small rm.; for select adult clientele; cont. h. w., abundant heat, janitor 1626 17th st. c

DUPONT CIRCLE, 1763 P—Walking distance; 2d-floor double room, $25; 3d-floor, $22.50; 3 doors of 18th. 6

DUPONT CIRCLE (1427 21st st. nw.)—Two l. h. k. rms., 2d floor, semi bath; $30; h.-w. h., gas and elec. Call after 5, Pot. 2437. c

DOWNTOWN—Small room, adjoining bath; exclusive neighborhood; $18 per month. 827 Conn. ave., across from The Rochambeau. c

EYE ST. NW., 631—Two light housekeeping rooms; large closets; elec., gas; 2d floor; also 2 large front l. h. k. rooms. c

FAIRMONT ST. NW., 1361—Furnished complete for light housekeeping; linen and maid service optional; living room by day, bedroom by night; weekly or monthly rates; inspect; something new. Merrill Mansions. c

FOR MEN ONLY—1824 G st. nw., near Govt. depts.; comfortably furnished rooms; only refined, cultured persons need apply; telephone service. Frank. 5716 c

H ST. NW., 1812 (near George Washington Univ.)—Large, attractive, modern rms., with hot and cold showers; suitable for 2 or 3, at $15 per month; other rooms, $3 per week up Franklin 10108. c

HILLCREST, 2800 13th st. nw.—An ideal home for those away from the comforts of their own home; rooms, with or without private baths; reasonable rates. c

KILBOURNE PL. NW., 1708 (Mt. Pleasant)—Attractive, large, 2d-floor front room; 3 windows; hot-water heat, continuous hot water; a. m. i.; suitable for 1 or 2 persons; half block to Mt. Pleasant cars; owner's home; reasonable. Adams 4746.

ROOMS—FURNISHED

IOWA CIRCLE, 18—Extremely attractive single and double rooms; in quiet home; baths on all floors; southern exposure; near 2 car and bus lines. Phone North 1091. c

I ST. NW., 1316 (Franklin Park)—$6 week flat of 3 rooms, ground floor; a. m. i.; same, 2d floor, $10; good combination of living and business; elec. Leland Barton, Fr. 8721 c

K ST., 1627 (Chateau Bonaparte)—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath and shower; for men only. •

K ST. NW., 1216—Large, clean, comfortable single and double front rooms, with all modern conveniences; with or without board; transients; within block or car and bus lines. c

L ST. NW., 1013—Small, attractive single room for lady; $12; hot-water heat; well maintained; telephone; quiet refined home. c

L ST. NW., 1347—Large comfortable room; handsome twin beds; a real snap at $7.50 per week for 2 ladies or gentlemen. Fr. 157 c

L ST. NW., 1322, 1324, 1326—Newly decorated rooms; single or double; electricity, running water in rooms; twin or double beds, as desired; use of parlor and laundry; homelike surroundings; reasonable. c

K ST. NW., 1927—Two large front rooms; h. k.; $35. 7

M ST. NW., 1406—2d-floor double front room, with bay windows; overlooking Thomas Circle; also large single, cool, comfortable, well-fur., well-kept.; h. and c. w. in abundance c

M ST. NW., 1002—Large, comfortable, well-heated room; hot-water heat, continuous hot water, telephone; walking distance main business section; gentlemen only. Frank 4554. c

MASS. AVE. NW., 1016—Nice, comfortable 3d-story front room, furnished; twin beds, with or without board; terms reas.; also 3d-story apt., 2 rms., kitchenette and b., unfurn., $45. c

MASS. AVE. NW., 1229—Large front room; single beds; near bath; elec., continuous hot water; also single room. c

NICELY furnished 2d-floor front room; private bath; continuous h. w. Col. 4179. 6

N ST. NW., 1496 — Attractively furnished large 2d-floor front room; twin beds; hot-water heat, continuous hot water; owner; telephone; another room, with running hot and cold water; garage. c

NEAR DUPONT CIRCLE (1508 21st st. nw.)—Unusually attractive, large rooms, reception rooms and phone; near car and bus lines; hotel, exclusive boarding houses in immediate neighborhood. North 7368. c

NORTH CAROLINA AVE. SE., 932—Three outside rooms; furnished for housekeeping; adults; near Lincoln Park. 6

OWNERS, going away, rent home partly furnished, reasonable, until June; near Dupont Circle; refs. Box 420, Washington Post. •4,6

RHODE ISLAND AVE., 1527—Quiet, comfortable room; well-kept home; convenient location. 6

RHODE ISLAND NW., 1427—Scrupulously clean, comfortable room next to bath, in a quiet, private home, within walking distance of downtown; gentleman. c

SCOTT CIRCLE (1314 15th st., Apt. 3)—Front room; bright and sunny; permanent or transients. c

SCOTT CIRCLE (1521 R. I. ave.)—Front single room, for gentleman; transients. •6

TOURISTS (1314 R. I. ave. nw.)—Highest-class neighborhood; large, attractive rooms; private and semiprivate baths; hot-water heat, elec.; 10 minutes' walk from White House; owner's home; refs. c

THE ALABAMA APTS. (11th & N sts. nw.)—Large front southeast room. Pot. 2262. 8

THE IROQUOIS, 1410 M st. (Apt. 301)—Attractively furnished front room; twin beds; 1 other person in the apt. 9

THOMAS CIRCLE (1418 M st. nw.)—Second-floor front room; for gentleman; running water in room. c

VACANCIES for 2; in well-furnished home; with splendid meals; $10 week. Particulars North 2082. •

VIRGINIA HOUSE (on the terrace, 1417 Mass ave., at Thomas Circle)—Large att. rms., private and semiprivate bath; select clientele; permanent and transients; 5 minutes' walk from White House. North 5853 c

420 6TH ST. NW.—Nice, single-bed room for man, $3 weekly; electricity. •6

520 3D ST. NW.—Large room and kitchenette, $7 and $8 weekly; electricity, gas; quiet house. •6

6TH ST. NW., 410—Comfortable rooms, $4 to $8; housekeeping $7 to $10 per week; telephone, steam heat, electricity, continuous hot water fine baths; centrally located; transients accommodated. c

911 19TH ST. NW.—Two large furnished rooms; running water; near govt. bldgs. Transients. Franklin 2459. •6

1033 22D ST. NW.—Housekeeping; 2 bright rooms; completely equipped; gas range, dishes, cooking utensils; $30 monthly; refined home; adults. c

11TH ST. NW., 723—Downtown; large 2d floor front rooms; furnished or unfurnished; excellent business location; also single and double rooms, in apt., $20 and $35. Apply below. Borden, Frank. 2738. c

1406 13TH ST. NW.—Large single room, well furnished; running water; $4 weekly.

1402 L ST. NW.—Bachelor apt., 1 large room, private bath; janitress service; suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen. •6

18TH ST. NW., 1724—Attractive rooms; single, $25; double, $30; by week, $7 and $10; home privileges; transients accommodated. Decatur 4683. c

1646 16TH ST. NW.—Two delightful rooms, $20-$25 monthly; continuous hot water; adjoining bath. •8

19TH ST. NW., 621 (near G)—Bright room on 1st sleeping floor, with running water, hot-water heat, electricity, near G. W. U. and all depts; $25 a month. c

20TH ST. NW., 2308—Large 2d-fl. front, $10 wkly.; also double rooms same floor, $30 monthly, others cheaper; attrac., well-kept home; constant h.-w.; plenty of heat; transients; board optional. Pot. 2826. c

2009 F ST NW.—Rooms with running water; near G. W. U. 7

2015 I NW.—Parlor suite, suitable for a member of Congress; others, $15 and $25. 6

2128 H ST. NW.—Private bath; housekeeping; spacious 2d floor; front bay-window room, kitchenette; completely equipped; near Govt. depts. and George Wash. Univ.; other accommodations; adults. c

2130 18TH ST., Apt. 6—Comfortable room; plenty heat and hot water. •6

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS.
Two 2d-floor front; clean and fully equipped; sink, gas range; continuous hot water; no other roomers. Phone Col. 907-W. 6

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CAN YOU IMAGINE
Renting a newly furnished room in an 8-story fireproof elevator bldg., opposite the Mayflower Hotel, and with a telephone in the room and all-night service, at these rates:
$10 to $16 per week; $40 to $65 per month;
$2.50 per day.
Special rates for 2 in a room on application. Room equal to any hotel in Washington. Club showers.
DE SALES CHAMBERS
1735 De Sales St. Phone Main 3797. no29-30t

1225 11TH ST. N.W.
Comfortable front room, next to bath; $6 ... floor; continuous hot water; gentleman. 7

ROOMS—UNFURNISHED

HOPKINS ST. NW., 1406 (near 20th and P)—Two front rooms, $14, $18; l. h. k. •10

Furnished or Unfurnished

MASS. AVE. NW., 1016—Nice, comfortable 3d-story front room, furnished; twin beds; with or without board; terms reas.; also 3d-story apt., 2 rooms, kitchenette and b., unfurn., $45. c

EUCLID ST. NW., 1727—Single room, next to bath; owner's well-kept home; convenient to shops, restaurants, amusements, car and bus lines; very reasonable; free phone; l. h. k. Adams 3984. c

VERNON (OR U) ST. NW., 1817—Entire floor, 3 rooms, private bath; furnished or unfurnished; $35 monthly c

ROOMS WITH BOARD

VACANCIES for 2; in well-furnished home; with splendid meals; $10 week; particulars. 6

CLIFTON ST. NW. — Nice double, single rooms; a. m. i.; home cooking. Col. 9902-J 7

COLONY CLUB (1430 Columbia rd.)—Beautiful rooms; every comfort; best meals; garage accommodation. Columbia 4520. •30

CONN. AVE. NW., 1894—Large, desirable room, 2d floor; 2 large closets; exclusive neighborhood; best of food and all home privileges. c

EUCLID ST. NW., 1414—Nice single or double rooms; near bath; comfortably furnished; best home cooking; also table board only; home privileges; lowest prices; you will be pleased. Adams 8141. c

DUPONT CIRCLE—Washington's supreme residential section; high-class rooms and board; very low rates; free phone and parking; bright rooms. Mrs. Anna Eulala Austin 1726 P st. nw.; Decatur 866. c

DUPONT CIRCLE, 1416 21st st.—Bright, attractive, warm rooms; modern conveniences; walking distance; including excellent home-cooked meals, $35-$45 per month. c

GIRLS' CLUB (1515 Mass. ave.)—Beautiful, well-furnished home; single, double rooms; steam heat, hot water, laundry, sewing machine, piano; delicious meals; $35 to $55. Phone Mrs. Meaton, N. 9309. c

GIRLS' CLUB supreme, 1523 16th st. nw.; before locating, investigate this beautiful home; single and double rooms; excellent meals; laundry privileges; walking distance; vapor ht., hot water; $35-$46, Phone N. 1197. c

H ST. NW., 1818 (opposite park)—Furnished single and double rooms; a. m. i.; excellent table; board optional; green vegetables, fresh fruit; very reasonable; by the day, week or month. Franklin 10168. c

HARVARD ST. NW., 1451—Well-heated, bay-window room, 2d floor, next to bath; owner's home; continuous hot water; excellent home-cooked food; all fresh fruits; vegetables in season. c

K ST. NW., 1699—Nicely furnished front room, semiprivate bath; electricity, hot water, telephone; excellent board; home cooking; beautiful, refined home; downtown section, between 16th st. and Conn. ave. c

LANIER PL., 1768—Very attractively furnished rooms, preferably 2 in a room; home cooking; excellent meals; also meals served without rooms Adams 7121-J. c

M ST. NW., 1325—Large, desirable rooms; also single room; excellent meals; transients accommodated. c

MASS. AVE. (near Sheridan Circle)—Room and board; $55 and $65; private home. Dec. 1161 7

MASS. AVE. NW., 1625—Home cooking, served family style; monthly rates for dinner, $18; Sunday chicken dinner, 75c; also young lady to share room. Decatur 632 for reservation. c

MINTWOOD PL., 1855—Attractive front room for 2; unusual table. Adams 6569. c

MT. PLEASANT—2 rooms, en suite or single; plenty hot water; private home; near park; heat home-cooked meals. Columbia 5658. c

N ST. NW., 1909—Large, comfortable front rooms; suitable for 2; every modern convenience; homelike; good home-cooked meals; can accommodate a few table boarders; convenient to business section. North 5848 c

OVERLOOKING FRANKLIN PARK—Enjoy at reasonable rates clean, comfortable rooms; good home-cooked meals; transients and table boarders catered to. 909 13th st. nw. c

OVERLOOKING DUPONT CIRCLE (1408 New Hampshire ave., opposite temporary White House)—Coolest rooms in city; warm, sunny, front rooms; $20 up mo.; home cooking. $5 weekly; phone in rooms. c

Q ST. NW., 1763—Single and double rooms; twin beds; phone, elec., continuous hot water; table board; home cooking; wrapped lunches. c

RHODE ISLAND AVE. NW., 1467—Single and double rooms; 2 vacancies for young ladies; large room, with private bath, 2d floor; transients accommodated. North 9051. c

SIGN OF THE LANTERN, 1822 New Hampshire ave.—Very attractive, large, well-furnished rooms, single or double; excellent restaurant in connection; meals a la carte or weekly rates. North 8964. c

THE EVANGELINE, 1330 L st. nw.—Residence for young business women; offers the protection and privileges of a Christian home to girls away from home; Salvation Army management. c

THE HEATHSTONE, 1603-1609 K st. nw.—Attractive rooms, 2d-floor front; also single room; transients accommodated. c

THE RHODE ISLAND, 1437 Rhode Island ave. nw.—Pleasant single and double rooms, adjoining bath; appetizing meals; dining room; old English lobby; desirable location; easy walk Government bureaus. N. 8337. c

VERMONT AVE. NW., 1500—Single and double room; home cooking; reasonable rates. c

9TH ST. NW., 1116—Clean, cool, comfortable rooms; delicious home cooking, like mother's; something new every meal; also clubroom; best in city; $8.50 a week; men only. c

1313 CONN. AVE.—Large well-furnished rooms, bath; excellent meals; transient guests accommodated; refs. exchanged. •10

13TH ST. NW., 2523 (near Central High School)—Large 2d-floor front room; 5 windows; 3 single beds; spacious closet; transients accommodated. c

1331 K ST. NW. (3 doors from Hamilton Hotel)—2d-floor large, bright room; running water; adjoining bath; also single rooms; transients c

1436 21ST ST. NW. (near Dupont Circle)—Double room, fully modern, $35 monthly; room and board. Our meals are just wonderful. North 9804. c

1820 17TH ST. NW.—Large, warm front rooms; continuous hot water; delicious meals bountifully served; small tables. N. 6173. 7

2126 R (vicinity Sheridan circle)—Two lovely front rooms in large, attractive, well-kept, well-heated rooms; phone, elec., inst. h.-w. heater, ortho. victrola, large beautiful living room; excellent home cooking; $40-$45 monthly. Decatur 5435. 6

24 IOWA CIRCLE (4 doors Logan Hotel)—Attractively furnished rooms; table the best home cooking, served family style; home privileges; parlor; instantaneous hot water; $35-$40 monthly; walking distance. c

$8 AND $10 WEEK—Table the best; home cooking, served family style; continuous hot water; homelike surroundings; walking distance; large rooms; suitable 3 or 4 employed. $7.50. North 6904. c

WHERE TO STOP

MASS. AVE. (near Sheridan Circle)—Two-room suite; private bath; excellent meals; refined private home; also one large room, with private bath. Decatur 1161. 12

MASS. AVE. NW., 2131—Desirable suite, with meals; also single rooms. c

HOTEL INN, 604-610 9th st. nw.—Rooms, $1 up; weekly rates, $6 up; moderate; complete hotel service. 30

16TH ST. NW., 1017—Large room and bath; also room with shower. c

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Furnished

RHODE ISLAND AVE., 1418—Comfortable apts all well heated and nicely furnished; l. h. k.; instantaneous hot water; also double and single rooms; convenient location; rents reasonable. N. 7351. c

GARFIELD ST. NW., 2620—Attrac. living rm., bedrm., kitchen, hall, bath; garage. Ad 12

IN NEARBY VA., 10 m. to Pa. ave.; 3 warm, cheerful rooms and bath; h.-w. h.; excellent car, bus service. Clarendon 1421-J-2. 12

MASS. AVE. NW., 2340—Five months or longer; immediate possession; owner leaving for California; 3 rooms and bath; all front; completely furnished; player-piano, radio, &c.; $140 per month; garage, $10 extra; refs. Potomac 5340, Apt. 101. 8

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apt., 5 rms., large reception hall, porch, 2 baths; gas and elec. included; $225. Columbia 5668. 12

HILLTOP MANOR (Apt. 220)—3 rms., kitchen, bath, rec. hall, screened porch; completely furnished. Col. 3600. c

2 BEDROOMS, living rm. and large hall; comfortably furnished h. k. apt.; $100 a month until Oct. 1. Phone Decatur 3452-J. 1855 Phelps pl., between Calif. st. and Le Roy pl. 6,8

F ST. NW., 2010—Large room and kitchenette; 2d-floor front 6

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—Four rooms, bath and shower; nonhousekeeping apt.; in handsome, detached home; suburban surroundings and city conveniences; gentlemen only. Phone Cleve. 752. 6

THE CHASTLETON HOTEL, APT. 701.
Private apt., 5 rooms, bath; fully furnished for h. k.; Dec., 4 or 5 months. 10

COLUMBIA RD., 1120—Two attractive, large rooms; kitchenette, bath, pantry, trunk room; continuous hot water. 9

PARK RD. NW., 1504—Two rms., kitchenette, bath, continuous h. w., electricity, phone. 8

CONTEMPLATING travel, will sublet to responsible party 7 rooms and 2 baths; unusual in attractiveness; facing park; refs.; no telephone information. 211, Wardman Park Annex. 7

THE MANCHESTER (1426 M st. nw.)—One room and bath; for couple; $100 and up, with board. de30

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Furnished

CHAPIN ST. NW., 1800—Newly redecorated, one or two room apts., bright, cheerful outside rooms, a. m. i.; continuous hot water, prices reas.; near park, cars, private day nurseries. Ad. 1826. c

OPPOSITE MAYFLOWER—Well-fur., warm artistic 2 room, kitchenette, bath; 3 each k. rms.; bath; comfortable double rm.; quiet, privacy; cont. h.w., gas, elec., janitor serv included; maid avail. 1717 De Sales. c

CENTRAL—Homey living bedroom, attractive kitchen (enamel sink), glassed breakfast-sleeping porch (10 feet); abundant h.-w. h.; continuous h. w.; refined atmosphere; electricity, gas, janitor serv. included; maid avail.; references. 1633 Q. no27tf

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809 15TH ST. N. W. 6

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FIVE APTS., 1 to 5 rms., kit., bath; 1st, 2d floor porches; separate entrance; garage; grounds; well located, on car lines; $22.50 to $47.50; weekly, $6 to $12.50. 200 East Capitol st.; Lincoln 2637. c

Unfurnished

THE COBLENTZ, North Capitol st. and Fla. ave. (facing Truxton Circle)—Five large front rooms, recep. hall, bath; Frigidaire; modern. Tele. N. 4168.

THREE and four room apt.; practically new; heat and janitor service; very reasonable rent. Kentucky Apt. House, 238 Ky. ave. se.

NEAR DUPONT CIRCLE—Five-room-and-bath apt.; papered and painted throughout; elevator and janitor service; rent reduced. P. J. Walshe, Inc., 1107 Eye st. nw. 12

1111 6TH ST. NW.—Entire first floor, 3 large rms. and porch; children taken. Fr. 8469. 8

THE WILBURTON, 1844 Columbia rd.—Six large outside rooms, reception hall, bath, porch; high-grade bldg.; reasonable rent. oc3,eod-tf

ONE room, reception hall, kitchen and bath; cooperative apt., for sale or rent; very desirable location. Phone Adams 1101, 6 to 9 p. m. 9

439 7TH ST. SW.—Nice, large 3-room apt., with gas, $25; 2-room apt., with gas and elec.; on 1st floor; $20. For appointment call Adams 1706-J. c

SIX ROOMS, rec. hall, bath, porch; a. m. i.; janitor serv. Call Mrs. Beck, Pot. 4457-W, between 7 and 10 a. m. or 4 to 7 p. m. 10

WAKEFIELD HALL
N. H. Ave., V and 15th Sts.
Ideal location, just off 16th st., overlooking Meridian Park; apts. unusually attractive; all with showers and many with built-in beds; electric refrigerators.
Two rooms, breakfast room, kitchen and bath, $75, $80.
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COLORED.
1543 9th st. nw.—4 rooms, kitchen and bath; nice condition.
306 M st. nw.—4 rooms, bath. North 9129 c

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VERY NOMINAL RENTALS.
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Desirable 2-room and bath housekeeping apartments. Reasonable rentals.
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One, two and three-room and bath apartments.
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Main 9102.
WEAVER BROS., INC.
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1925 16th St. N.W.
Elevator Service.
4 rms., breakfast porch and bath, rent $85 month.
5 rms. and 2 baths, rent $115 mo.
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4 large rms., rec. hall, b., rent, $65 to $75 mo.
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2 rms., dr. rm. and bath, rent, $40 mo.
3 rms. and bath, $55 and $57.50 mo.
4 rms. and bath, rent $75 mo.
3025 Porter St. N.W.
3 rms. and bath, rent $57.50 mo.
Llewellyn
2224 F St. N.W.
4 rms. and bath, rent $42.50 to $47.50 mo.
Fleetwood
3707 Woodley Road.
3 rms. and bath, rent $62.50 mo.
McKEEVER & GOSS., INC.
Realtors.
1415 K ST. NW. M. 4752

THE ABSECON APT.
1706 Tea St. NW.
2 rooms and bath, $45 up. Decatur 337. 6

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One room and bath....................$40.00
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SPLENDID APARTMENTS.
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1 room, kitchen, bath, foyer..........$50.00
2 rooms, kit., bath, foyer...$65, $70 and $75.00
3 rooms, kitchen, bath, foyer............$95.00

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At Chevy Chase Circle.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath...............$75.00
Garage space $8.00

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1 room and bath (bachelor apt.).......$35.00
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12TH AND MARYLAND AVE. S.W.
1 room, steam heat......................$10.00
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2523 14TH ST. NW.
1 room, kitchen, bath and foyer.......$40.00
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DARLINGTON,
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4 rms., kit. and bath.........$55 and $60.00

THE KINGMAN,
428 MASS AVE. NW.
4 rooms, kitchen, bath and hall........$65.00

LA GRANDE,
607 4TH NW.
4 rms., kit. and bath, $50.00, $55.00 and $60.00
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4 rms., kit. and bath, front apt.......$65.00

FALKSTONE COURTS,
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2 rooms, kitchen and bath with balcony ....$50.00 to $60.00
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3 rooms, kitchen and bath...............$35.00

THE RAYMOND,
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3 rooms, kitchenette and bath...$40 and $45.00

THE VENTOSA,
1ST AND B STS. NW.
1 room, kitchenette and bath..$35.00 to $37.50
2 rms., kit., and bath......$40, $45 and $50.00

THE VICTORIA
2520 14TH ST. NW.
Corner of Clifton.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath...............$50.00

THE WOODWARD,
2311 CONN. AVE. NW.
2 rooms, kitchen, bath and foyer........$65.00

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(KEY AT DRUG STORE.)
4 rooms, kitchen and bath; steam heat..$45.00

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Apply Bliss Building, 35 B St. N.W., or 1401 Fairmont St. N.W.,
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4,6

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JUST COMPLETED
200 Mass. Ave. N.W.

Apts. of 1 room, kitchen with servitor, dining alcove, and bath with shower, from $45 to $52.50 a month.

2 rooms, kitchen with servitor, dining alcove and bath with shower, $55 to $60 a month.

See MRS. VAN ANTWERP. Resident Manager.

PELHAM COURTS
2115 P ST. N.W.

One square from Dupont Circle; within walking distance of downtown.

Apts. of one room and bath; one room, kitchen and bath. Two rooms, kitchen and bath.

Porches; elevator service; switchboard.

Resident Mgr. MISS COFFIN, Apt. 106.

2145 CALIFORNIA ST.
Exclusive Washington Heights.

Apts. of two rooms, kitchen, dining alcove and bath, and four rooms and bath; $55 to $75 monthly.

MRS. DREW, Resident Mgr. Apt. 6.

3100 WARDER ST. N.W.

Corner Warder and Irving sts. Apts. of 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $47.50 to $52.50 month.

3618 Connecticut Ave.

Two rooms, kitchen, reception hall and bath; $45 to $50 month.

Two rooms, kitchen and bath with foyer and double porch; $60 a month.

Cleveland Park. Newly Renovated. See Mrs. Williams, Resident Manager.

THE ROCKLEDGE
2456 20th Street N.W.

Excellent apartment building, overlooking Rock Creek Park. Elevator service.

Apartment of two rooms, kitchen, bath and foyer. All outside rooms; built-in tubs; newly decorated.

Reasonable Rents.
Resident Manager.
MRS. SIMPSON.

THE ALLEN
2410 20th St. N.W.

New building; excellent location, overlooking Rock Creek Park; apts. of two rooms, kitchenette and bath. Resident mgr., MRS. FOX, Apt. 109.

1820 MASS. AVE.

Apts. of two rooms, kitchen and bath; $65 and $70 month.

1740 EUCLID ST. N. W.

1 room, kitchen and bath, dining alcove, $35.00

2 rooms, kitchen, bath and foyer, $45.00.

SEE RESIDENT MANAGER

DORSTAN HALL
4800 Georgia Ave. N.W.

New building in Saul's Addition. Corner apartment 3 rooms, kitchen and bath. Also apartment 2 rooms, kitchen, bath and dining alcove. All apts. have porches, showers and cedar closets. Very reasonable rentals.

HAMPTON COURTS
2013 New Hampshire

Just off 16th st., in a splendid neighborhood.

Only two apartments available at this time.

One room, kitchen and bath, $47.50 month.

Two rooms, kitchen and bath, $55 a month.

Elevator service. Switchboard.

MRS. SMITH.
Resident Mgr.

3126 16TH ST. N.W.

Just above Columbia road; excellent apts. of two rooms, kitchen and bath, $47.50 to $55 month. Newly renovated.

2535 13TH ST. N.W.

Near Central High School, in a very desirable neighborhood. Apts. of two rooms, kitchen and bath. Very reasonable rent.

THE QUEENSBORO
1614 17th St. N.W.

Within walking distance of Government departments. Apts. of two rooms, kitchen, bath and foyer, $50 to $60 month.

Elevator service. Resident manager, Mrs. Poling, on premises.

2426 19TH STREET N.W.

Overlooking Rock Creek Park. Four exceptionally large rooms and bath, reception hall, spacious closets. See resident manager, Apt. 100.

THE MISSISSIPPI
1436 W St. N.W.

Apts. of three rooms, kitchen and bath; newly decorated; $50 month.

THE WOODBINE
2839 27th St. N.W.

Corner 27th and Cathedral ave. One room, kitchen and bath; $42.50 month. Two rooms, kitchen and bath, $50 month.

1661 Park Road N.W.

One door from corner of 17th and Mt. Pleasant sts. Apts. of two rooms, kitchen and bath; $47.50 to $60 month. Exceptionally large rooms; excellent location.

We have a limited number of other apartments, two-family flats, and houses in all sections of the city. Also desirable offices in different downtown locations.

CALL

The N. L. SANSBURY CO., Inc.

1418 EYE ST. N.W. MAIN 5904

THE PRESIDENTIAL
16th and L Sts. N.W.
Five rooms, foyer and 2 baths.
Four rooms and bath.
One room and bath.
Electric refrigeration.
SEE RESIDENT MANAGER.

W. H. WEST CO.
916 15th St. N.W. M. 9900
no30,eod-6t

GLADSTONE,
1423 R ST. N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $70.
HAWARDEN,
1419 R ST. N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $70.
ONEONTA,
76 NEW YORK AVE. N.E.
2 rooms and bath, $25.
VALOIS,
1330 MASS. AVE. N.W.
3 rooms and bath, $50.
1019 B ST. N.E.
5 rooms and bath, $40.50.
PANAMA, 913 M ST. N.W.
3 rooms and bath, $37.50.
1725 LANIER PLACE N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $72.50.
3 rooms and bath, $57.50.
CARLTON, 2101 N ST. N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $65.
1303 CLIFTON ST. N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $60.
4602 14th ST. N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $65.
4 rooms and bath, $40.
1812 14th ST. N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $40.
1302 PARK RD. N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $55.
826 9th ST. N.W.
4 rooms and bath, $40.50.
900 EYE ST. N.W.
3 rooms and bath, $45.
427 G ST. N.W.
9 rooms and bath, $67.50.
FLATS—UNHEATED
642½ MORTON ST. N.E.
4 rooms and bath, $25.50.
2028 GEORGIA AVE. N.W.
6 rooms and bath, $60.
436 V ST. N.W.
4 rooms and bath, $35.50.
2512 17th ST. N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $50.
1741 N. CAPITOL ST.
5 rooms and bath, $50.
1703 EUCLID ST. N.W.
5 rooms and bath, $50.
1346 F ST. N.E.
4 rooms and bath, $33.50.

HEDGES & MIDDLETON, Inc.
1413 Eye St. NW. Franklin 0503.
4,6,8,10

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED—Until April, 4 rooms, kitchen and bath; must have 2 bedrooms. Tel. Main 2420. 8

HOUSES FOR RENT

ATTRACTIVE suburban home, in village of Falls Church, 20 minutes from White House; 7 rooms and bath; hot-water heat, electric range, fireplace, sleeping porch; double garage; can rent partly furnished if desired. Susie A. Mankin, Clarendon 388-W-2. 6

Unfurnished

NEWTON ST. NW., 1652—Nine rooms and bath. Call M. 1307. 8

BROOKLAND (1014 Jackson st. ne.)—New detached, 6 large rooms, near everything. N. 7329-J. 7

OBSERVATORY HEIGHTS—House of 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; near Western High School, grade school, U. S. Observatory and car line. Phone Franklin 3810 after 8 p. m. 6,8,10

FOR RENT—Unusual conditions offer unusual opportunities. We buy houses at foreclosure, therefore, can rent you new detached homes at bargain prices, $25 to $115 a month; Chevy Chase, D. C., Conduit road section and nearby Virginia and Maryland. Real estate salesmen will find it profitable to themselves and clients to obtain our for rent list, as we deal only in our own properties. Fulton R. Gordon, 1105 Continental Trust Bldg., 14th and H sts. nw. Main 5231. 6

2820 CONN. AVE. (near Cathedral ave.)—Eight rooms and 2 baths; excellent condition; oil burner; 2-car garage. M. J. Sheehan & Sons, 1010 Vermont ave.; Franklin 209. 6

HOUSE—In very good condition; ideal location, at 613 H st. nw.; 11 rooms. Inquire Mr. Nee, P. J. Nee Co., 7th and H sts. nw. 6

612 6th St. N. W.
3525 10th St. N. W.
232 Upshur St. N. W.

WM. P. NORMOYLE
810 F ST. N. W. 8

1714 R. I. AVE. N.W.
Large, modern English basement residence, 15 rooms, 5 baths.
LOW RENTAL.
MOORE & HILL (Inc.),
730 17th St. N.W. 15

FOR COLORED
1608 Meigs place ne.
1613 Meigs place ne.
1717 Kalorama road nw.
1416 Sixth street nw.
73 "P" street ne.
75½ "P" street ne.
WM. P. NORMOYLE
810 F Street N.W. 8

WANTED HOUSES

Wanted at once! A large palatial residence on Sheridan circle, Connecticut avenue or 16th st.

J. LEO KOLB
923 New York Ave. N.W.
Main 5027
6

OFFICES—STUDIOS

DESK Space or will share office. Main 2147.

NEW BUILDING at 16 Jackson pl., fronting on Lafayette Square; ready for occupancy January 1. Space will be rented by floors or half floors only; no single offices. Apply H. Guy Herring, 28 Jackson pl. Main 8040 de28

STORES FOR RENT

1225 Penna Ave. S. E.
1202 7th Street N. W.
1204 7th Street N. W.
WM. P. NORMOYLE
810 F ST. N. W. 8

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE HOUSES—Unusual conditions offer unusual opportunities to save $2,000 to $5,000 a house. We buy at foreclosure, therefore have bargains in new detached homes, $2,000 to $25,000; Chevy Chase, D. C.; Conduit road section and nearby Virginia and Maryland. Real estate salesmen would find it profitable to themselves and clients to obtain our list as we deal only in our own properties. Fulton R. Gordon, 1105 Continental Trust Bldg., 14th and H sts. nw. Main 5231. 6

FOR SALE or rent; near Wardman Hotel; 8 rooms, 4 porches. No agents. $10,500. Rent, $90. Adams 2683-W. 8

FOR SALE HOUSES—Real estate salesmen should look at 6242 16th st. nw., 12 rooms, 3 baths, oil heater; lot 50x231 running back to Rock Creek Park, overlooking golf links; grove of trees on rear of lot; acquired in payment of debt, therefore a bargain. Full particulars, Fulton R. Gordon, 1105 Continental Trust Bldg., 14th and H sts. nw. Main 5231. 6

IN BEAUTIFUL MASS. PARK
Just south of Woodley rd. Home containing reception hall, large living room, dining room, kitchen, etc., on first floor. Second floor contains 4 large bedrooms, 2 baths and sleeping porch. Third floor contains large bedroom, bath and storage room. Two-car garage. Large front porch. House is equipped with copper rain spouts, metal weather-stripped, copper wire screens, frigidaire, awnings and oil heater. Wonderful lawn; 3 large shade trees and evergreens on lawn. To inspect, call

CHILDRESS,
927 15th St. Main 7395.
4,6,8

Buy a Home With No Cash Payment.

Here is a proposition from owner of North east home, who will sell to you without cash on a monthly payment of $52.50, which includes all interest, principal and taxes. A well located modern home, with hardwood floors, hot-water heat and electricity, tastefully decorated, quaint in design, well built and attractive in appearance. For full particulars address Box 212, Washington Post. no2-eod-tf

A Petworth Home; For Sale by Owner

This is an excellent home near two car lines, in St. Gabriel's parish, near Grant circle and beautiful New Hampshire avenue. Over 50 feet deep; in beautiful condition; three big bedrooms; hardwood floors on first floor; wide covered front porch and entrance hall; space in living room for your piano; expensive linoleum on kitchen floor and high-grade one piece sink; big pantry with window, and many other fine features. It is a bargain at $8,750. Very low terms can be made. Write to Box 218, Washington Post. no3-eod-tf

1ST COMMERCIAL ZONE
Big 6-Room Home
Only $8,950—$250 Cash

In first commercial zone, this splendid bay-window brick home in a good NW. location on a car line, can be easily remodeled and used as a store and residence. In excellent condition, with all modern improvements, 6 large rooms and bath, hardwood floors and oak woodwork, electricity, hot-water heat. Concrete cellar with front and rear entrances, good yard to 20-ft. paved alley. Easily worth $10,000. Can be bought by immediate purchaser for $8,950. Only $250 cash. Terms can be arranged. This is a real bargain. See it today.

PHONE SERVICE UNTIL 9 P. M.

CAFRITZ
14TH AND K. M. 9080. 7

HOUSES FOR SALE

AT A SACRIFICE PRICE
10-ROOM HOME WITH GARAGE
A REAL BARGAIN AT $8,950.

Owner in need of cash will sacrifice his big brick home with brown stone trimmings, near 14th st. and Park road, at a substantial loss for quick sale. Reception hall, 10 large rooms, tiled bath, big garage, concrete cellar, pantry. In good condition, hot-water heat, electricity, deep lot. Only $8,950; must have equity cash. This home can be bought at an actual saving of more than $1,500. It will be worth your while to see this home today. Call Adams 8217 for appointment to inspect. 7

AN UNUSUAL VALUE
Big 6-Room Home With Garage
Only $8,250; $65 a Month

A wonderful Colonial brick home in an all-white neighborhood, within walking distance of the Government Printing Office and convenient to 2 car lines, buses, schools, stores and churches. Reception hall, 6 large rooms, beautiful tiled bath with built-in fixtures. Colonial front porch and 2 covered screened rear porches. Practically new and in excellent condition; hot-water heat, electricity and all modern conveniences. Concrete cellar with double laundry trays, deep yard with garage. Bright kitchen with pantry, screens and awnings throughout. Must be sold at once. Only $8,250, with small cash payment and monthly payments of $65.00. See this home today.

PHONE SERVICE UNTIL 9 P. M.

CAFRITZ
14TH AND K. M. 9080. 7

SEVERAL VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

On Fairmont st., between 14th and 16th sts., 3-story brick residence of 10 rooms and 2 baths, hot-water heat, electric lights, and a 2-car brick garage, at a ridiculous low price. Think of it! Only $12,500.

Bungalow, all on one floor, in Takoma Park. Owners leaving city so must sacrifice; 5 rooms and bath all on one floor, with large attic above. Hot-water heat, electric lights, gas, fireplace, porches, a glassed-in sleeping porch, built-in bookcases and garage. Large lot, nearly 200 feet deep. Price only $7,500.

In Mt. Pleasant—Attractive brick home of 8 rooms and bath, modern in all details as oil burner, electric lights, extra lavatory, side and rear alley; garage. Another bargain at $14,500.

Unusual opportunity in Potomac Heights—Well-built semibungalow of 7 rooms and bath, stucco over tile, hot-water heat, fireplace, porches, electric lights and a 2-car tile garage. Nearly new. Built by a builder for his own home, but must be sold. Price, $8,250.

Temporary home with wonderful future value. Opposite St. Paul's Church School on V st.; 2-story brick of 7 good-size rooms and bath, hot-water heat. Is now zoned for first commercial and would make good business property increasing in value almost daily. Assessed for $9,400, but unusual conditions arising this valuable piece of property can be sold for $8,750, but must be quick.

Northeast bargain—A five-room and bath semibungalow on large lot; pipeless furnace, electric lights, and all in fine condition. Think of it! Price only $5,800.

LOUIS P. SHOEMAKER
1407 New York Avenue. Main 1166-1167. 8

BRIGHTWOOD PARK
$7,950

Six-room brick home that is modern in every particular. Conveniently located near 2 car lines, churches and schools. Sets on a large lot; has front and rear porches, garage on paved alley. This is a rare value.

Allan E. Walker & Co., Inc.
Established 1901.
MAIN 2690. 913 15TH NW. 8

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
BARGAIN—EXTRAORDINARY.

Located just west of Conn. Ave., in this most exclusive section where it is seldom that a home property on this beautiful street is ever offered for sale, and at the price asked it will warrant your inspection. Eight fine rooms, unusually large living room, with artistic fireplace; wide sun porch; screened and metal weather-stripped throughout. Slate roof and numerous features. It is modern in every detail and equipped with a Frigidaire. Lot is beautiful with an 80-ft. frontage. Several rare old shade trees. Garage to match house.

SHOWALTER REALTY CO.
404 VERMONT BUILDING.
MAIN 1253. EVENINGS, CLEV. 5054
7

DETACHED BRICK
Mass. Ave. Park

A real home at a sacrifice; circumstances make it necessary to dispose of this home at actually less than cost. Colonial type just off Mass. ave.; 8 rooms and servants' quarters; 3 baths; oil heat, electric refrigerator, screens, awnings and metal weather strips; excellent condition throughout. The price will surprise you. If interested in a home in this location call Main 4912 or Cleveland 4723. 8

A 16TH ST. PICK UP.

The biggest bargain on 16th st.; 7 bedrooms, 4 baths; 5 rooms in living quarters (excellent for entertaining); English basement; fine oak floors throughout; hot-water heat; built-in garage; assessed valuation over $31,000. Can be bought for less than $35,000. Call for inspection.

W. H. WEST CO.
916 15th st. Main 9900. 7

HOUSES FOR SALE

1201 CLIFTON ST. N.W.
Wonderful home of 11 outside rooms, 2 tile baths, in best of condition, at sacrifice price and small cash; open for inspection until sold.

AUSTIN M. COOPER
M. 1332 820 11th St. N.W.
Or See Your Broker
6

A LOVELY HOME

A very delightful semidetached home of 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, and 4 rooms and butler's pantry in the living quarters; also servants' quarters and bath; back stairway and hot-water heat; in splendid condition; can be bought at a very reasonable price. Never been occupied except by owner; excellent location; terms to suit.

W. H. WEST CO.
916 15th St. N.W. M. 9900
7

NEAR 16TH AND COL. RD.
New Home

Seven large rooms, 2 baths; oil burner; attractively designed and comfortably planned; you can purchase this home on small cash payment and very easy terms; inspect today. Call Main 4912 or Cleveland 4723. 8

NEAR 14th.
North of Park Rd.
$9,950.

A large brick home (20 ft. wide) with 2-car brick garage, one block off 14th st. Offered now at actually $1,200 less than was paid for it new three years ago. A house that can not be duplicated under $12,000. There are six unusually large rooms, concrete front porch, reception hall, screened rear porches, oak floors, open fireplace in living room, tiled bath with built-in tub and pedestal basin, hot-water heat, screens throughout and every feature of the modern high-class home. Deep lot to paved alley. This is absolutely one of the most remarkable values ever offered in this select section and IT WILL BE SOLD QUICKLY!

NEAR CATHEDRAL
$27,500

A spacious home south of Woodley road, in an especially select square adjacent to the fashionable, ultra-exclusive Massachusetts Avenue Park section. Ten large rooms, three baths, oil burner, 2-car garage. Tastefully landscaped grounds. This property is offered at a figure considerably under the market value of homes of this character in this select location, as the owner is leaving Washington and must effect an immediate sale.

CORNER BRICK HOME IN CLEVELAND PARK,
$11,500.

You will realize that an opportunity to purchase a home of this type in exclusive Cleveland Park is a chance you can not afford to overlook. This is a very attractive tapestry brick corner house having six large rooms, colonial front porch, tiled bath, hardwood floor, hot-water heat, screened porches; in splendid condition throughout. Deep lot with an especially nice yard.

UNUSUAL VALUE
in
MT. PLEASANT,
$11,500.

A four-bedroom brick home, 20 ft. wide, less than two squares from car line and stores. The house is in excellent condition and modern in every respect; hot-water heat, hardwood floors, attic, built-in garage; nicely landscaped yard with stone retaining wall in front. Homes of this type in the same square are now being offered at $13,500 and $14,000. This is a real buy; call now for location.

N. L. SANSBURY CO., INC.,
1418 Eye St. N.W. Main 5904.
Phone Service Until 9 P. M.
6

FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS,
$12,500.

Beautiful detached colonial home set on a perfectly landscaped quarter of an acre of ground. There are eight charming rooms and bath; every improvement, including slate roof and floored attic. Just repainted and redecorated throughout. Fruit trees and chicken run. Located within single fare zone. This home originally priced at $16,500 and has been reduced for quick sale. The property carries a first trust of $7,500. If you want a real value in a home that is truly beautiful and economical, this is unsurpassed on the market today.

Allan E. Walker & Co., Inc.
Established 1901.
Main 2690. 913 15TH NW.
8

Bargain in Beautiful Woodridge
$6,950 buys elegant detached 6-room-and-bath house, built by owner. Must be sold at once, on your own terms.

SHOWALTER REALTY CO.,
404 VERMONT BLDG.
M. 4122. Evenings Pot. 4491.
7

HOUSES FOR SALE

REAL VALUES IN NEW BRICK HOMES

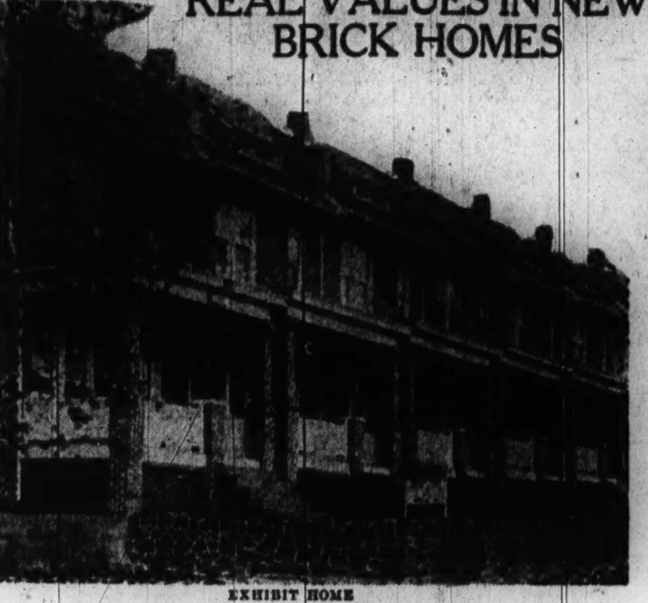


EXHIBIT HOME

2410 THIRTY-SEVENTH ST. N.W.
Near Massachusetts Park

Frigidaire, Built-in Garage, Three Covered Porches, Extra Toilet, Full Tiled Bath, Pembroke Tub, Cedar Closets, Pedestal Lavatory Basin.

PRICE **$9,150.00** TERMS

Situated on large, well-landscaped lots, bounded by Chevy Chase Stone Walls, large living room and dining room with French doors to breakfast porch, reception hall, model kitchen, three ample bedrooms, slate mansard, extra toilet, three covered porches, hardwood floors, hot-water heat, &c.

INSPECT TODAY

Drive or take cars out Wisconsin avenue to Gas Station at 37th street, then south one-half block.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

COOLEY BROS.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.
Room 1114, Phillips Bldg.

Home Phone Cleve. 4578.
Office Phone Main 2670.
6

THE LAST WORD IN REFINED COMFORT.

Priced As Low As
$9,100.

Walls tastefully tinted, unusually large and conveniently placed windows that flood each of the six rooms with sunlight, gleaming polished oak floors in every room, kitchens that are scientific laboratories for the preparation of the best culinary delicacies, tiled baths and, in some instances, built-in showers, and closets everywhere. And light and airy basements, where convenient laundry facilities rob Monday of its drudgery. These are a few of the reasons that

OVER THREE HUNDRED HAPPY FAMILIES LIVE IN BURLEITH.

3461 R ST.
(Sample Home.)

By calling Main 2345 you make have a motor car drive you to this Colonial Home in

The Finest of Communities.

SHANNON & LUCHS, INC.
1435 K Street NW.
4,6.

HISTORICAL SECTION OF GEORGETOWN

$12,000
OLD COLONIAL RESIDENCE

SOLIDLY BUILT OF BRICK; EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; WIDE FRONTAGE; DEEP OLD FASHION FLOWER GARDEN IN REAR; WILL EASILY LEND ITSELF TO MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

J. LEO KOLB
923 New York Avenue Main 5027
6

McKEEVER & GOSS, INC.

BUNGALOW,
CHEVY CHASE.
$10,500.

This attractive little home contains living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, pantry, two bedrooms and tile bath, all on first floor. Oak floors, hot-water heat, screens, metal weather stripped; lot 50x125, with garage. Just one square from Connecticut avenue on a concrete street. Very easy terms.

EDGEMOOR.

A real bargain for a six-room home on a lot of 80 ft. frontage by 125 ft. deep. It has a tile roof, oak floors throughout, hot-water heat and a garage to match. It is located a half block from the well-known Edgemoor lane. Think of an opportunity to own a new home in Edgemoor at a price of $10,750. Phone us for the information desired.

SELECT YOUR HOME.

In the most attractive and select part of 16th st., at the entrance of Rock Creek Park, also near Walter Reed Hospital. The homes are especially well built and of unusual design, to which the select fixtures and artistic finish add harmonious touch. There is a solid rock foundation. These homes contain nine beautiful rooms with two tile baths, a real open fireplace, a breakfast room, electric refrigerator, hardwood floors, wrought iron stair rails, leaded glass windows, hot-water heat, storage tank for service water, laundry, servant's toilet, cold-storage room and a two-car brick detached garage. To accomplish the sale quickly we offer them at $17,500. Convenient terms. Call this office for information today.

Evening Phone Service Until 9 p. m.

McKEEVER & GOSS, Inc.
Realtors
1415 K Street Main 4752
6

16th and Van Buren

Among the higher class new-home offerings you will find nothing to equal these beautifully finished all-brick homes in the exclusive upper 16th St. residential section.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Garage

$16,950

Open Sunday and Daily Until 9 P. M.

N. L. SANSBURY CO., INC.
1418 Eye St. N.W. Main 5904
8

INSPECT TODAY

1339 MADISON TERRACE
In the 16th St. Residential Section.

Beautiful 8 room home with 2 baths and brick garage. Spacious living room with an open fireplace large enough for your Yule-time log. Bright cheerful dining room and charming breakfast porch; four lovely bedrooms, roomy closets, cedar closets, colored ornamental tile bath with every modern improvement. The most handsome electric fixtures throughout, with many floor plugs and wall sockets. An ideal kitchen, built along model lines, equipped with white enamel gas range. Large back yard to paved alley. In fact, every convenience that makes a house a home.

The Most Substantial Values on the Market Today.

You Are Cordially Invited to Inspect
Open and Lighted Daily Until 9 P. M.

BUILT, OWNED AND FOR SALE BY

W. M. WARD
1410 H St. N.W. Main 1023

$8,250
For a Home That Embodies
$10,000 Worth of New Ideas

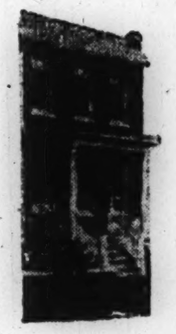
Shannon & Luchs, Inc., built these homes at 3d and Bryant sts. ne. Graceful colonial columns flank the entrance veranda, and on passing through the front door you enter to find yourself in a spacious living room. The dining room faces the back garden, and the kitchen is completely equipped with a standard of equipment that only Shannon & Luchs provide in their dwellings.

On the second floor are three large and pleasant bedrooms, and tiled bathroom offers either a lazy hot tub or an invigorating shower.

The lots are large and well planted, and the price is far below other homes of equal value in this vicinity.

Call Main 2345. You may have a motor car call for you and take you to these remarkable dwellings.

2412 3rd ST. N.E.
(Sample Home.)
SHANNON & LUCHS, INC.,
1435 K St. NW.
4,6



HAVE YOU SEEN
Washington's Best Home Buy
AT 1133 OATES ST. N.E.
You Will Find a
SIX ROOM & BATH HOME
Consisting of

3 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, equipped with built-in cabinet, refrigerator, one piece sink, two rear porches and a front porch.

The Price Is Only $7,150.00
On Terms Any Family Can Afford

Salesmen Always on Premises

Drive out Florida Ave. N.E. to West Va. Ave. (just east of Gallaudet College grounds), then north 2 blocks to houses. Or take Trinidad bus to West Va. Ave. and Oates St. N.E.

BREUNINGER & CO.
1103 Vt. Ave. Main 7718
Evening Phone North 7471
4,6

$11,950—NEAR BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Exceptionally well constructed, comparatively new, detached home in PERFECT CONDITION; faces south, and has the advantage of wide frontage lot; seven rooms and bath, besides sleeping porch; strictly modern as to oak floors, hot-water heat and electricity; also provided with a two-car garage. Surroundings are especially good—Devonshire Downs Section—and transportation and business activities near at hand.

$16,500—CLEVELAND PARK.

One of the few DETACHED homes in the older section of this desirable subdivision; high, sightly location, and improved by well-built brick and stucco dwelling containing seven rooms and tiled bath; hot-water heat (oil burner), electric light, &c; also a built-in garage. Bus and car line conveniently near. Owner, leaving city, is prepared to sell at a sacrifice figure.

$13,950 (Reduced $1,000)—MT. PLEASANT.

Attractive tapestry brick home, built by BREUNINGER; well located and with a superb view of Rock Creek Park; nine rooms and two baths; selected oak floors up and down; hot-water heat, electricity, &c.; also a sleeping porch and a TWO-CAR BRICK GARGAE. This is THE BARGAIN of Mount Pleasant.

$17,500—SIXTEENTH STREET N.W.

Located north of Park road, with an eastern exposure in a good square, we offer a splendidly-built brick home TWENTY-FOUR FEET in width, containing nine rooms and three baths; equipped with hot-water heat and with electricity, and provided with a good BRICK GARAGE. Nothing like it for the money on this beautiful boulevard. Shown by special appointment.

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A HOME OF UNSURPASSED BEAUTY IN CHEVY CHASE, MD.

Just around the corner from the Chevy Chase Club, in a neighborhood of wonderful homes. The house is a two story and a half structure, of the Spanish Renaissance period, finished in rough stucco of a buff tint and is topped with a heavy roof of variegated red colored tile. Spaciousness is the keynote of the home, which is set far back from the building line on a lot fronting 180 feet and a depth of 165 feet. The house has nine main rooms, two large entrance halls, two baths, pantry, first floor lavatory, numerous large closets and full-sized basement. Rounded arches support the roof of a wide side veranda, giving touch of old-time Spanish courtyard. The staircase is a replica of the staircase at Mount Vernon, leading to upper floors from a big center hall. This is a lovely home and ideal for entertaining. Let us show you at once.

$45,000—A CORNER PROPERTY IN CLEVELAND PARK.

It is a privilege to own a home in this fine old residential section. This house is built on a corner lot 135 feet front by a depth of 140 feet beautifully landscaped with fine shrubbery. Of stone construction, detached, with the ever popular and attractive center hall entrance. The spacious living room is improved by a real open fireplace, so useful and homelike on cold winter evenings. In addition to a large, cheerful dining room and well-equipped kitchen is a comfortable library. The side porch is screened. On the second floor are four beautiful bedrooms and two complete, modern baths. On the third floor two bedrooms. Accommodations for the maid are nicely arranged in the basement. The built-in garage will house two cars. This home is a real bargain. See it.

WONDERFUL OLD COLONIAL BRICK IN GEORGETOWN.

The spacious drawing room, fireplaces and marble mantels, attractive winding stairway and quaint gardens planted with rare boxwood and landscaped by one of our leading florists, are but a few of the fine features of this beautiful old home, which has been remodeled under direction of a prominent architect. There are ten rooms, two baths, splendid heating plant and garage. It is located in that section of Georgetown where many of our best known residents have purchased their homes, and is the type for which there is such a demand. A phone message will bring a car to your house so that you may make an inspection.

$22,500—WEST OF 16TH ST. ON WEBSTER.

A wonderful location of fine homes, convenient and refined, near bus lines, cars and Washington's famous 16th street boulevard. This home is decidedly attractive in design and appointment. It is a detached brick of ten rooms (six bedrooms). In addition to a well planned first floor is a sun room and large reception hall. Beautifully decorated throughout, equipped with every modern convenience for health, comfort and entertaining. Built on a lot fronting 50 feet by a depth of 138 feet. It is priced at a figure lower than many semidetached homes can be bought for in this neighborhood.

$12,000—A FINE BUY IN SAUL'S ADDITION.

Close to 14th and Decatur streets—a locality of excellent homes, where property is always in demand. Near stores, schools, churches and transportation. This is a detached house of six rooms, bath and garage, entirely modern, well planned for comfort and convenience. The owner is compelled to sell, as he has been transferred to another city. A nominal amount of cash and moderate monthly payments will buy this home. Phone us today for inspection. It will be worth your while.

Phone Main 9300 Until 9 P. M.
BOSS & PHELPS
REALTORS.
1417 K Street Main 9300
6,8

BUSINESS PROPERTY
For Sale

FOR THE BUSINESS MAN
WONDERFUL INDUSTRIAL SITE
CLOSE TO BUSINESS CENTER.

An ideal site a few minutes from downtown business center and convenient to all sections of the city. Railroad in front so spur could be had if desired. Paved street with alley in rear. Over 15,000 sq. ft. Property of this character is getting very scarce. A good opportunity for some one. Maps and full information at this office.

Wonderful bargain close to 14th near U st. Zoned for first commercial. Two-story brick, 7 large rooms, bath, hot-water heat. Very easy to remodel into business front. This valuable property is assessed for $9,400, but a quick offer of $8,750 will buy it.

A 28-ft. frontage on K street close to 21st street market; alley in rear. Price only $20,000.

Dwelling on south side of K street close to 21st street market. Six rooms and bath with double garage; first commercial zone for $10,-600.

LOUIS P. SHOEMAKER
1407 New York Avenue. Main 1166-1167.
8

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS, FARMS.

DAIRY FARMS.

STOCK FARMS.

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POULTRY FARMS.

Farms from 5 acres to 1,000 acres. Prices to suit any purse. If you are in the market for a farm or investment property, get my list for farm bargains.

F. W. HILBERT,
Real Estate
Phone Falls Church, 308.
8

LOTS FOR SALE

LOTS 832 and 833, square 725; 40-ft. front; opposite Senate Office Bldg.; for sale by owner Hugo Seaberg, Raton, N. Mex. *15

FOR EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE—Would like to consult real estate salesmen having properties to exchange and can aid you with a number of new detached houses and cash, if required. Fulton R. Gordon, 1105 Continental Trust Bldg., 14th and H sts. nw. Main 5231. 6

INVESTMENT PROPERTY
For Sale

BARGAINETTES
WELL LOCATED NORTHEAST.
On street. 5-room frame, lot 44 ft. front. Rental $25 month. Price, $2,500.
JUST BELOW BOTANICAL GARDENS.
5-room frame, rent $18 mo. Price, $1,350.
6 BRICK GARAGES NORTHWEST.
Rented $42. Price, $4,000.
NEAR NAVY YARD.
3-family flat, $7,500. Rented $82.50. Will exchange.
ALLEY HOUSES.
Several well rented. Well located.
PETTY & PETTY
1024 Vermont Ave. N.W.
Main 2437.
6

REAL ESTATE LOANS

WE BUY 2d deed of trust notes on improved property and 1st deed of trust notes on vacant lots and acreage; subdivisions financed. Brokers, attention! Fulton R. Gordon, Continental Trust Bldg. M. 5231. se10-80t

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1st, 2d and 3d Trust Loans, also construction loans. Reasonable in every way.

Loan	Repay	Loan	Repay
$300	$2.00 weekly	$700	$4.00 weekly
500	3.00 "	1,000	5.50 "

And so on. (Above payments include principal and interest, and can be arranged monthly and bimonthly.) Loans also taken on property in nearby Maryland and Virginia. Dr. A. Henry Inc., 310-11-12 Bond Bldg., 14th st. and N. Y. ave., 3d floor right of elevator. M. 10098. de4-ev day,ex Sat-24t

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WE MAKE
2d Trusts. Any Amount. Also 3d Trusts.
QUICK SERVICE.
District Loan Procurement Co.
605 14th st. nw., Westory Bldg., Room 206
Main 9411, 8184, 4458. *8

Money to loan in any amount for 3 to 10 years, to be secured upon first mortgages in the District of Columbia. Installment loans made in Washington and nearby Maryland and Virginia on the 10-year monthly installment plan, providing for cancellation of the mortgage in case of death of the borrower.
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C. F. WARING
1416 F ST. NW. MAIN 9172.
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On 1st, 2d and 3d Trusts,
On Monthly Payment Plan.
$400 $10.00 per mo.
$500 $12.00 per mo.
$600 $15.00 per mo.
$700 $17.50 per mo.
$800 $20.00 per mo. up to $3,000.
1st trusts in any amount, straight or monthly.
Confidential and continuous service.
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MONEY TO LOAN

LOANS on autos and trucks procured, 6 per cent interest, appraisal and brokers' fees; no delay. Monk 931 N. Y. ave. nw. Fr. 2600. de12

PROPOSALS

COMMISSIONERS, D. C., WASHINGTON, December 5, 1927. Sealed proposals will be received at Room 509, District Building until 2 O'CLOCK P. M., DECEMBER 19, 1927, for constructing Field House on Virginia Avenue Playgrounds. Certified check for $10 to insure return of plans and specifications. Proposal forms at Room 427, District Building. 11

COMMISSIONERS, D. C., WASHINGTON. December 3, 1927. Sealed proposals will be received at Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock p. m., DECEMBER 12, 1927, for furnishing one automobile, seven-passenger. Specifications and information at Room 320, District Building. 3,5,6

LEGAL NOTICES

WORCESTER COUNTY INSTITUTION FOR Savings, 365 Main street, Worcester, Mass. The following person, a depositor in this institution, has neither made a deposit therein nor withdrawn any part of her deposit, nor any part of the interest thereon, during the twenty years last preceding October 21, 1927. Any information as to her present address is desired. Name—Mary E. White, trustee for Edith F. Houghton. Date of last deposit or withdrawal or addition of interest—August, 1902. Amount of deposit—$49.10. Last known residence or postoffice address—Washington, D. C. Published in accordance with sec. 27, chap. 168, General Laws of Massachusetts. WORCESTER COUNTY INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS. By DWIGHT S. PIERCE, Treasurer. 29,de6,13

FRANK L. PECKHAM and HOWARD F. BRESEE, Attorneys.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DIStrict of Columbia, holding Equity Court. In re The Shelter, Incorporated, a corporation. Equity, No. 47728. On consideration of the petition of James F. Pierce and James O'C. Roberts, filed herein December 3, 1927, and praying for the dissolution of The Shelter, Incorporated, a corporation organized and existing under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, it is by the Court this 5th day of December, 1927, ordered that all persons interested in said corporation appear in this court on or before the 6TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1928, to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved, and that notice of this order shall be published in The Washington Post weekly for three successive weeks, the first insertion to be not less than one month before said 6th day of January, 1928. W. HITZ, Justice. A true copy. Test: (Seal.) FRANK E. CUNNINGHAM, Clerk. By M. A. Rogers, Assistant Clerk. 6,13,20

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THE POST'S DAILY LEGAL RECORD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Justice Butler, Mr. Justice Sanford and Mr. Justice Stone.

Demetrius A. Tasiopoulos, of Chicago, Ill.; W. Sumner Holbrook, jr., of Los Angeles, Calif.; Edwin A. Lucas, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Morris F. Schaffer, of New York City, were admitted to practice.

No. 2, original. The State of New Mexico, complainant, vs. The State of Texas; bill dismissed and decree directed under cross-bill. The boundary line to be surveyed and marked by a commissioner or commissioners to be appointed by the court, whose report shall be subject to its approval. The parties may submit within 40 days the form of a decree to carry these conclusion into effect.

No. 169. James W. Bothwell, William J. Michel et al., receivers of Employers Mutual Insurance and Service Co., petitioner, vs. Buckbee, Kears Co. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 501. H. E. Byram, Mark W. Potter and Edward J. Brundage, as receivers, &c., appellants, vs. A. G. Risty, Chris Olson, L. E. Larson, et al., &c., et al. Assigned for argument on Monday, February 20, next.

Nos. 615 and 616. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co., plaintiff in error, vs. The Transit Commission of the State of New York. Assigned for argument on Monday, February 27 next.

No. 94. Mayor and Board of Alderman of the City of Natchez, appellants, vs. S. B. McNeely and Mrs. Louisia McNeely, administratrix, &c., and

No. 108. Mrs. Louisia McNeely, administratrix of the Estate of S. B. McNeeley, deceased, appellant, vs. Mayor and Board of Alderman of the City of Natchez. Per curiam: Affirmed.

No. 82. Commercial National Bank of Miles City, Montana and W. M. Turner, receiver, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Custer County and John E. deCarle, as county treasurer of the County of Custer, and

No. 83. W. M. Turner, receiver of the Commercial National Bank of Miles City, Montana, and Commercial National Bank of Miles City, Montana, plaintiffs in error, vs. Custer County and John E. deCarle, as County Treasurer of the County of Custer, and

No. 84. Miles City National Bank of Miles City, Montana, plaintiff in error, vs. Custer County and John E. deCarle, as County Treasurer of the County of Custer. Per curiam: Reversed.

No. 86. Commercial National Bank of Council Bluffs, Iowa, for itself and for and on behalf of its shareholders, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George A. Burke, as County Auditor of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, et al. Writ of error is dismissed.

No. 87. E. Paul Yaselli, petitioner, vs. Guy D Goff. Per curiam: Affirmed.

No. 90. International-Great Northern Railroad Co. and Ewing Norwood and A. F. Fisher, plaintiffs in error, vs. Railroad Commission of Texas. Per curiam: Affirmed.

No. 91. Standard Oil Co. and Claude M. Shamp, plaintiffs in error, vs. City of Lincoln, Frank C. Zehrung, John Wright et al. Per curiam: Affirmed.

No. 104. Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. of Texas, petitioner, vs. J. H. King. Reversed.

No. 93. Francis Powers, as administrator of the estate of Ann Bowers, deceased, and Maurice Powers, plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph Komposh. Per curiam: Affirmed.

No. 105. Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, plaintiff in error, vs. State of North Carolina on the relation of W. D. Smith. Per curiam: The writ of error is dismissed.

No. 109. S. S. Kresge Co., plaintiff in error, vs. City of Dayton, Ohio, and Gustav A. Niebus, chief inspector, &c. Per curiam: Affirmed.

No. 125. George Welch and Jackoline Welch, plaintiffs in error, vs. Waddell Investment Co. Per curiam: The writ of error is dismissed.

No. 551. Boston Sand & Gravel Co., petitioner, vs. The United States of America. Motion to advance submitted.

No. 613. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., petitioner, vs. The State of Russia, and

No. 514. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., petitioner, vs. The State of Russia. Leave granted to file reply brief within three days.

No. —, Original. Ex parte: In the Matter of Joseph Y. Saunders. Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted.

No. 127. Bacon Service Corporation, plaintiff in error, vs. Fred C. Hass, as captain of the Fresno County Traffic Squad. Submitted.

No. 113. United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, petitioner, vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.

No. 114. N. & C. Taylor Co., Inc., petitioner, vs. John A. Anderson and C. A. Gustafson, doing business under the name of Anderson & Gustafson, copartners. Argued.

No. 115. John D. Nagle, as commissioner of Immigration at the port of San Francisco, petitioner, vs. Lol Hon, and

No. 116. John D. Nagle, as commissioner of Immigration at the port of San Francisco, petitioner, vs. Kam Young, for and on behalf of Fimong Con. Argued.

No. 117. Daniel V. Harkin and Union Bank of Chicago, receivers, &c., petitioners, vs. Edward J. Brundage, receiver, &c., et al. Argument commenced.

PETITIONS FOR WRITS OF CERTIORARI GRANTED:

No. 597. Morrimura, Arai & Co., petitioners vs. Nathan Taback and Louis Taback, individually and as copartners trading as Taback Bros.

No. 603. L. P. Larson, Jr., Co., petitioner vs. Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co.

PETITIONS OF WRITS OF CERTIORARI DENIED:

No. 606. Benzo Gas Motor Fuel Co., petitioner, vs. The National Refining Co.

No. 609. Louisiana Railway Navigation Co., petitioner, vs. Walter McGilory.

Nos. 605 and 60[illegible]. Marland Casualty Co., petitioner, vs. Ohio River Gravel Co. and Zebedee Botafall.

PETITIONS FOR WRITS OF CERTIORARI SUBMITTED:

No. 601. Isaac G. Johnson & Co., petitioner, vs. People of the State of New York.

No. 602. Antonio Fantsuzzi, petitioner, vs. Jose Esteban Garcia, a minor, by his mother, Jacinta Garcia y Torrendell.

No. 604. Fannie D. Lake, Fred W. Lake, A. F. Lake and E. D. Lake, petitioners, vs. Central Savings Bank of Oakland.

No. 613. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., petitioner, vs. The State of Russia;

No. 614. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., petitioner, vs. The State of Russia.

No. 617. Joseph V. Zottarelli and Nicola Salupo, petitioners, vs. The United States of America.

No. 618. C. A. Wenstrand, petitioner, vs. The United States of America.

No. 619. D. A. Wenstrand, petitioner, vs. The United States of America.

No. 620. The United States of America, as Owner of the Steam Collier Proteus, petitioner, vs. Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd., as Owner of the Steamship Port Philip.

The Court will take a recess from Monday, December 12, until Tuesday, January 3 next.

The day call for Tuesday, December 6, will be Nos. 117, 119 (and 120 and 121), 122, 599, 126, 130, 81, 131, 133 and 134 (and 135).

COURT OF APPEALS

Present: Chief Justice Martin, Associate Justices Robb and Van Orsdel.

Messrs. William R. Lichtenberg and Demetrius A. Tasispoulos are admitted to this practice.

No. 4628. Hines vs. Welch; assigned at head of list for December 9, 1927.

Nos. 4569 and 4670. Fort Smith, Subiaco & Rock Island R. R. Co. et al. vs. Mellon, etc.; argument commenced by Mr. M. C. Elliott for appellants; continued by Mr. A. M. Bull for appellee, and concluded by Mr. Elliott for appellants.

No. 4651. Borchsman et al. vs. National Savings & Trust Co. et al.; argument commenced by Mr. W. E. Lester for appellants; continued for appellee by Messrs. G. Bowdoin Craighill, Stanton C. Peelle and Benjamin S. Minor, concluded by Mr. Wharton E. Lester.

No. 4550. Warner vs. Warner; argument commenced by Mr. William E. Leahy for appellant.

No. 1954. Barber vs. Forsyth. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 1955. Barber vs. Winter. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 1963. Barlow vs. Crabb. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 1967. In re Prichard. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 1978. In re Blood. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 1981. In re Ayres. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 1994. Prescott et al. vs. Rummler. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 4622. Wench et al. vs. Riggs National Bank. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 4546. Preston, &c., vs. Equity Savings Bank et al. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 4558. Clark vs. U. S. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 1901. DeJahn vs. Gans et al. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Martin.

No. 4540. Work vs. Standard Oil Co. Decision affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 4541. Federal Trade Commission vs. Millers National Federation et al. Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1956. Odol Corporation vs. DeOto. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1968. McKesson & Robbins vs. Charles H. Phillips Co. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1969. The Federal Products Co. vs. Lewis. Decision reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justive Van Orsdel.

No. 1970. Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Co. vs. Cleveland Varnish Co. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1972. Dunlap & Co. vs. Bettmann Dunlap Co. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1973. Lincoln Motor Co. vs. Lincoln Manufacturing Co. Decision affirmed, costs of certiorari charged to appellee. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1976. Switzer vs. Collins Co. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1962. Hunter &c., vs. Russell. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1984. Three in One Oil Co. vs. Lobl Manufacturing Co. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1985. Three in One Oil Co. vs. Boston Brass Co. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1986. Three in One Oil Co. vs. Boston Brass Co. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1987. The American Printing Ink Co. vs. American Printing Ink Co. Decision affirmed on condition applicant file a disclaimer of the words indicated in the opinion of the court, otherwise the mark will be held unregisterable. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1988. Byrdell Bros. White Lead & Color Co. vs. U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 1990. Edgar-Morgan Co. vs. Anderson. Decision reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

No. 4620. Marks vs. Eckerman et al. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

No. 1936. In re Ross. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

No. 1957. Fesler vs. Lyman. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

No. 1958. In re Cooper. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

No. 1959. Humiston vs. Voorhees. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

No. 1961. In re White. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

No. 1964. In re Smith. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

No. 1992. Ens vs. Rogers. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

No. 4556. Cayton vs. English. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

No. 4557. Cayton vs. English. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Robb.

Assignment for Tuesday, December 6:

No. 4550. (On hearing). Warner vs. Warner. Attorneys, Leahy—Neudecker.

No. 4552. Elliott vs. White, &c. Attys., Lewis—Rover, Burkinshaw.

No. 4568. Brosnan, jr., vs. Gardiner et al. Attys., Thomas—Gardiner.

No. 4574. Commercial National Bank vs. McCandlish. Attys., Donaldson, Johnson, West, Holloway—Lee, Millan & Smith.

No. 4578. Richmers, Rhederel Actien, &c., vs. Sutherland, &c. Attys., Strickland, Stanley, Ansell & Bailey.

No. 4579. Nisrod et al. vs. Jandron. Attys., Ballinger—Ansell.

No. 4580. Scott et al. vs. Grand Lodge of Free, Ancient and Accepted Masons, &c. Attys., Sinclair—Gaskins.

No. 4582. McReynolds vs. National Woodworking Co. Attys., Lambert, Yeatman, Schwartz—Wright, Ershler.

No. 4583. Rudolph vs. Potomac Electric Power Co. Attys., Stephens—Bowen.

No. 4584. Narrick vs. Rosslyn Steel & Cement Co. Attys., Merillat—Drain.

DISTRICT SUPREME COURT.

Court sitting in general term occupied entire session in Circuit Court 2.

CIRCUIT COURT 1—Mr. Justice Wendell P. Stafford, presiding; Fred C. O'Connell, clerk.

No session. Adjourned from day to day.

Note: There will be no assignment of jury trials for this entire week.

CICUIT COURT 2—Mr. Justice Jennings Bailey, presiding; John H. Sullivan, clerk.

No. 70205. Nellie Switzer et al. vs. Washington Loan & Trust Co.; order vacating dismissal for want of prosecution entered June 10, 1927. (Hitz, J.). Attys., Leckie, Cox & Sharler.

No. 74405. Elizabeth Musher vs. John W. Oehmann et al.; returnable December 9. Atty., Milton Strasburger.

Assignment for Tuesday, December 6:

At 10 a. m.

No. 35816. Estate of Julia Coon (on trial) Attys., Gertman, Bauman—Downing, Berry, Malloy.

At 1:30 p. m.:

No. 35100. Estate of Ellen Dohoney. Attys., Flynn, L'Hommedieu, Garnett—Merillat, McGlue, Burke.

No. 76. Delaney vs. Roberts. Attys., Whalen—Bell, Marshall, Rice & Carmody, Williams.

No. 140. Voigt vs. Voigt. Attys., Wampler, Lynch—Darr & Darr.

No. 112. Petrie vs. Wardman-Justice Motors. Attys., Earnest, Springston — Wright, Ershler.

No. 94. Levinson vs. Raine et al. Attys., Mackey, David—Bell, Marshall, Rice, Carmody.

No. 114. De Franceschi vs. McLean et al. Attys., Wattawa—Lambert, Yeatman, Canfield & Horning.

No. 1474. H. C. in re R. L. Baker. Attys., O'Shea, Burnett—Vandoren, Rourke, Jaeger.

EQUITY COURT 1—Mr. Justice William Hitz presiding; Russell P. Belew, clerk.

No. 44192. Triboad Sales Co. vs. Postmaster General New et al.; final decree dismissing amended bill and injunction vacated. Attys., E. F. Calladay, H. S. Barger.

No. 47728. The Shelter, Inc.; order of publication. Atty., F. L. Packham, H. F. Bresee.

No. 31809. William Murphy et al. vs. Maty Jane Murphy et al.; order substituting cross-defendants. Atty., George E. Sullivan.

No. 45182. Marie A. Hoffman vs. John M. Hoffman; returnable first Friday, &c. Atty., L. E. Simonton.

No. 46275. James Franklin vs. Mary Franklin; returnable first Friday, &c. Atty., J. F. Wilson.

No. 47657. Gus Edwards vs. Ned Weyburn; motion of plaintiff to dismiss granted. Attys., Lawrence Koenigsberger—Leonard A. Block.

No. 47666. George E. Friederich vs. Henry Gooding et al.; order of publication. Atty., George C. Gertman.

No. 11951. Lunacy in re Ed L. Gobin; Emilia S. H. Gobin appointed committee; bond, $2,500. Atty., E. S. Bettelheim, jr.

No. 36396. Ada A. Deane vs. Alice K. Earnshaw; returnable December 10.

No. 47113. Meander Bonavries vs. Henry Alorn, &c.; pro confesso and reference to Albert Harper, examiner. Atty., C. Clinton James.

No. 47200. Frank E. Hopkins vs. William Blane, &c.; pro confesso and reference to Albert Harper, examiner. Atty., C. Clinton James.

No. 47028. Joseph Alpert vs. Douglas Mackall et al.; pro confesso and reference to Albert Harper, examiner. Atty., C. Clinton James.

No. 47561. General Contract Purchase Corporation vs. W. L. Joyner; motion to strike answer and motion to dismiss bill sustained. Attys., Castred & King.

Assignment for Tuesday, December 6:

No. 47325. Tibbs vs. Tibbs. Attys., Woodard—Hayes (on hearing).

No. 43. King vs. Taylor. Attys., Lesh—Sullivan.

No. 46630. Vernon vs. Brosnon. Attys., Gardiner, Trimble—Hudson.

No. 45638. Vernon vs. Provident Relief Association. Attys., Gardiner, Trimble—Hudson.

No. 129. Jackson vs. Jackson. Attys., Noel—Kennedy.

No. 137. Evans vs. Greene. Attys., Baker—Homer.

No. 147. Seivy vs. Seivy. Attys., Lynch—Rosenberg.

No. 19. Bannar vs. Bannar. Attys., Lambert, Yeatman, Canfield, Horning—Neudecker.

No. 47502. Mandley vs. Mandley. Attys., O'Brien—Fletschman.

No. 69. Nachman vs. Goldberg. Attys., Ottenberg—Koenigsberger.

No. 21. Anderson vs. Ethelman. Attys., Mackey—Renford.

No. 46895. Menefee vs. American Security & Trust Co. Attys., Jackson—Folk et al.

No. 59. Ackerman vs. Ackerman. Attys., Dickey—Merrick.

No. 47583. Buchanan vs. Baer. Attys., Hudson—Fischer et al.

EQUITY COURT 2—Mr. Justice A. A. Hoehling presiding; Harry B. Dertsbaugh, clerk. Court sitting in general term.

No. 46230. William P. Boyd vs. George W. Wood, et al.; order extending time to answer. Atty., Edward Stafford.

Assignment for Tuesday, December 6: Naturalizations only.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—Mr. Justice William Hitz presiding; Russell P. Belew, clerk.

No. 1896. In re Oshinskey Bros.; composition confirmed. Attys., Loving & Hamner.

DISTRICT COURT—Mr. Justice William Hitz presiding; Russell P. Belew, clerk.

No. 1876. In re Reservoir road; continued to February 10. Atty., A. H. Bell, jr.

No. 1906. U. S. vs. four wooden boxes, &c.; decree of condemnation. Atty., H. W. Orcutt.

No. 1897. U. S. vs. Fifteen pint bottles gin; decree of condemnation. Atty., H. W. Orcutt, U. S. atty.

PROBATE COURT—Mr. Justice Jennings Bailey presiding.

In re Richard B. Owen; petition for sale of business. Atty., B. F. Garvey.

Estate of David Shanklin; petition to ratify report of auditor. Atty., Thomas Walker.

Estate of Martin McCarthy; petition for letters of administration. Atty., M. J. Lane.

Estate of Anlos B. Casselman; will filed dated August 26, 1904.

In re Jane Irne Kessler; petition for appointment of guardian. Atty., C. Clinton James.

Estate of Franklin R. Eaton; will admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Jean G. Eaton and Riggs National Bank; bond, $3,000. Attys., Frank J. Hogan, Edmund L. Jones.

In re May F. Moynihan et al.; Joseph C. Moynihan appointed guardian; bond, $800. Attys., J. L. Smith, John Paul Jones.

Estate of Carrie S. Lang; will filed dated March 7, 1927.

Estate of Elmore David Cummings; will filed dated April 24, 1926.

In re John Rodrick Hamilton; Sarah Lambert appointed guardian. Atty., J. M. Smith.

Estate of Mary A. Parker; motion to dismiss referred to Circuit Court 2.

Estate of Helen G. Hill; order accepting resignation of administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. Atty., R. F. Cogswell.

Estate of Edmund T. Weisel; will admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Hattie Isabel Weisel; special bond, $1,000. Atty., H. W. Sohon.

In re Katherina A. Bauman; Louis B. Bauman appointed guardian; bond, $2,500. Attys., Taylor, Hegarty & Mooers.

In re Dorothy Way; payment authorized. Attys., E. F. Haycraft and T. H. Patterson.

Estate of Emma P. Belt; will admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Clarence Noble Belt; bond, $5,000. Attys., Linkins, Linkins & Boyd.

Estate of William B. Reamy; letters of administration granted to Blanch A. Reamy; bond, $800. Atty., R. F. Cogswell.

Estate of Mildred Green; letters of administration granted to Cora Green; bond, $500. Atty., W. A. Foley.

Estate of Clinton V. Rodney; letters of administration granted to Millicent V. Rodney; bond, $700. Atty., E. Hill, jr.

Estate of Hugh P. O'Reilly; Godfrey L. Munter appointed guardian ad litem.

Estate of David Shanklin; sale ratified and confirmed. Atty., Thos. Walker.

Estate of Richard B. Owen; sale authorized. Atty., B. F. Garvey.

In re Edward Lyons; William A. Lee appointed guardian ad litem.

In re Abraham Rubin; petition for appointment of guardian. Attys., Irving Mendelson.

Estate of Daniel Webster Mills; petition for probate of will and letters testamentary. Atty., George W. Offutt.

Estate of William B. Ebert; petition for probate of will and letters testamentary. Attys., Tobriner & Graham.

Estate of Robert W. Dickson; will filed dated October 13, 1927.

Estate of Charles F. Tennyson; petition for letters of administration. Atty., David L. Riordan.

Estate of Margaret T. Dowling; petition for letters of administration. Atty., David L. Riordan.

Estate of John Stephen Guista; will filed dated January 16, 1914.

Estate of Dennis M. Kennedy; will filed dated September 22, 1925.

In re Francis B. Bennett et al.; Thomas F. Bennett appointed guardian; bond, $7,000; allowance granted. Attys., Callahan, O'Donoghue & Ralph.

In re Elizabeth C. Hyndman; rule to show cause to issue. Atty., F. M. Bradley.

Estate of James E. Montague; petition for appointment of guardian and for allowance. Atty., James B. Flynn.

In re Barbara L. Neill; petition for allowance. Atty., Henry Gilligan.

Estate of Allen K. Wagner; will filed dated November 15, 1924.

Estate of Elisabeth M. Wilson; will filed dated April 18, 1884.

CRIMINAL COURT 1—Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, presiding. William S. Adkins, clerk.

No. 4270 (G. J.). U. S. vs. James A. Scott, receiving stolen property; recognizance, $500; Isaac B. Jones, surety, taken.

No. 4277 (G. J.). U. S. vs. George Spriggs, receiving stolen property; recognizance, $500; Isaac B. Jones, surety, taken.

No. 4275 (G. J.). U. S. vs. Ernest Fairfax, receiving stolen property; recognizance, $500; Raymond F. Torrillo, surety, taken.

No. 4274 (G. J.). U. S. vs. Ruth Harris, receiving stolen property; recognizance, $500; Raymond F. Torrillo, surety, taken.

No. 4269 and 4271 (G. J.). U. S. vs. Richard Richardson, grand larceny; recognizance, $500 each case; J. W. Stewart, surety taken.

No. 46377. U. S. vs. Ethel G. Wood, 37 Penal Code; recognizance, $1,000 cash deposited in lieu of bond. Atty., E. R. Kelly.

Nos. 46312 and 46313. U. S. vs. Earl Frank Williams; appearance entered of Damrell and Paine.

No. 4267 (G. J.). U. S. vs. George W. Dodson, assault; recognizance, $500; Isaac B. Jones, surety, taken.

No. 4245 (G. J.). U. S. vs. Dorothy Fletcher, assault; recognizance, $1,000; Isaac B. Jones, surety, taken.

Assignment for Tuesday, December 6—Empanelling of juries.

CRIMINAL COURT 2—Mr. Justice Frederick L. Siddons, presiding; William W. Stickney, clerk.

No. 17, Contempt Case. U. S. vs. Harry F. Sinclair et al.; answers filed and argument on answers heard and continued until Tuesday morning. Attys., Martin W. Littleton, George P. Hoover, G. T. Stanford, Charles A. Douglas, Wright and Ershler, H. W. H. Crim, Edwin C. Brandenburg and Morgan H. Beach.

Assignment for Tuesday, December 6:

No. 17 Contempt Case. U. S. vs. Sinclair et al. On hearing.

U. S. COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Present: Presiding Judge William H. Graham and Associate Judges James F. Smith, Orion M. Barber, Oscar E. Bland and Charles S. Hatfield.

The following decisions were handed down today:

No. 2918. B. Altman & Co. vs. United States. Opinion by Graham, presiding judge. Perfume burners in chief value of artificial flowers composed of shell were assessed at 60 per cent as artificial flowers. The importer protested that they were properly dutiable at 35 per cent as manufactures of shell. The United States Customs Court overruled the protest of the collector. It is held here that the merchandise is properly dutiable as articles composed chiefly of artificial flowers, but as the rate is the same as the rate assessed the result is that the judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

No. 2939. U. S. vs. Moore & McCormack Co. Opinion by Graham, presiding judge. Marine surface condensers were assessed at 40 per cent as manufactures of metal. The importers protested that they were properly dutiable at 30 per cent as machines or parts thereof. The United States Customs Court sustained the protest of the importer and their judgment is affirmed.

No. 2954 Felix Tausend et al. vs. United States. Opinion by Graham, presiding judge. Merchandise assessed at 45 per cent as jacquard woven upholstery cloths was claimed by the importers to be properly dutiable at 40 per cent as manufactures of cotton. The United States Customs Court overruled the protest of the importers and their judgment is affirmed.

No. 2970. U. S. vs. Kate Kerby. Opinion by Graham, presiding judge. Merchandise assessed at 25 per cent as books is claimed by the importer to be free of duty as books printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English. The United States Customs Court sustained the protest of the importer and their judgment is reversed. Smith, associate judge, concurs in the conclusion.

No. 2972. United States vs. M. Furuya Co. Opinion by Graham, presiding judge. English-Japanese dictionaries were assessed at 25 per cent as books leather bound, and at 15 per cent as books cloth bound. The importer protested that they were properly free of duty as books printed chiefly in a foreign language. The United States Customs Court sustained the protest of the importer and their judgment is reversed. Smith, associate judge, dissents, and Barber, associate judge, did not participate in the decision of this case.

Nos. 2926 and 2927. United States vs. Cartier, Inc., and Cartier, Inc., vs. United States. Opinion by Smith, associate judge. Merchandise assessed at 80 per cent as unfinished jewelry was claimed by the importer to be properly dutiable at 60 per cent as an article in chief value of platinum, or at 75 per cent as material for the manufacture of jewelry. The United States Customs Court sustained the latter claim of the importer and both sides appealed. The judgment below is reversed and the merchandise is held dutiable as assessed.

No. 2929. Man Fung Wo & Co. et al. vs. United States. Opinion by Barber, associate judge. Sugar cane peeled, cut, steamed and packed with sugar and water in tins was assessed at 20 per cent as a nonenumerated manufactured article. The importers protested that the sugar in the sugar cane was properly dutiable at 75 per centum of the rate of duty applicable to manufactured sugar. The United States Customs Court overruled the protest of the importer and their judgment is affirmed.

No. 2944. R. F. Lang Co. et al. vs. United States. Opinion by Bland, associate judge. Flax table damask in sets, each set consisting of a table-cloth and 6 napkins, were assessed separately, the table-cloth at 40 per cent and the napkins at 55 per cent. The importers protested that they were all properly dutiable as entireties at the former rate. The United States Customs Court overruled the protest of the importer and their judgment is affirmed.

No. 2869. F. N. Giavi et al. vs. United States. Opinion by Hatfield, associate judge. Certain cheese was assessed with 10 per cent additional duty because it was not legally marked with the country of origin. The importers protested against the additional assessment, claiming that the merchandise is not capable of being marked. The United States Customs Court overruled the protest of the importers and their judgment is affirmed.

No. 2945. United States vs. International Trading Co., et al. Opinion by Hatfield, associate judge. A medicinal preparation in capsules was assessed at 45 per cent and 7 cents per pound as a mixture containing methyl salicylate. The importers protested that it was properly dutiable at 25 per cent as a medicinal preparation. The United States Customs Court sustained the protest of the importer and their judgment is affirmed.

No. 2976. United States vs. Koons, Wilson & Co. Opinion by Hatfield, associate judge. Urn shaped lamp bases composed of highly polished black glass were assessed at 60 per cent as illuminating articles for use in connection with artificial illumination. The importer protested that they were properly dutiable at 55 per cent as articles in chief value of glass. The United States Customs Court sustained the protest of the importer and their judgment is affirmed.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Present: Chief Justice Campbell and Judges Booth, Graham and Moss.

The court made the following announcements:

No. E-618. City of Cape May; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Judge Moss.

No. D-373. Dayton Lumber & Manufacturing Co.; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Chief Justice Campbell.

No. D-347. American Can Co.; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Judge Graham.

No. E-78. Samuel H. McKnight; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Judge Booth.

No. F-291. William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co.; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Chief Justice Campbell.

No. F-113. Ursula S. Reilly et al.; judgment for plaintiffs. Opinion by Judge Moss.

No. C-1320. F. R. Long & Co.; petition dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice Campbell.

No. E-349. Hope Forge and Machine Co.; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Judge Graham.

No. E-158. Vera Jackson; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Judge Booth.

No. E-329. Henry H. Arnold; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Chief Justice Campbell.

No. F-114. Edward J. Vilsack et al.; judgment for plaintiffs. Opinion by Judge Moss.

No. F-[illegible]. Clinton Coal Co.; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Chief Justice Campbell.

No. H-105. Thomas M. Livingston; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion by Judge Booth.

No. C-206. Nathan Baum, trustee; petition dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice Campbell.

No. H-76. The Chippewa Indians of Minnesota; order referring to auditor. Opinion by Judge Booth.

No. E-284. Amalie Hirsh et al., executors; petition dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice Campbell.

No. H-253. James F. King et al.; demurrer sustained; petition dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice Campbell.

No. E-280. Wyandotte Terminal R. R. Co.; demurrer sustained; petition dismissed. Opinion per curiam.

No. H-133. El Paso & Southwestern Co. et al.; case referred to special commissioner; see order.

No. A-333. E. M. Oberndorfer, liquidator; demurrer overruled.

No. B-63. Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co.; case remanded; see order.

No. D-420. Levering & Garrigues; see order on defendant's motion.

No. D-459. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

No. H-381. Chase National Bank of City of New York; remanded; see order.

No. H-280. Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern R. R. Co.; plaintiff required to make more certain; see order.

No. H-120. Leather & Leigh; petition dismissed; see order.

No. C-466. Robert B. Miller; No. C-877. Robert H. Mount; No. F-309. Union Bank & Trust Co.; petitions dismissed.

No. 34464. Brooks Scanlon Corp.; No. 34746. Consorzio Veneziano; No. A-48. John M. Connelly Steamship Co.; No. A-343. Ocean Steamship Co.; No. C-984. Luckenbach Steamship Co.; No. C-985. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique; motions overruled in these cases and judgment modified for plaintiffs.

John Robert Benny, A. W. Gregg, Allen H. Gardner, Albert E. James, John Wheeler Cleaton, Emily W. Steele and Henry Ravenal were admitted to practice before this court.

Call for Tuesday, December 6, 1927:

No. 34096. Carl G. Allgrunn; No. 34716. Charles Paridy; No. D-132. Abraham Bauman; No. E-200. Export Oil Corp.; No. A-333. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; No. D-888. Jacob Manowitz; No. D-543. Mason & Hanger Co.; No. H-46. James L. Wilmeth; No. C-981. Chester L. Arnold, and No. H-52. Henry Leonard.

LAWSUITS.

No. 74409. William L. Berenter vs. Harry E. Goldenberg, Anna Goldenberg and I. Sacks; judgment Municipal Court, $360. Atty., C. I. Kaplan.

No. 74410. Wm. L. Berenter vs. Harry E. Goldenberg et al.; judgment Municipal Court, $360. Atty., C. I. Kaplan.

No. 74411. Rachel Hirsch et al. vs. Azreal and Rebecca Furr; damages $50,000. Attys., E. F. Colladay, D. Phillips, M. H. Renheimer, Jos. C. McGarraghy.

No. 74412. Goldsboro Heflin vs. Southern Railway Co.; damages $10,000. Attys., W. A. Coombe, George R. Sherriff.

No. 74413. Herbert T. Gray vs. Joseph Leary; damages $5,000. Attys., Jefferds & Dutton.

No. 74414. Bernard Brown vs. George Joseph Hillow; damages $25,000. Attys., Lambert, Yeatman, Canfield & Horning.

No. 74415. Victor X. Coslege vs. Capital Traction Co.; damages $10,000. Atty., A. G. Lambert.

No. 74416. American Security & Trust Co., executor, vs. Henry R. Harriman; note, $2,311.88. Attys., Peelle, Ogilby & Lesh, J. F. Barnard.

No. 74417. Caroline Seaton Johnston vs. Katherine G. and Wilson B. Stringer; account, $1,828. Attys., George C. Shinn, V. B. Lowrey.

No. 74418. C. I. T. Corporation vs. Charles Jefferson Martin and Mrs. C. Martin; replevin. Attys., J. C. Peacock, J. W. Townsend.

No. 74419. Annie M. McKenney vs. Earl W. Eden, Mary A. Bohle et al.; breach contract, $3,000. Attys., Frost & Towers.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

No. 10733. Simon S. Freedman, trading as Penn Electric Co., vs. Jessie Robertson, 3101 Adams st. ne.; $86.30. Atty., Louis Pearlstein.

No. 10731. Barber & Ross vs. Samuel Kluft, northeast corner 5th and W sts. ne.; $291.01.

No. 10732. Penn Improvement Co. vs. Gustave Verveeck, 1905 M st. ne.; $144. Atty., Louis Pearlstein.

No. 10734. Penn Electric Co. vs. James P. Lancaster, 1646 et al. New Jersey ave. nw.; $474. Atty., Louis Pearlstein.

No. 10735. Same vs. Marie H. and Eliza Logan, 757 Kenyon st. nw.; $22. Atty., Louis Pearlstein.

No. 10736. P. J. O'Hanlon, trading as O'Hanlon Plumbing Co., vs. Francis de Sales Smith, 1216 Girard st. nw.; $791.38. Atty., R. G. Ostmann.

No. 10737. Robert Tederline vs. Johanna Gleeson; lot 31, block 809; $626.

EQUITY SUITS.

No. 47731. Edward Williams vs. Marion Williams et al.; absolute divorce. Attys., Simon Fleishman, Wm. B. Wolf.

No. 47732. Lillie Eckert vs. Andrew G. Baumback et al.; set aside conveyance. Attys., Crandal Mackey, Wm. C. Ashford.

No. 47733. Mary A. Bell vs. Charles W. Bell et al.; absolute divorce. Atty., Wm. Wendell.

No. 47734. James L. Maddox et al. vs. U. S. Realty Co. et al. Atty., M. G. Ely.

No. 47735. James A. Myers vs. District of Columbia; injunction. Attys., Darr & Darr.

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OLD SWITCH WAS SCENE OF SEVERAL WRECKS

Chicago Express Derailed at First and K Streets in 1887.

CRASH AT GAITHERSBURG

The construction of the Union Station and the abolishment of most of the bad railroad crossings in the District eliminated a celebrated railroad switch which enjoyed a sinister reputation in the early days. This was what was known as the "Y," on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Metropolitan branch with the main line, at about First and K streets northeast. It was the scene of several wrecks.

On August 21, 1886 there was a collision there, when the Chicago express ran into the Hagerstown accommodation train. The engines were smashed, but the train crews saved their lives by jumping, and only a few passengers were injured.

On August 17 of the following year a terrible wreck occurred there. At 8:30 o'clock in the morning the Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago express, coming into the city, took the deadly curve at upward of 50 miles an hour. The train left the track and was totally destroyed, while it also wrecked the signal tower.

Engineer S. H. Brosius, of Baltimore, died like a hero at his lever trying to stop the train, and scores of passengers were injured. After this wreck the Commissioners issued an order prohibiting the Baltimore & Ohio from using the "Y" for passenger or local freight trains.

Another wreck occurred the same year, when on July 14, 1887 the St Louis limited, from Washington, and the eastbound Cincinnati express were in collision at Gaithersburg, Md. It was one of the worst wrecks in the history of the city.

HATTON WON FAME AS IOWA JOURNALIST

Trained by Father, He Later Buys and Makes Success of Own Paper.

Frank Hatton first obtained prominence in Iowa politics and Western journalism. He was positive in his convictions, clear-headed, resourceful and uncommonly genial.

He was born in Cadiz, Ohio, in 1845, and learned the printer's trade in the office of his father, Richard Hatton, who purchased the Cadiz Republican. He entered the Union Army as a private at 17, and was a lieutenant before he was 20.

At the close of the Civil War he was editor of his father's paper until the family moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where the elder Hatton bought and published the Journal, a weekly paper. In 1874 the junior Hatton bought the Burlington Daily Hawkeye, and as editor raised the paper to a place of prominence in State and national politics. Here is another striking instance of the Iowa influence on The Washington Post.

SEASON OF AURORAL DISPLAYS

Two phenomena are frequently visible at this season to observers of the skies: Spots on the sun by day and the aurora borealis in the northern skies at night. They are closely associated. The aurora is pictured above as seen through a north window. The observer is holding a sketch of sun spots as they appear through the telescope.

By ROBERT H. BAKER
(Professor of Astronomy, University of Illinois).

Urbana, Ill. (A.P.).—Brilliant auroral displays in the northern skies have been reported recently from many sections of the country, and more may be expected within the next few months. The time of most abundant sun spots, which recurs every eleven years, is not far away. Sun spots and aurora are closely associated.

The characteristic appearance of the aurora borealis, or northern lights, is a rather flat, luminous arch above the northern horizon in the evening, having its highest point in the direction of the magnetic pole. Pale, green streamers like beams from searchlights rise from the arch. They fade at times and then reappear. Occasionally they are vivid crimson.

When the display is especially bright auroral streamers, patches and draperies may be seen in other parts of the sky as well.

The appearance of the aurora is a sure indication that a magnetic "storm" is in progress. On such occasions the compass needle swings wildly and earth currents of electricity are produced which may interfere seriously with telegraphic and radio communications.

Those who tuned in on the broadcasting of the recent Tunney-Dempsey fight in Chicago will recall the great amount of static. Auroras were observed that night in places where the northern sky was clear. A magnetic storm was in progress.

The light of the aurora resembles the glow of a vacuum tube. It is caused by electrical activity in the highly rarified air between 75 and 350 miles above the earth's surface. This activity goes on all the time, whether or not we can see definite streamers. On any clear moonless night the light from the sky is only 20 per cent starlight. A large part of the remainder is diffuse auroral glow.

Scientists are not in entire agreement as to the source of the electrification of the upper atmosphere, but it is generally supposed that the stimulus comes from outside. Quite possibly it is the result of a steady bombardment of the earth by electrified particles which are expelled from the sun.

Whatever the precise cause, it is certain that auroral displays are most brilliant and numerous when sun spots are especially abundant.

Sun spots are whirling storms on the sun, like vast cyclones or tornadoes. A single spot is often larger than the earth, and a group of spots may cover an area of a million square millies.

On the average they increase in number for four years and then decrease for seven years, so that the geratest number appear every eleven years. Since the last minimum occurred in 1923, we may expect the maximum spottedness soon, along with magnetic storms and displays of aurora borealis.

A. B. HAYWARD LIVED IN HOUSE ATOP TREE

New "Airy Castle" Built When Sale of Land Forced Removal.

ONCE COCKFIGHT SCENE

No record of the odd, unusual, strange, interesting, important and picturesque characters of Washington might be called anywhere near complete that omitted mention of Jimmie Ealin, perhaps the greatest chicken fancier we ever had.

Around a pit in the rear of his house on Meridian Hill gathered the great lovers of a good cockfight, men like President Jackson, who dearly loved the bloody sport; Henry A. Wise, Stephen A. Douglas and John B. Floyd, Secretary of War under President Buchanan.

Ealin died in 1881, but there was an interesting continuation of his story. He left some property, including a grove of oak trees on the heights out Sixteenth street, northwest of the old Columbian College property, and in one of these A. B. Hayward built himself a house that was the marvel of the town. He believed in fresh air, and plenty of it, and in his lofty perch the ventilation was good. On May 27, 1884, his dwelling was sold from under him, so to speak. It was known as "Airy Castle," popularly "The House in a Tree."

Hayward, who had been a one-armed man since the battle of Cold Harbor, was about 40 years old, with long brown whiskers. He was not to be denied his fresh air. He bought a lot with some arboreal adornments on it, and built himself another perch in the branches of a tall tree half a mile farther out, near Piney Branch. The house was octagon in shape, and was 40 feet from the ground, being reached by a ladder, which he drew up after him at night, like a modern Robinson Crusoe in a big city.

PICTURESQUE NAMES IDENTIFIED SECTIONS

"Murder Bay," "Hell's Bottom" and "Bloodfield," Part of Nomenclature.

Washington localities were known by some highly picturesque names in the old days, but most of them have now passed from the nomenclature of the city.

That part of the Mall Triangle south of Pennsylvania avenue and lying roughly between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets, was a notorious settlement known as "Murder Bay."

Another famous locality was "Swampoodle," lying in the Tiber Creek Valley on both sides of North Capitol street, with the Government Printing Office on the south and the old circus grounds on the north.

"Hell's Bottom" included a large section north of P street, between Eighth and Thirteenth streets, with U street its northern boundary. It was one of the toughest sections of the city, and policemen always went in pairs. On November 17, 1891, so unsavory had become its reputation for crime, that the Commissioners rejected the applications for every licensed saloon in the area. North of "Hell's Bottom," and west of Seventh street was "Cowtown."

"White Chapel" was a dirty alley between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, and M and N streets northwest. Its inhabitants, both white and colored, were during the Eighties at almost constant warfare with the police.

Another tough place was "Herring Hill" in Georgetown. It overhung Rock Creek Valley. "Foggy Bottom," a region whose center would be perhaps Twenty-second and E streets northwest, and "Pipetown," east of Eleventh street southeast, and north of the Eastern branch, made famous by John Philip Sousa's novel, "Pipetown Sandy," are names that have now become as extinct as "Bloodfield," in South Washington.

WORST RAIL DISASTER KILLED 46 PERSONS

Collision at Terra Cotta Station in 1906 Injured 79 Passengers.

One of the worst disasters in the history of Washington, certainly the worst train wreck, occurred early Sunday night, December 30, 1906, when a train of six empty coaches on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad crashed into train No. 66, a local, at Terra Cotta station, smashing it to splinters and killing 46 and injuring 79 of its passengers.

A more horrible scene has never been witnessed in Washington that existed over the quarter of a mile of railroad track which was strewn with this wreck. There were piles of debris, while dead and injured men, women and children were scattered about the sides of the track, or buried in the wreckage.

Such a scene of pathos was hardly paralleled by the Knickerbocker disaster. The crash came with stunning suddenness. Those who still were conscious were dazed, unable to realize what had happened. The groans of the dying were dismal. And over the tragic scene hung the fog under the cover of which the collision had occurred.

Train No. 66 ran between Frederick, Md., and intermediate points and Washington. On this night the train was crowded. People were standing in the aisles.

Washingtonians nearby rendered immediate assistance. Three wrecking trains were sent to the scene, and all the police reserves and the fire department were called out.

THREE NEW SCHOOLS OPENED ON SAME DAY

First Distinctive High School Started Classes on Sept. 11, 1882.

The first distinctive high school in Washington was built on the north side of O street between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, and first opened on September 11, 1882. It was known then simply as the "High School," and was afterwards called Central High School.

Dr. E. A. Paul was the first principal, and his assistants included Frank Angell, T. E. Rockford, F. R. Lane, G. R. Israel, Miss M. A. Scott, Miss F. M. Crane and Miss M. D. Browne.

On the same day two new public schools were opened in Washington, the Webster and the Gales.

Golden Jubilee Specials in Used Cars—A Golden Opportunity

Studebaker

USED CAR DEPT.

SEE THESE OUTSTANDING VALUES BEFORE BUYING

Monthly Payments If Desired.

1928 Stud. "Dictator" dem.	$1,195
1926 Chrysler "70" coach...	845
1926 Hudson brougham ...	695
1926 Stud. stand. 6 coach..	750
Late Pack. Tour., single 6..	450
1926 Peerless 6-80 sedan..	945
1926 Nash Adv. 6 sedan...	995
1925 Reo sedan	845
1925 Stud. stand 6 phaeton	495
1925 Jewett 6 sedan.......	695
1925 Paige brougham	695
1926 Nash coach	850
1925 Stud. stand. 6 coach..	595
1926 Nash 4-dr. coupe-sdn..	1,095
1921 Cadillac sedan	525
1922 Lincoln phaeton	795
1926 Stud. stand. 6 sedan..	795
1925 Buick master coach..	695
1925 Stud. big 6 phaeton..	745
1926 Essex coach	450

CERTIFIED CARS BACKED BY STUDEBAKER NATIONALLY ADVERTISING PLEDGE.

JOSEPH McREYNOLDS,
STUDEBAKER BUILDING
Corner 14th and R N.W.
1707 14th St. N.W. 1706 14th
Open Evenings and Sundays

OUR MODERN SERVICE STATION
Kansas ave. and Upshur st., open daily and Sunday from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECONDITIONED USED CARS

A small down payment, balance to suit purchaser. It will pay you to look these over.

1926 CHEVROLET COUPE
1925 CHEVROLET COUPE
1925 DODGE COUPE
1926 CHEVROLET COACH
1925 CHEVROLET COACH
1926 ESSEX COACH
1927 CHEVROLET COACH
1927 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1925 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1926 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1925 CHEVROLET TOURING
1925 FORD TOURING
1922 BUICK ROADSTER
1927 CHEVROLET ROADSTER
1926 CHEVROLET LANDEAU
1926 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1924 NASH ROADSTER

A number of the above cars are fully equipped and newly painted.

BARRY-PATE MOTOR CO.
See Mr. Gardner or Mr. Connell.
2525 Sherman Ave. N.W. Adams 6000

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3 MONTHS' WRITTEN GUARANTEE

We can offer better values and easier terms, as we are independent of finance companies.

1917 Buick Master 6 Sedan. A practically brand new car	$1,095
1927 Nash Adv. 6 Roadster. Less than 3 months old.	925
1926 Chrysler 70 Coach....	775
1926 Chrysler 70 Coupe....	1,050
Chrysler 70 Roadster. Can't be told from new car	750
1927 Dodge Sport Rdstr....	525
1926 (Late) Essex Coach.	
1925 Essex Coach (new duco)	295
1926 Ford Roadster	195
1925 Chevrolet Coach	295
1925 Dodge Touring (new duco). Special winter inclosure	350
Jewett Roadster	125

SIMMONS MOTOR CO.
1818 14th St. N.W. Potomac 6443.

BUICK—BUICK

DICK MURPHY, INC.

"WORD-OF-HONOR USED CARS"

Are Guaranteed in Writing.
Prices Marked in Plain Figures.

Promises can fall down—but a GUARANTEE IN WRITING allows you full protection. Every WORD OF HONOR CAR carries this guarantee. AND ANOTHER THING—every car in our showroom has its price marked in plain figures—no secret codes are used in order to juggle prices. ONE PRICE FOR EVERYONE.

1927 Nash Adv. 2-door Sedan.
1926 Dodge Sedan.
1924 Jewett Coach.
1924 Master Buick Coupe.
Packard Roadster.
1924 Olds Touring.
1924 Dodge B. Sedan.
1923 Buick Touring, 4-cyl.
1926 Buick Standard Coupe.
1924 Buick Sedan.
1927 Olds Coach.
1928 Buick Roadster.
1927 Dodge Touring.
1925 Hupp Sedan.
1927 Chrysler Brougham.
1927 Buick Master Sedan.
1925 Ford Tudor Sedan.
1926 Oakland Sport Roadster.
1923 Hudson Coach.
1924 Dodge Coupe.

DICK MURPHY, INC.
1835 14th St. N.W.

BUICK coupe, 1922; in good condition; $25 cash, $4 week. Fred N. Windridge, Rosslyn, Va.; Clar. 460.

BUICK, 1927, master sedan; driven less than 2,500 miles; $1,200. Buick, 1927, standard coach; completely reconditioned; $900. Buick, 1924, coupe; motor reground; new tires; $550. Buick, 1924, touring; motor reground; new Duco paint; new top; $550. Your car in trade and liberal terms. Fred N. Windridge, Rosslyn, Va.; Clar. 460.

BUICK—Brand new 1927 models at reduced prices; also several late model used cars attractively priced; easy terms; your car as part payment. Buick Agency, 16th & U sts. de4-tf

BUICK, 1925, 4-door sedan; perfect condition; good rubber; $450; terms. Bury, 2304 Nichols ave. se.; Linc. 182. 6

CADILLAC, V-57 phaeton; motor and paint in first-class condition; 6 good tires; sacrifice, $300. 1144 4th st. ne. 8

CHEVROLETS—All models and years; many repainted in Duco and fully equipped; priced low and on terms. Barry-Pate Co., Inc., 2525 Sherman ave. nw. and 1218 Conn. ave. nw.; Adams 6000 and Main 880. 1209 Wisconsin ave. nw.; West 183. 4,6,8,10

CHEVROLET COACH—Latest model, demonstrator, used very little; $600; terms. Will accept $50, Chevrolet or Ford in part payment. Phone Georgia 289. 6

ELCAR, 6-cyl., 5-pass. touring; newly painted; excellent condition; almost new tires; $150. Franklin 7928. 8

FORD coupe, 1926; excellent condition. Call Tennant, Franklin 7189 for demonstration. Terms, $240; cash, $210. 6

HUDSON

ESSEX

Hudson 28 standard sedan. Seldom do you find a car this new on the used car market. This car is fully equipped and has the appearance of a brand-new car. It has been carefully used by experienced drivers for exposition only. Reduced to $1,250.

Essex coach, 1928, fully equipped with the most expensive equipment. Can not be told from new. Mechanical condition perfect. Will sacrifice for $695.

Essex Coach, 1926 type. Bought new December, 1925. Splendid shape, will give many thousands of miles of transportation. Equipment complete. Only $295.

Hudson Coach, 1925—Just the car for winter. We have checked this car thoroughly and it does not need a thing mechanically. Original cost, $1,350; sale price, $350.00.

Dodge A Sedan, 1926. The upholstery is just like new and its original finish is excellent. Good tires. Motor perfect. Priced at $525. Act quickly.

Year-end clean up Out they go

50 of the best used cars in Washington at the lowest possible prices.

Hudson sedan, 1925. Motor overhauled. Car refinished in a beautiful blue. Looks and runs like new. Come in and drive it. You will hardly think it possible to buy a car like this for $575.

Ford 1925 Tudor Sedan. Maroon duco, looks fine and runs equal to new. 5 good tires. A pick up at $225.

Hudson 7-passenger Sedan, 1925 type. Owned and driven by officer of this company. This car has an exceptionally good motor. The upholstery does not show the slightest wear. Duco finish, and tires like new. $750.

Chevrolet Coach, late 1926. Motor overhauled. Good tires. Looks good and runs fine. Only $295.

Chevrolet 4-door Sedan, late 1925. Fully equipped, general condition excellent. A rare bargain at $275.

Reo 4-passenger Coupe. A good tough car. Motor smooth, good tires but needs paint, therefore we will sell it as it is for $195.

Willys-Knight Touring. This car is in fine shape. The motor is smooth and powerful. A pick up at $275.

Chevrolet Coach, 1925. Come in and drive this car and see what you can buy for $250.

Hudson Brougham. Very late 1926. The condition of this car is most unusual. It looks just like new. The motor is smooth and quiet. Low mileage. Paint and upholstery perfect. Five good tires. Bumper front and rear. A genuine bargain, $950. Your car in trade.

Ford Coupe, 1924. Splendid shape. Will give many months of good service. $125.

Chevrolet Roadster, 1925. This is our best buy in a roadster, $225.

Dodge Sport Touring, late 1925. Excellent shape. Good tires. Runs equal to new. A good buy, $375.

Reo Touring, 1923. This car has been in storage 18 months. The mechanical condition is fine. Good tires. Only $75.

Essex Super Six Sedan. This car is priced at $650 and represents a value that can not be duplicated in Washington. Every possible extra. Motor perfect. Come in and drive it.

Buick Master Six Coach, 1925. Motor completely overhauled. New duco finish. Upholstery excellent. Five tires like new. Yours for $625.

Essex Super Six Coupe, 1927. This cozy two-passenger, six-cylinder car looks and runs equal to new. Five tires, 4 new Goodyear all-weather tread. Original finish and upholstery spotless. Only $650.

Essex Coach, 1927. Excellent shape, equipped with bumpers, front and rear. Original baked enamel finish, like new. Sale price, $450.

LAMBERT-HUDSON MOTORS CO.,
1722 L St., West of Conn. Ave.

EMERSON & ORME

"BUICK DEALERS."

BE FAIR WITH YOURSELF

In justice to yourself and the buying power of your dollar you should see the unusual values in used cars in our salesrooms before you choose your car.

HERE'S JUST A FEW.

- Buick, 1926 Standard 6, Two-Door Sedan.
- Buick, 1926 Master 6, Two-Door Sedan.
- Buick, 1926 Master 6, Four-Door Sedan.
- Buick, 1925 Standard Two-Door Sedan.
- Buick, 1924 Sedans and Tourings.
- Dodge, 1926 Special Touring.
- Dodge, 1925 B Coupe.
- Dodge, 1925 Touring.
- Chevrolet, 1925 Coupe.
- Hudson, 1927 Coach.
- Ford, 1924 Coupe.
- Ford, 1925 Fordor Sedan.
- Hupmobile, 1923 Sedan.
- Essex, 1925 Coach.

Also Several Other Makes and Models.

EMERSON & ORME.
1620 M St. Fr. 3860.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

YOU CAN

Buy any of the following good cars—NOW.

CHEAP HOLIDAY SALE

1927 OAKLAND ROADSTER
1927 OAKLAND COACH
1927 PONTIAC COACH
1927 PONTIAC LANDAU SEDAN
1926 WHIPPET COACH
1926 PONTIAC COACH
1925 OAKLAND TOURING
1924 STUDEBAKER TOURING
WILLYS KNIGHT TOURING

USED CAR DEPARTMENT
RUTHERFORD MOTOR COMPANY
1428 Church St. N.W. (Bet. 14th and 15th, P and Q Sts. N.W.).

B. B.

These two letters are seemingly simple, but they stand for an awful lot. First: They stand for "Bob Bayne." Second: They stand for "Best Buys." We really mean this, too. Satisfy yourself by coming in and giving our cars your personal inspection.

1928 Oakland coach
1927 Chevrolet coupe
1926 Nash special sedan
1926 Buick sedan
1926 Peerless 72 sedan
1926 Chrysler roadster 70
1926 Nash special six coach
1924 Ford tudor sedan

Open Evenings.
Your car in trade. Easy terms.

SEE BOB BAYNE
2012 Fourteenth street northwest. Decatur 1192.

STEARNS-KNIGHT coupe; this car is in tip-top condition; can be bought on your own terms. Fred N. Windridge, Rosslyn, Va.; Clar. 460.

WILLYS-KNIGHT touring, 1923, 4-cyl.; excellent condition; $50 cash, $7 a week. Fred N. Windridge, Rosslyn, Va.; Clar. 460.

CADILLAC

For sale by owner, Cadillac 5-passenger closed car, late 1926 model; driven about 10,000 miles; in perfect condition; looks like new; $1,800.

APPLY TO
WARDMAN PARK HOTEL GARAGE.

Padgett-Joyce Motor Co.
OAKLAND—PONTIAC

USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

Pontiac Coach, 1926	$550
Essex Coach	300
Essex Coach, late '27..................	650
Hudson Demonstrator, late '27..........	1,200
Reo Touring, good	250
Dodge Touring	250
Ford Touring, 1926 model..............	200
Chevrolet Touring, good condition.......	150
Flint Touring, exceptionally good.........	350

OTHERS $75 UP.
CASH OR TERMS.

Linc. 8440. 712 E St. S.E.
Open Evenings and Sundays

STERRETT & FLEMING, Inc.

Whippet—Willys-Knight

USED CAR DEPARTMENT

ALL GUARANTEED IN WRITING.

Buick Touring, 1923.....	$265
Hupmobile 4 Touring, 1922	115
Ford Trucks, 1926......	365
Whippet Coupe, 1926....	495
Ford Touring, 1924.....	115
Stearns-Knight Coupe, 1926	1,600
Jordan line "8" Touring, 1926	695
Hupp "8" Sedan, 1926..	1,045
Ford Coupe, 1924.......	125
Whippet Coach, 1927....	550
Durant Sedan, 1923.....	285
Jewett Coach, 1926......	565
Studebaker Touring, 1924	325
Whippet 6 Roadster, 1927	745
Kissell Touring, 1922....	295
Hupp Touring, 1924....	410

STERRETT & FLEMING, Inc.
Home of the "Gold Seal" Cars
1711 14th St. N.W.

Champlain St. at Kalorama Road
Columbia 5050.

1924 LINCOLN 7-PASSENGER SEDAN. Excellent condition, several new tires, and looks like new. Will finance for a hacker or undertaker. $1,500.
1927 PEERLESS 60 COUPE. Driven about 5,000 miles, and is in perfect condition. $950.
1926 CHRYSLER 70 COACH. Looks and runs like new and is thoroughly equipped. $850.
1925 HUDSON 7-PASSENGER SEDAN. Just overhauled and appearance like new. Plenty of mileage left in tires. $750.
1926 HUDSON BROUGHAM. This car is in excellent mechanical condition and has a new 1927 special brougham body. $775.
1926 LOCOMOBILE JR. 8 BROUGHAM. New two-tone green Duco paint. Motor overhauled at cost of $200. Tires nearly new. $1,350.
1927 MARMON 8 SEDAN. To be sold with new car guarantee. $1,650.
1927 MARMON 8 BROUGHAM. Run about 6,000 miles. $1,650 with new car guarantee.
1926 NASH ADVANCED 6 VICTORIA COUPE. Seven bearing crankshaft and fully equipped. $950.
1926 PACKARD 6 COUPE SEDAN. New Duco paint job. $1,350.
1926 PEERLESS 72 ROADSTER. In first-class condition. $1,000.

AND MANY OTHERS.

MARMON MOTORS
1605 14th Street Northwest North 7155

STANLEY H. HORNER
1015-1111 14th ST. N.W.
Main 5800.

1926 Buick 7-pass. Sdn.	$1,200
1923 Cadillac Rdstr. 61.	500
1924 Buick 4-cyl. Coupe	400
1926 Hudson Coach ...	600
1926 Cleveland Sedan..	575
1923 Buick 4-pass. Cpe.	350
1923 Buick 5-pass. Tr..	200
1926 Buick 4-pass. Cpe. Standard 6	800
1925 Buick 5-pass. Standard Sedan	650
1924 Buick 7-pass. Sdn.	650
1924 Buick 5-pass. Tr..	450
1926 Buick Master Sdn., 5-pass.	1,000
1925 Dodge Coupe	550
1924 Buick 4-cyl. Cpe..	375
1923 Stud. Big 6 Spstr.	450
1925 Dodge Touring ...	450
1924 Dodge Coupe	350
1923 Dodge Touring ..	150
1924 Dodge Sedan	400
1923 Stud. Lt. 6 Tour..	200
1925 Studebaker Duplex Phaeton	500
1923 Studebaker Sedan.	350
1926 Nash 2-door Sedan	850
1924 Nash Touring	400
1925 Essex Coach	300
1925 Ford Touring	100
1925 Studebaker Spec. 6 Brougham	650
1925 Studebaker Stand. 6 Coach	600
1924 Marmon Spt. Sedan	900
1926 Chrysler Sedan, 4-cyl.	525
1924 Buick 5-pass. Sdn.	500
1925 Buick 7-pass, Tr..	500

AND 50 OTHERS.

SEVEN-passenger limousine Cadillac; cheap and liberal terms. Main 4650, Branch 5.

PRACTICALLY new 1927 four-door Auburn "6" sport sedan. Driven 2,700 miles. $1,000. Phone Cleveland 364.

FORDS—Large assortment of open and closed models to select from; priced low, on terms. Barry-Pate Motor Co., Inc., 2525 Sherman ave. nw., and 1218 Conn. ave. nw.; Adams 600 and Main 880. 1209 Wisconsin ave. nw.; West 183. 4,6,8,10

ROADSTER—Ford, 1927; only 8 months old; not run much; $275; terms. Call North 6108. 8

PACKARD

You can buy good Used Cars here at great savings. Packards rebuilt and guaranteed, $1,200 and up.

Packard 6 Sedan	$1,100
Packard 6 Sedan, 7 pas..	1.150
Jordan Brougham......	995
Studebaker Coupe......	1,000
Studebaker Touring....	400
Marmon Phaeton '24...	550
Chrysler 70 Coach.....	850
Hupp 8 Sedan.........	1,100
Hudson Coach	300
Packard 6 Phaeton.....	1,800
Packard 6 Club........	2,500
Junior 8 Sedan	900

Various Other Makes

Packard Washington
Kalorama at Seventeenth.

USE YOUR CHRISTMAS CHECK TO BUY ONE OF THESE. ALL YEAR PLEASURE.

1927 Chrysler Roadster..	$875
1926 Dodge De Luxe Sed.	675
1926 Chevrolet Landau Sedan	450
1926 Chrysler 70 Sedan..	950
1926 Ford Coupe	250
1926 Franklin Sedan	1,850
1926 Franklin Coupe	1,850
1926 Chevrolet Coach ...	375
1925 Ford Coupe	150
1925 Peerless 8 Sedan....	950
1924 Hupp Tour. new tires	275
1923 Nash 7-pass. Sedan.	225
1925 Franklin Sedan ...	1,150
1926 Chevrolet Touring..	200
1927 Essex Coach	

Southern Motor Sales
1324 14th.

BUICK '27 COUPE

Only run 4,000 miles. This car and 50 other bargains. See us today.

WALLACE
1709 L St. N.W. M. 7612

GUARANTEED USED CARS

VARIOUS MAKES AND MODELS

SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS

THE WASHINGTON CADILLAC CO.
1138-40 Conn. Ave. Frank. 3900

SALE

No Bull to These Cars

We Want You to Compare

Our Cars, Prices and Terms

'27 Pierce-Arrow Rdstr., 4 mo. old.
'25 Buick Coach.
'24 Nash Touring.
'23 Buick Sedan.
'23 Buick Touring.
'23 Olds Touring.
'22 Hudson Coach.
'24 Ford Touring.
'23 Ford Coupe.

Late series Packard Straight Roadster and others.

Open Evenings and Sundays.
North 10447

CAPITOL AUTO SALES, Inc.
1628 14th St. N.W.

USED CARS WITH AN O. K. THAT COUNTS

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOOD-LOOKING RECONDITIONED CHEVROLET USED CARS TO BE SEEN IN WASHINGTON.

Priced Right. Unusually Low Terms.

YOUR CAR TAKEN IN TRADE.

Ourisman Chevrolet Sales Co.
625 H St. N.E. Lincoln 10200 Open Nights

REO WOLVERINE

TREW USED CARS

DEFINITE VALUES IN TRANSPORTATION

The fine used cars we are offering represent specific unused mileage which the manufacturer built into the car, but which the original owner didn't use.

1925 Chevrolet Coupe	$295
1927 Wolverine Coupe	1,195
1927 Wolverine Brom	1,200
1927 Pontiac Coach	515
1926 Chevrolet Sedan	495
1925 Chandler Coach	550
1926 Packard Sedan	1,475
1926 Hudson Coach	575
1925 Ford Roadster	125
1927 Flying Cloud Brom..................	1,300
1926 Oakland Landau Sedan	700
1926 Chandler Sedan	645
1926 Chevrolet Touring	295
1925 Hupp Club Sedan	550
1925 Jewett Coach (Model 650)	575
1925 Maxwell Sedan	400
1925 Reo Sedan	600
1924 Reo Touring	350
1924 Hudson Sedan	$395
1924 Dodge Coupe	250
1924 Buick Touring	400
1923 Reo Phaeton	250
1923 Jordan Coach	395
1923 Hupp Touring	135
1923 Hupp Sedan	450
1922 Reo Touring	150

TRUCKS.
A Real Bargain in Any of the Following

1926 Reo Speed Wagon, 2-ton..............	$1,000
Reo Speed Wagon	500
Reo Speed Wagon	250
1926 Dodge, panel body	425
1926 Ford 1½-ton. (Make us an offer.)	
1925 Ford Light Delivery	$100

TREW MOTOR CO.
1526-28 14th St. N.W. 2nd Floor
OPEN EVENINGS. SUNDAYS UNTIL 5.

CHRYSLER

USED CAR DEPT.

25%
DOWN PAYMENT

FREE
A 12-lb Christmas Turkey Free With Every Car

1926 Ford Roadster. ...	$175
1925 Chrysler 70 Phaeton.	$650
1926 Chrysler 70 Road....	$875
1923 Dodge Touring.....	$150
1922 Hudson Speedster...	$325
1927 Hudson Coach......	$775
1926 Chevrolet La. Sedan.	$475
1926 Chrysler 70 Coach...	$825
1927 Chrysler 50 Road...	$695
1925 Dodge Sedan.......	$450
1925 Ford Touring......	$90
1926 Packard Str. 8 Phaeton	$1,400

H. B. LEARY, JR., & BROS.
1321 14th St. N.W.
Phone N. 6826
Open Evenings and Sundays

AUTO PAINTING

YOU COME AND SEE

Our 3 coats, $20 job; Valentine's paints; excellent wear. 7-9-11 N. Y. ave. ne. Main 10056. 18

JOBS COMPLETED IN 48 HOURS

With the wonderful new durable lacquer finish that grows handsomer with age. Proof against rain, snow, ice, steam, soap, ammonia, acids, alkali and alkaline mud. Let us show you examples of fine work with this excellent material. PRICES FROM $50 UP.

JOS. McREYNOLDS, INC.
1000 UPSHUR ST. NW. PHONE COL. [illegible]
jy6,d&e-tf

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

CLOTHING—Will call in my unlettered automobile, pay highest prices for ladies', gentlemen's and children's discarded clothing of all descriptions. Address postal or phone W. Rice, 1332 7th st. nw.; North 1756. 7

HIGHEST PRICE PAID for late-model used cars. The Auto Mart, 1414 14th st. nw. my26-tf

HIGHEST prices paid for used cars. Southern Motor Sales, 1324 14th st. nw. ja12

CASH FOR YOUR CAR IN 5 MINUTES.
SEE MR. BARNES
1132 Connecticut Ave. Open till 8 p. m. no.30-30t

SEE BOB BAYNE
Cash for your car. No red tape.
2012 14th st. nw. au14-tf

I SELL automobiles by auction every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a. m.; a quick and satisfactory method; no sale, no charge; cars listed in time advertised free. Weschler's, 920 Pa. ave. nw.; M. 1282; M. 5830. ja13-tf

CASH FOR YOUR CAR
Or I will pay your unpaid notes and give you the cash balance. See Mr. Barnes, 1132 Connecticut ave. Open 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. fa11-tf

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TEMPORARY HOME FOR FARM MARKET IS HINTED BY LADUE

Engineer Would First Ascertain Where Commission Houses Will Center.

CONGRESS' CONSENT IS HELD NECESSARY

City Heads Make Inspection Tour of Sites Proposed for Acquisition.

The farmers' produce market, soon to be ousted from its present location as a consequence of the Federal building program, may be given temporary location elsewhere for a few years instead of being permanently located at once. This was indicated yesterday by Col. William B. Ladue, Engineer Commissioner, following a tour of inspection by the three Commissioners in which they visited eight proposed sites as well as the present market.

"We looked at all the sites that have been suggested," said Col. Ladue, "and took no action toward the adoption of any one of them. We have voluminous data following investigation and public hearings.

"But we begin to think we have the cart before the horse. All experts agree that the farmers' market must be located adjacent to the wholesale produce, or commission merchants' district. There are those who think that the commission houses will follow the farmers' market wherever it goes. But I am not one of those.

Favors Temporary Site.

"I believe that the best plan would be to locate the market temporarily, if we can find some Government property where it can be placed without much expense, particularly without the expense of acquiring land and removing existing structures.

"Then, I believe, we should wait until the commission men have decided where they are gonig to have their new center after they have been forced to move from their present location to make way for Government buildings. If we did that we could then undertake to purchase a site and erect a permanent market where it would yield a maximum of service.

"Perhaps we can not do that under the act passed by Congress. I hope we can. I think it is the best solution of the problem."

Location as Proposed.

The proposed new sites examined by the Commissioners yesterday were as follows:

Three locations in Eckington at, respectively, New York and Florida avenues, First and Second streets northeast, the lower end of the Patterson tract bounded by Florida avenue, Sixth and Third streets northeast and the area between M, N, First and North Capitol streets; the so-called midcity site bounded by New York avenue, K, L, Fourth and Fifth streets northwest and three southwest sites, at E and Tenth streets, Water, Eighth and H streets and at Buzzard Point, bounded by One Half and First streets and Potomac avenue.

An organized group of Maryland farmers has expressed preference for the tract at North Capitol street and Florida and New York avenues northeast.

Chamber of Commerce Offices Are Robbed

The offices of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, in the Homer Building, were entered and two desks had been forced open and ransacked, Dorsey W. Hide jr., secretary of the chamber, found on opening the office yesterday morning

Entry to the office suite had apparently been obtained through use of a pass key, while a sharp instrument had been used to pry open the desks. A check up of the contents of the desks had not been completed last night, but it was not thought that much of value had been stolen.

City Filling Station Legal, Court Says

(Associated Press.)

Putting the stamp of official approval on the city filling station operated by Lincoln, Nebr., the Supreme Court held yesterday that municipalities can legally engage in the sale of gas and oil.

The decision was a defeat for the Standard Oil Co., which took the case into the Federal courts after the State courts had held that it was no violation of law for a city to sell gas in competition with private concerns. The same question has arisen in other parts of the country.

Arkansas Society Elects H. R. Young

Harold R. Young was elected president of the Arkansas State Society last night at a meeting in the Washington Club. The other officers chosen were Walter A. Bolinger, secretary; Colin McRae, treasurer, and J. G. Whiteside, director of publicity.

Brief addresses were made by Representatives Oldfield, Ragon, Tillman and Reed, of Arkansas, and Jeremiah South, former chief clerk of the House of Representatives. Eight-year-old Ina Montgomery gave a series of readings. The society voted to hold a banquet and dance in February. The meeting was followed by a dance and musical program.

Girl Struck by Bus.

While crossing the street at Sixth and K streets northeast yesterday morning, Roberta Franks, 7 years old, 1012½ Sixth street northeast, was struck by a Washington Railway & Electric Co. bus, operated by Jesse F. Sears. The child was taken to Casualty Hospital and treated for a possible fracture of the left ankle.

Boy Injured by Auto.

Garnett Lee, 6 years old, 5040 Klingle road northwest, was cut about the face and knees yesterday afternoon when knocked down by an automobile driven by Fred Pence, 1720 Minnesota avenue southeast, on H street at Seventh northwest. The boy was treated at Emergency Hospital and later taken home.

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS

1. The French Revolution.
2. Alaska, near Mount Katmai.
3. Napoleon Bonaparte.
4. He had a club foot.
5. The American Revolution.
6. Antwerp.
7. The Netherlands.
8. The Stoic School.
9. Sir Francis Drake.
10. The inside of the oyster shell.

(Copyright, 1927.)

Shooting by Child Causes Damage Suit

George J. Hillow, proprietor of a delicatessen store at 2000 Seventeenth street northwest, who is charged with having carelessly allowed his 12-year-old daughter, Margaret, to handle a pistol, was sued for $25,000 damages yesterday by Bernard Brown, driver of an ice cream truck.

Through Attorneys, Lambert, Yeatman & Lambert, the truck driver says that on June 19, while deliving ice cream at Hillow's store he was shot in the cheek with the pistol in the hands of Margaret Hillow.

Extradition Granted In Jewel Robbery

Bennie Marks, who is wanted by the authorities at Akron, Ohio, in connection with an alleged attempted robbery of a home in that city of a collection of valuable jewels, lost his fight against extradition yesterday when the Court of Appeals decided that he must be returned.

Marks was recently sued in the Equity Court by Jennie M. Phillips who asked that her marriage to Marks be annulled on the ground of fraud. Assistant District Attorney Neil Burkinshaw appeared for the Ohio authorities in the extradition case.

M'ADOO URGES TRACTION CONSOLIDATION IN TALK

Present System Wholly Inadequate, He Tells Dupont Circle Citizens.

WANTS PRACTICAL PLAN

A plan of merging traction companies that will permit correlation of transportation facilities with the esthetic development of Washington, was urged yesterday by William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, in an address before the Dupont Circle Citizens Association in the Mayflower Hotel.

The speaker declared the present system of traction lines "wholly inadequate" to needs of the city. "It is about as unsatisfactory as any local system of transportation possibly could be," he said, holding that it is not designed along "homogeneous" lines or built to serve the people to the highest extent.

The plan finally decided upon should provide for a measure of public control which would expedite changes necessary to the best public interest, avoiding court litigation with the companies concerned, he said. He added, however, that the plan must be practical, and "not fail to take the owners into consideration."

McAdoo lauded the National Park and Planning Commission, which, he declared, is doing a work of "imperative importance," and advanced the opinion that Congress should appropriate enough money "to make Washington the most beautiful city in the United States." He defended his "taste" in constructing the Veterans' Bureau Building and outlined the history of its conception

Frederick A. Delano, of the National Park and Planning Commission, explained the commission's stand on the proposed $10,000,000 loan from the Federal Government for the purchase of additional park properties and expressed the opinion that even this fund would not be adequate to make the acquisitions the commission deems necessary.

The association adopted a resolution delegating its president, William L. Rodgers, to oppose the rezoning of the southwest corner of Connecticut avenue and R street, from commercial to residential at a hearing of the Zoning Commission tomorrow. A resolution to oppose the further destruction of trees in the street widening program of the District was referred to the committee on streets for investigation. Demarest Lloyd offered to finance publication of an illustrated pamphlet as a move to check the program.

DISTRICT WILL SEEK NEW FIREHOUSE SITE

May Ask Congress for Right to Sell Sixteenth Street Property.

Congress may be asked to enact permission for the District authorities to sell property acquired under the 125 per cent of assessed value limitation for a new fire engine house at Sixteenth and Webster streets northwest, and to buy a new site in its stead.

This is the result of protests against the proposed location of the engine house filed recently with the commissioners by neighbors.

Department heads of the municipal government want to go ahead with the project, despite the protests. George F Watson, chief engineer of the Fire Department, says that some of those who entered objections have now changed their minds. The new engine house will be modern and decorative. Residents in the vicinity of the purchased site say it will be a detriment to their community. Watson says the reverse.

$5,000 Sought in Suit.

Herbert T. Gray filed suit yesterday in Equity Court against Joseph Leary, Plaza apartments, to recover $5,000 damages for alleged personal injuries. Through [illegible] Jeffords & Dutton the plaintiff says that on March 22 he tripped over a cellar door of premises 1203 Twenty-sixth street northwest, which belong to the defendant.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES

Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.

RESCUE AUTOMOBILE. Automobile of Capt. W. S. McClintock, U. S. N., as it was being pulled from 15 feet below the surface of the Potomac yesterday, where it had rolled from the garage at the War College. Insert shows Diver Paddy McNulty, of the Naval Air Station, rising to the surface after attaching ropes to the automobile.

Harris & Ewing.

PROPOSED. Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, of Westerville, Ohio, whose election to the post of publicity director of the Anti-saloon League was indicated at yesterday's session of the league here.

Underwood & Underwood

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. Mrs. Katherine Langley, elected to Congress from Kentucky after her husband had been sentenced to prison for alleged violations of the prohibition laws, at her desk in the House Office Building dictating to her daughter (left), who is secretary to her mother.

Underwood & Underwood.

"GRANDFATHER" AND THE "BABY." Maj. Charles M. Stedman, 86 years old (left), the oldest member of the House, and Representative George H. Combs, jr., the youngest member, congratulating each other. This is Maj. Stedman's ninth term in Congress.

DOUGHERTY CALLS MONTHLY MEETINGS

Commissioner Begins Series of Conferences With Heads of Departments.

Commissioner Proctor L. Dougherty yesterday instituted a practice that has existed in the engineering force of the District government for several year, namely, monthly meetings with department heads under his supervision

The initial meeting was held in the afternoon in his office and projects of each department were discussed for the benefit of all. It is the hope of the Commissioner that the meetings will result in coordination of activities and stimulus to obtain increased results.

The department heads who conferred with him were Maj. Edwin B. Hesse, superintendent of police; George S Watson, chief engineer of the Fire Department; Dr. William C. Fowler, health officer; William H. Harland, director of traffic; George M. Roberts, superintendent of weights, measures and markets, and Wade H. Combs, superintendent of licenses.

300 Foreign Birds In Poultry Display

The National Poultry and Pet Show will be opened today in the Washington Auditorium with hundreds of fowl on display in the many classes which will be exhibited.

In connection with the show the International Cornish Poultry Meet will open its first session ever held in the United States. The 50 members from England, Scotland and other European countries will have more than 300 birds on display at the show.

Street Car Company Sued.

The Capital Traction Co. was sued yesterday in Circuit Court for $5,000 damages for alleged personal injuries by Victor [illegible] Casalege, 1314 S street northeast. Through Attorneys Lambert & Yeatman, the plaintiff says that a street car collided with his automobile at Sixth and F streets northeast on February 15

Sam Pickard, of Radio Board, Seriously Ill

Sam Pickard, member of the Federal Radio Commission is seriously ill in his home, 5414 Nebraska avenue northwest. His condition is not believed dangerous.

Mr. Pickard, who represents the middle Western States on the commission, contracted a severe cold a short time ago and was forced to go to bed about four days ago. He is now threatened with pneumonia.

Naval Officers Shifted.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, jr., former chief of staff, United States fleet, assumed command of the Yangtze River patrol, China, yesterday, relieving Rear Admiral Henry H. Hough, who comes here for new assignment.

MRS. "JIMMY" WALKER PAYS VISIT TO SENATE

Wife of New York Mayor Here Boosts Al Smith for President.

Gov. Al Smith of New York will reside in the White House in 1928, Mrs. James Walker, wife of the Mayor of New York, emphatically declared yesterday following her first visit to the United States Senate.

Mrs. Walker said that when Gov. Smith is elected President she does not think her husband will be a candidate for the governorship of New York. "But that is for him to decide," she added. Mrs. Walker came here to see Senator Robert Wagner of New York sworn in. She left for New York last night.

Accompanied by Miss Evelyn Wagner, niece of the senator, and Edward Stanton, the mayor's secretary, Mrs. Walker arrived here yesterday morning. She was met at the train by Clement W Guerson, assistant manager of the Carlton Hotel. He accompanied Mrs. Walker to the hotel. She went on a sight-seeing trip accompanied by Joseph Tumulty. She thinks Washington is a "beautiful city."

Enforcement of 14th Amendment Asked

A petition to Congress, adopted several months ago by the merged organizations, the National Race Congress and the Equal Rights League, asking enforcement of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, received final approval at a meeting held last night at the Mount Carmel Baptist Church, the Rev. V. H. Jernagin presiding. A delegation composed of officials of the organization was selected and divided into two committees, to present the petition to the House of Representatives and the Senate today.

The meeting was addressed by T. S. Dabney, William Monroe Trotter, the Rev. T. S. Harten, Dr. Jernagin, Abraham Chew, Dr. S. G. Lamkins and Thomas H. R. Clarke.

SHORTAGE IS CHARGED TO MISSING OFFICER

Amount Is $1,300, Says Army In Dropping Lieut. Parrott.

Announcement at the War Department yesterday that First Lieut. Joseph Noll Parrott, quartermaster corps, missing from Fort Monmouth, N. J., for more than three months, had been dropped from the Army rolls brought further information that after his disappearance about May 31 shortages in his accounts, totaling about $1,300, have been discovered. War Department officials said yesterday that Lieut. Parrott, having been dropped from the rolls, is out of the service and could not be apprehended as a deserter and, in case of apprehension, would be tried by a Federal court.

Lieut. Parrott was on duty at Fort Monmouth as constructing quartermaster, and his shortages amount to about $1,000 in his account for electric current and about $300 in his account as constructing quartermaster. He also had considerable personal indebtedness, according to War Department officials. He was a captain in the quartermaster corps, National Army, during the World War.

GIRL SCOUTS RAISE $6,000 ON FIRST DAY

36 Teams Report Results at Luncheon Meeting of Campaign.

Contributions of more than $6,000 to the campaign fund being raised by the Washington Girl Scouts were reported at a luncheon of the 36 teams yesterday at the Willard.

The banner team of the day was that of Capt. Katherine Wilkinson, team No. 13, of division C, which brought in $310. The largest number of subscriptions was reported by team No. 2, of A division, captained by Mrs. E. Goring Bliss, who submitted 18. Division C was the highest ranking division. It is headed by Dorothy Green and Mrs. Lindsay Russell.

Luncheon meetings of the teams will be held daily during the campaign. Mrs. Charles Lindsay, jr., of Chicago, is general chairman of the drive. Mrs. George Barnett, executive chairman, who presided at yesterday's luncheon, talked on the campaign over radio station WMAL last night.

Jury Blames Driver For His Own Death

The death Saturday in Providence Hospital, of Roger Stancill, 23 years old, 1245 U street southeast, from a fractured skull received in an accident Friday night was due to his own carelessness, the coroner's jury investigating the death reported.

Stancill's auto crashed into a steam shovel on Minnesota avenue near Eighteenth street southeast, while driving on the wrong side of the street, the police stated. The police also testified that the steam shovel was well lighted.

Husband Seeks Divorce.

Edward Williams, 1807 Capitol avenue northeast, filed suit yesterday in Equity Court against Mrs. Marion Williams, 1827 Fourth street northeast for an absolute divorce. They were married July 27, 19[illegible] one child. Attorneys Hirshman & Wolf appeared for the plaintiff.

"Diploma Mills" Bill Approved by Chamber

A bill drawn by the special subcommittee, headed by Charles F. Carusi, designed to eliminate "diploma mills" in the District of Columbia, and providing two-year imprisonment for offenders, was approved yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the committee on universities, colleges and private schools, of the Washington Chamber of Commerce. Maj. William O. Tufts is chairman of the committee.

The action of the committee will come before the meeting of the board of directors to be held tonight in the offices of the chamber at 8 o'clock.

$60,000 Damage Suit Based on Realty Deal

Lewis W. Hirsch and Rachael Hirsch of Atlantic City, N. J., filed suit yesterday in Circuit Court against Azrael Furr and Rebecca Furr, 207 Third street southeast, to recover $60,000 damages

Through Attorneys Colladay, Phillips, Reinheimer & McGarraghy, the plaintiffs say that they bought the apartment house property at 1301 Massachusetts avenue northwest for $850,000 from the defendants and that the defendants misrepresented the value of the building and the income to be derived therefrom.

LETTS RENAMED HEAD OF AMERICAN U. BOARD

Four Trustees Elected at Meeting Held at Battelle Memorial.

ASSETS INCREASE SHOWN

John C. Letts was reelected president of the board of trustees and four new trustees were named at the thirty-third annual meeting of the board of trustees of American University, held yesterday at the Battelle Memorial Building on the campus.

The new trustees elected are: George H. Judd, president of Judd & Detwiler; Harry S. Hoskinson, vice president of the Sanitary Grocery Co.; Samuel H Kauffmann, of the Evening Star, and Clifford K. Berryman, cartoonist of the Evening Star. The new trustees, it was announced, represent the broad Protestant character of the institution by the fact that they belong to four denominations, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist.

Other officers of the board reelected for the year are: First vice president, William Knowles Cooper; second vice president, Merton E. Church; treasurer, William S Corby; assistant treasurer, Merton E Church; secretary, Daniel C Roper; first assistant secretary, Sara H. Dow, and second assistant secretary Ethel M. Martin. Mr. Letts and Chancellor Lucius C. Clark are members ex-officio of all trustee committees to be named by Mr. Letts.

In his annual report Dr. Clark told the trustees that total assets of the university had increased during the past five years by $1,254,987. Income for current purposes, he said, had increased three times during the five years, but expenses had multiplied three and one-half times. Efforts would be continued to increase the endowment, Dr. Clark announced. Cash income during the past year from nonproductive holdings, annuities, special funds and bequests, Dr. Clark reported totaled $330,138, while pledges in addition had been received totaling $210,500

Parent-Teacher Unit In Bethesda Elects

Mrs. Douglas Greissemer was elected president of the new Bethesda and Chevy Chase Parent-Teacher Association last night at its first meeting, held in the Bethesda High School. The association was formed in anticipation of the opening of the new high school about January 1. Other officers elected were Mrs. Elmont Hazard, vice president; Mrs. Marshall, secretary, and Mrs E. H. Hartnett, treasurer.

It was voted to send a letter of thanks to the county for the new school building. A constitution was also drawn up. The new school will serve a large area, drawing students from Cabin John and other communities along Conduit road, as well as from Bethesda and Chevy Chase. It is on Willow lane.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS CALLED UNHEALTHY

Many Are Breeding Grounds for Pneumonia, Says Dr. Harvey Wiley.

Many Government buildings, due to improper heating and ventilation, are the breeding grounds of colds, influenza and pneumonia, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, vice president of the Washington Tuberculosis Association, said yesterday in a letter sent to the heads of Government departments.

The association, now conducting its annual sale of Christmas Health Seals, has received many letters from Government workers complaining of the bad ventilation and high temperatures they are compelled to work in, and is seeking to remedy these conditions.

The first of the Christmas Seal sale store and bank booths was opened yesterday in Woodward & Lothrop Department Store. The booth is situated near the F street entrance and is in charge of Mrs. Sidney Thomas, chairman of the Junior League sale team. Other booths will be opened the latter part of this week.

RULES TO CONTROL COMMERCIAL FLYING BEFORE AIR PARLEY

Hoover Promises Cooperation of Department as He Opens Conference.

STANDARD FOR PLANES AROUSES OPPOSITION

200 Attend First Session of Meeting That Represents All Aviation Interests.

The more than 200 representatives of commercial airplane interests from various sections of the country who met yesterday with officials of the Department of Commerce at the opening of a five-day aeronautical conference disclosed a wide divergence of opinion in respect to changes in aviation regulations proposed.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, in explaining the purpose of the conference, said:

"The policy of the department in regulatory action has always been to cooperate with the industries concerned and this policy will be followed here in working out details for necessary changes in the regulations."

Suggested regulations discussed during the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference in the conference room in the Commerce Building included limiting the use of wartime aircraft, the testing of aircraft for licenses, increasing requirements for transport licenses, the issuance of a "master" pilot's license, additional experience requirements for private pilot licenses, use of a handbook for airplane designers and the rating of airports and the use of such by licensed planes

MacCracken Conducts Meeting.

William P. MacCracken, jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, acted as chairman of the conference.

One of the questions that caused split opinion among the conferees was the proposition of standard construction of airplanes. It was the opinion of a majority of those present that establishment of a standard for airplane construction would run the small manufacturer, handicapped in accomplishing lengthy experiments and research, out of business.

The opinion also was expressed that regulating airplane construction by certain defined standards would smother advancement and progress of aeronautics.

Handbook Stirs Opposition.

Other amendments to present regulations offered were those covering strict examination of mechanics, permitting operators to carry out more inspection details and granting acceptance of international standards of construction to expedite exports.

In considering a proposed handbook for aviation several of the delegates voiced their disapproval on the grounds that the use of such a guide might limit inventive genius and retard development of better aircraft.

The subjects of aviation schools, airports, department and miscellaneous aids will be discussed during the remaining conferences.

Navy Ship Is Given Black Hills Name

The name of the navy mine layer, Shawmut, has been changed by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, effective January 1, to the Oglala, name of an Indian tribe, home of which is in the Black Hills, S. Dak., where President Coolidge spent his summer vacation.

The similarity in sound of the name of the Shawmut to that of the Navy transport Chaumont caused frequent confusion in dictation and dispatches, and caused the change.

Today's Happenings

Meeting—Vincent B. Costello Post, No. 15, American Legion, board room, District Building, 8 o'clock.

Meeting—Botanical Society of Washington, assembly room, Cosmos Club, 8 o'clock.

Meeting—Columbia Heights Citizens Association, Wilson Normal School, 8 o'clock.

Meeting—Washington Readers Club, alliance room, All Souls' Church, Sixteenth and Harvard streets, 8 o'clock.

Meeting—American Slovak League, Washington Hotel, 10 o'clock.

Meeting—National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Washington Hotel, 2 o'clock.

Meeting—National Democratic Club, Washington Hotel, 8 o'clock.

Dinner and dance—Tau Sigma Nu Fraternity, Washington Hotel, 7:30 o'clock.

Meeting—Burnside post, No. 8, G. A. R. hall, 2 o'clock.

Convention—Antisaloon League of America, Mayflower Hotel.

Concert—Soldiers Home Band, Soldiers Home, 5:40 o'clock.

Dance—New York State Society, Willard Hotel, 8:30 o'clock.

Turkey dinner—Ladies Aid Society, McKendree M. E. Church, Tenth and Massachusetts avenue, 5:30 o'clock.

Smoker—Washington Alumni Chapter, Sigma Nu Fraternity, 1733 N street northwest, 8 o'clock.

Play—"Within the Law," St Peter's Players, Church Hall, Second and C streets southeast, 8:15 o'clock.

Luncheon—Civitan Club, Lafayette Hotel, 12:30 o'clock.

Luncheon—Washington Real Estate Board, Raleigh Hotel, 12:30 o'clock.

Luncheon—Associated Credit Men, Raleigh Hotel, 12:30 o'clock.

Luncheon—American Business Men's Club, Hamilton Hotel, 12:30 o'clock.

Luncheon—Radio Merchants Club, Hamilton Hotel, 12:30 o'clock.

Meeting—Catholic Daughters of America, 601 E street northwest, 8 o'clock.

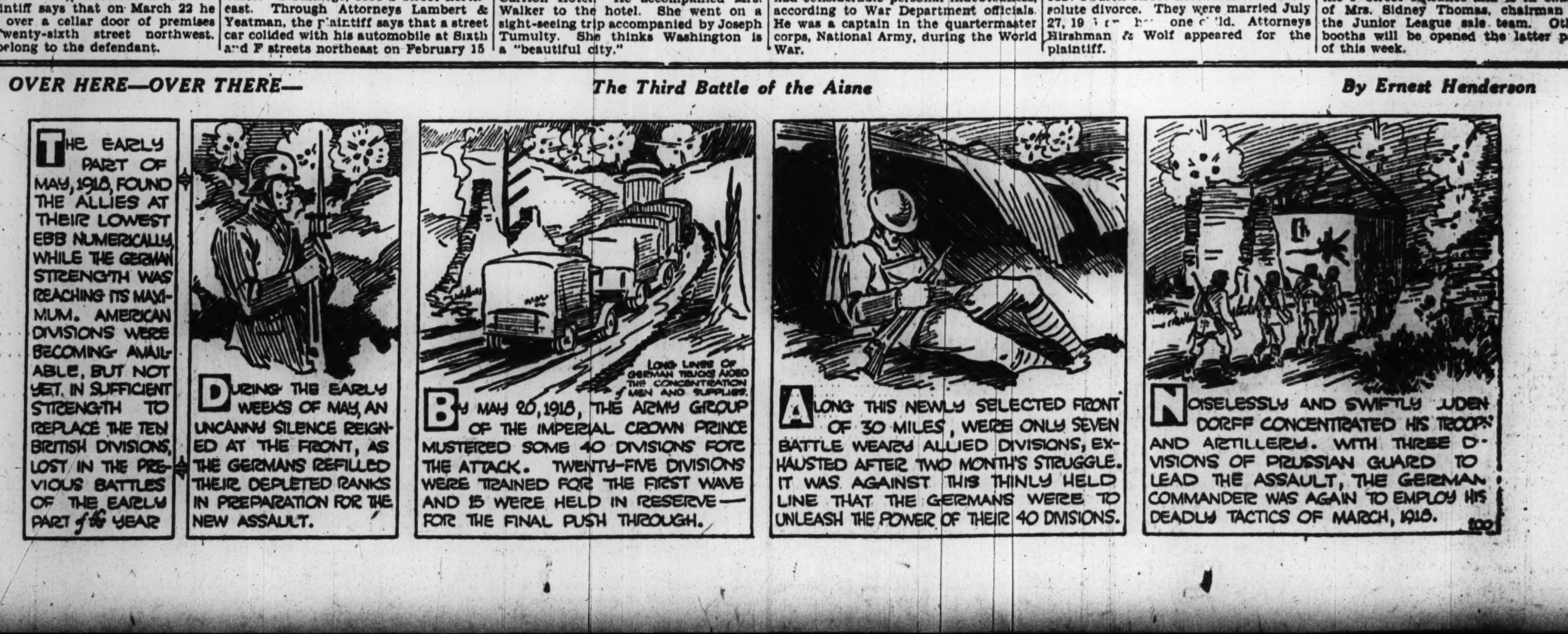
Dinner—Ergatocrats' Club, Barcelona Cafe, Twelfth street and New York avenue, 8 o'clock.

Band Concerts

U. S. SOLDIERS' HOME BAND ORCHESTRA
Stanley Hall, 5:40 O'Clock.

March, "For Freedom's Flag"	Baron
Overture, "La Fee Mousine"	Cas
Suite d'orchestre, "Gitanella"	Lacome
(a) "Los Romani"	
(b) "Sur les Etoiles"	
Excerpts from musical extravaganza, "Chu Chin Chow"	Norton
Fox trot popular, "Funny Tune"	Olsen
Waltz suite, "Spring, Beautiful Spring"	Lincke
Finale, "The Fighting Yanks"	Crosby
"The Star-Spangled Banner."	

OVER HERE—OVER THERE— *The Third Battle of the Aisne* *By Ernest Henderson*

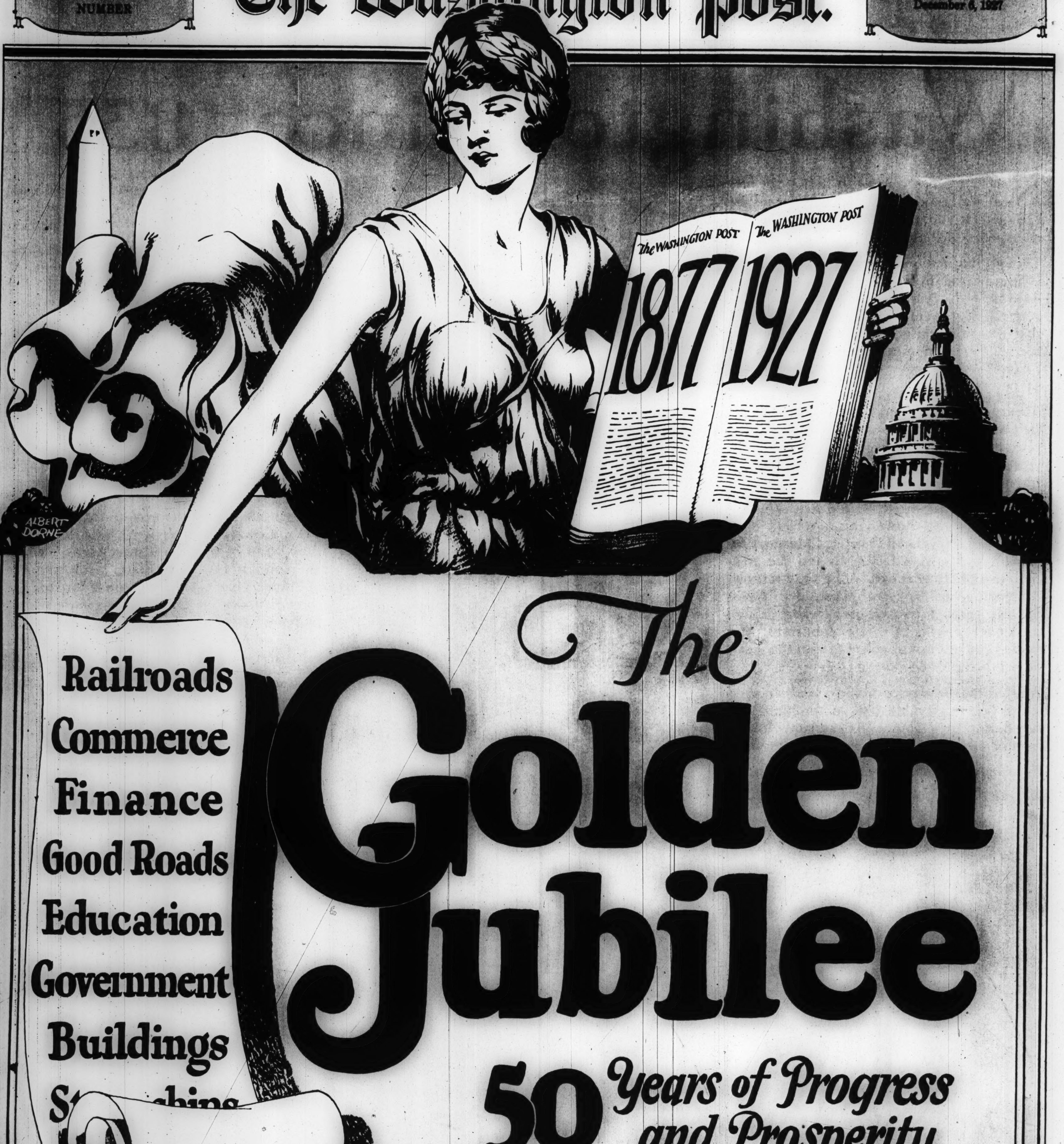


THE EARLY PART OF MAY, 1918, FOUND THE ALLIES AT THEIR LOWEST EBB NUMERICALLY, WHILE THE GERMAN STRENGTH WAS REACHING ITS MAXIMUM. AMERICAN DIVISIONS WERE BECOMING AVAILABLE, BUT NOT YET IN SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO REPLACE THE TEN BRITISH DIVISIONS, LOST IN THE PREVIOUS BATTLES OF THE EARLY PART of the YEAR
DURING THE EARLY WEEKS OF MAY, AN UNCANNY SILENCE REIGNED AT THE FRONT, AS THE GERMANS REFILLED THEIR DEPLETED RANKS IN PREPARATION FOR THE NEW ASSAULT.
LONG LINES OF GERMAN TRUCKS AIDED THE CONCENTRATION of MEN AND SUPPLIES.
BY MAY 20, 1918, THE ARMY GROUP OF THE IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE MUSTERED SOME 40 DIVISIONS FOR THE ATTACK. TWENTY-FIVE DIVISIONS WERE TRAINED FOR THE FIRST WAVE AND 15 WERE HELD IN RESERVE— FOR THE FINAL PUSH THROUGH.
ALONG THIS NEWLY SELECTED FRONT OF 30 MILES, WERE ONLY SEVEN BATTLE WEARY ALLIED DIVISIONS, EXHAUSTED AFTER TWO MONTH'S STRUGGLE. IT WAS AGAINST THIS THINLY HELD LINE THAT THE GERMANS WERE TO UNLEASH THE POWER OF THEIR 40 DIVISIONS.
NOISELESSLY AND SWIFTLY LUDENDORFF CONCENTRATED HIS TROOPS AND ARTILLERY. WITH THREE DIVISIONS OF PRUSSIAN GUARD TO LEAD THE ASSAULT, THE GERMAN COMMANDER WAS AGAIN TO EMPLOY HIS DEADLY TACTICS OF MARCH, 1918.
100

FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
NUMBER

The Washington Post.

TUESDAY
December 6, 1927


The WASHINGTON POST
The WASHINGTON POST
1877
1927
ALBERT DORNE
Railroads
Commerce
Finance
Good Roads
Education
Government
Buildings
S ships

The Golden Jubilee

50 Years of Progress and Prosperity

The Capital's Greatest Newspaper.

In the service of Washington since 1835

Interior view of the Observation-Library-Lounge Car on The CAPITOL Limited and The NATIONAL Limited.

NEARLY a century ago—in 1835—the first railroad train puffed valiantly into the National Capital, to the delight—and amazement—of a distinguished assemblage—

Though but seven years had passed since the laying of the first rails of America's First Railroad—the Baltimore & Ohio—a new era was rapidly opening for America—an era that was to see mighty strides made in commerce, in communication, in territorial expansion—new pages written in the annals of our country.

92 years have passed through which the Baltimore & Ohio has played many an important role in the affairs of our nation, 92 years in step with progress, meeting each travel need with adequate service.

Today the Baltimore & Ohio provides Washington with the shortest route to and from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis and the great central western territory—the only railroad connecting the East and West, that passes directly through Washington, where liberal stop-over privileges create opportunity for many thousands of travelers to visit the Heart of the Nation without extra expense.

And, as the Baltimore & Ohio leads in service to Washington, the city, so, too, these two fine Baltimore & Ohio trains lead in service and comfort for the traveler to and from the West.

Two fine trains that have established "on-time" records outstanding in long-distance railroading and emphasizing the nation-wide reputation of the Baltimore & Ohio for dependability.

Two fine trains affording the ease and comfort of modern all-Pullman equipment, of many special features of convenience, of the will to please, expressed in courteous service—yet at no extra fare.

The CAPITOL *Limited*
To Chicago
The NATIONAL *Limited*
To Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis

And lately, though not of Washington, yet of interest to those who travel to New York, there is that innovation, that modernizing of service that has met with such enthusiastic recognition by our patrons—the Motor Coach Train Connection Service. Passengers (and their hand-baggage) are now carried safely and comfortably from the train-side to many of New York's leading hotels or to the three Baltimore & Ohio stations in the Heart of New York and Brooklyn, or from these stations direct to the train-side, avoiding the usual terminal annoyances.

Modern in thought—modern in deed—keeping ever in step with the march of progress—the Baltimore & Ohio with its more than 5,000 miles of line connects the Nation's Capital with more than 1,000 cities and towns throughout America's most active industrial district.

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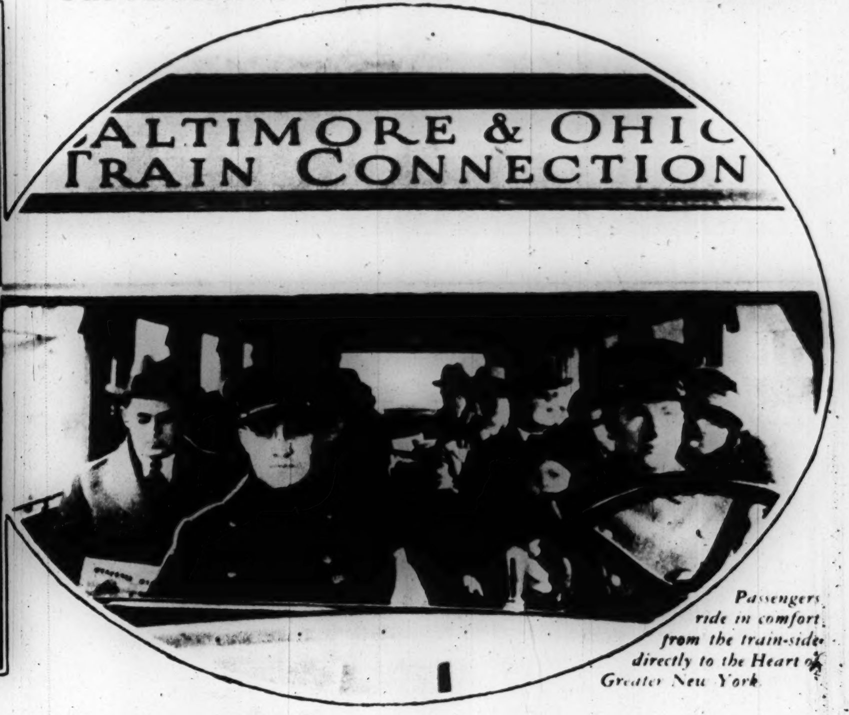
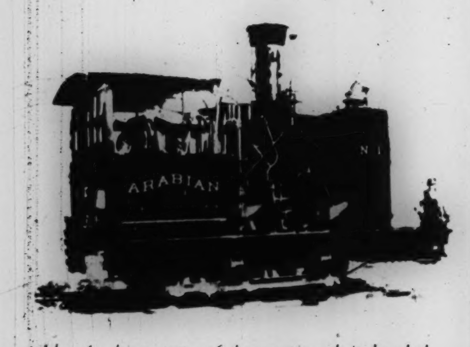
TRAIN CONNECTION

Passengers step directly from the train into the waiting Motor Coach.

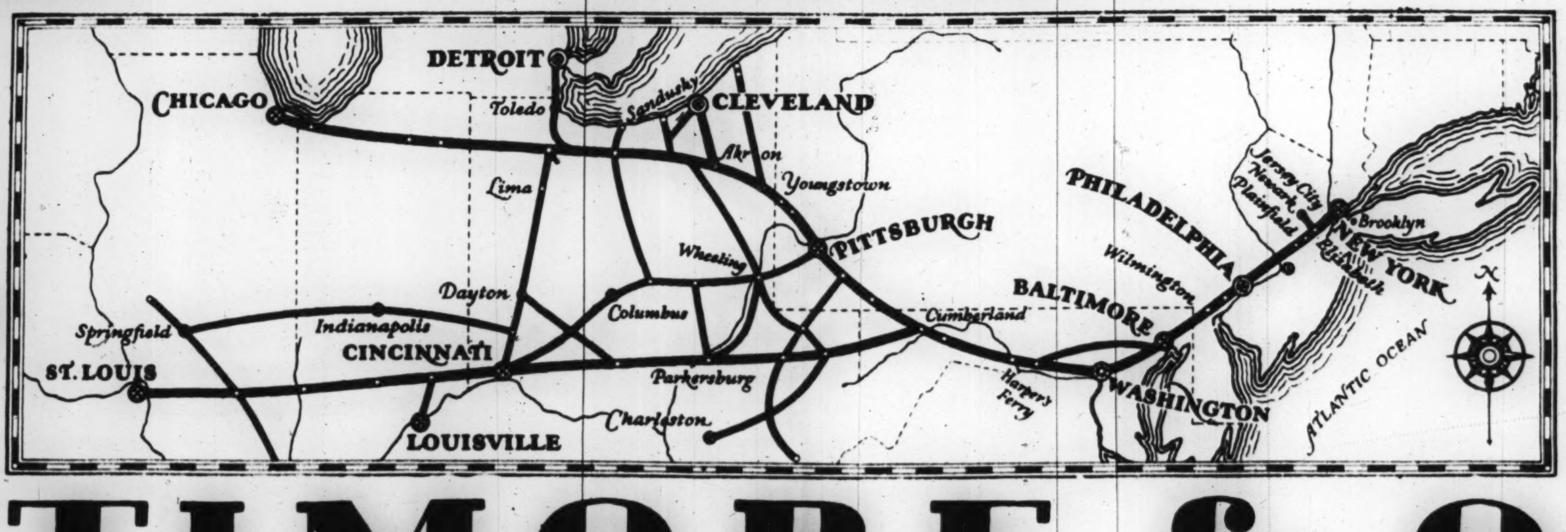
The services of the train Secretary on The CAPITOL Limited and The NATIONAL Limited are available without charge.


ALTIMORE & OHIC
TRAIN CONNECTION

Passengers ride in comfort from the train-side directly to the Heart of Greater New York.



The Arabian-type of locomotive that hauled the first train into Washington.


DETROIT
CHICAGO
Toledo
Sandusky
CLEVELAND
Akron
Youngstown
Lima
PITTSBURGH
Wheeling
Dayton
Columbus
Springfield
Indianapolis
CINCINNATI
ST. LOUIS
Parkersburg
LOUISVILLE
Charleston
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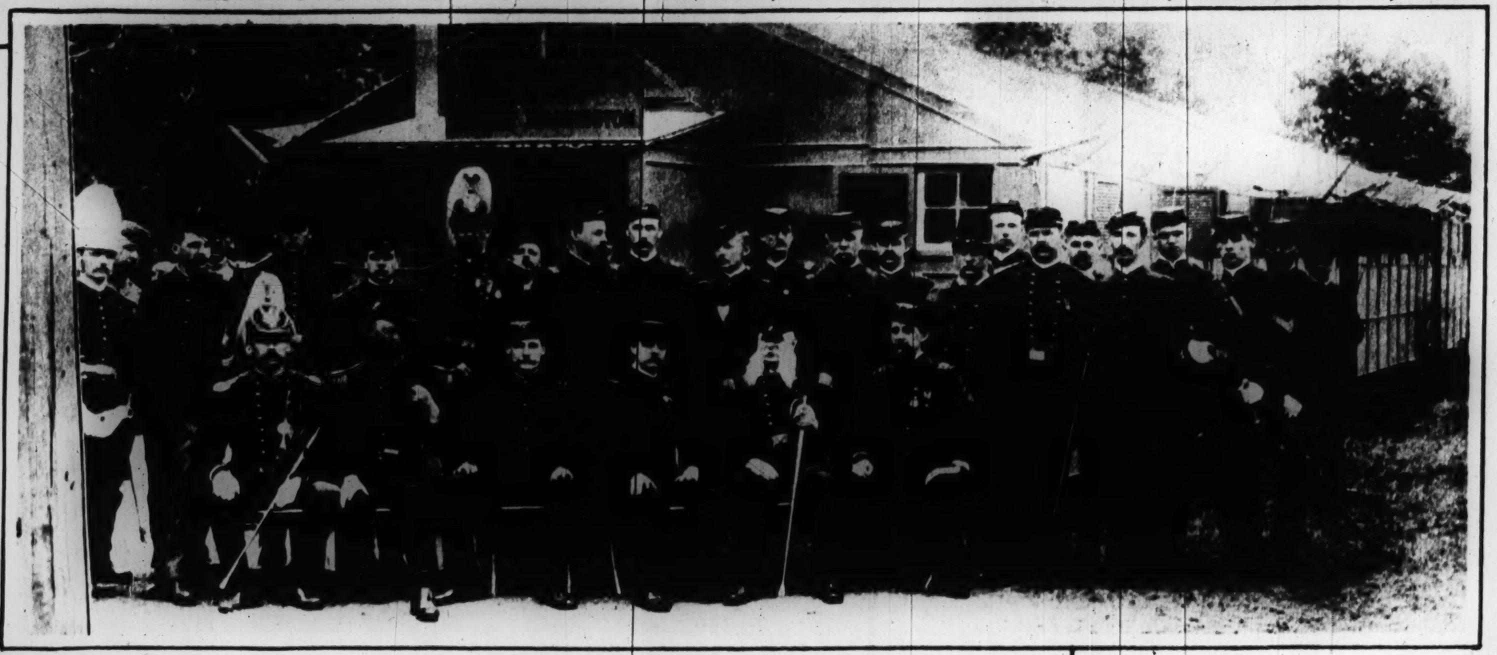
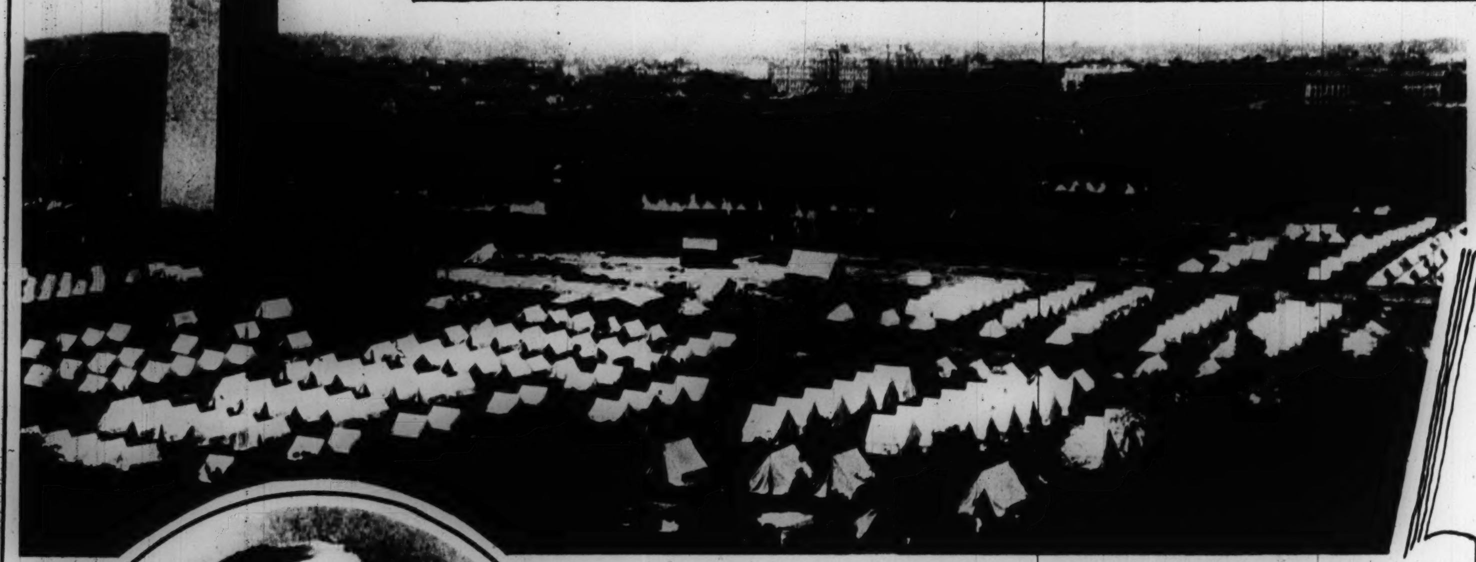
BALTIMORE & OHIO

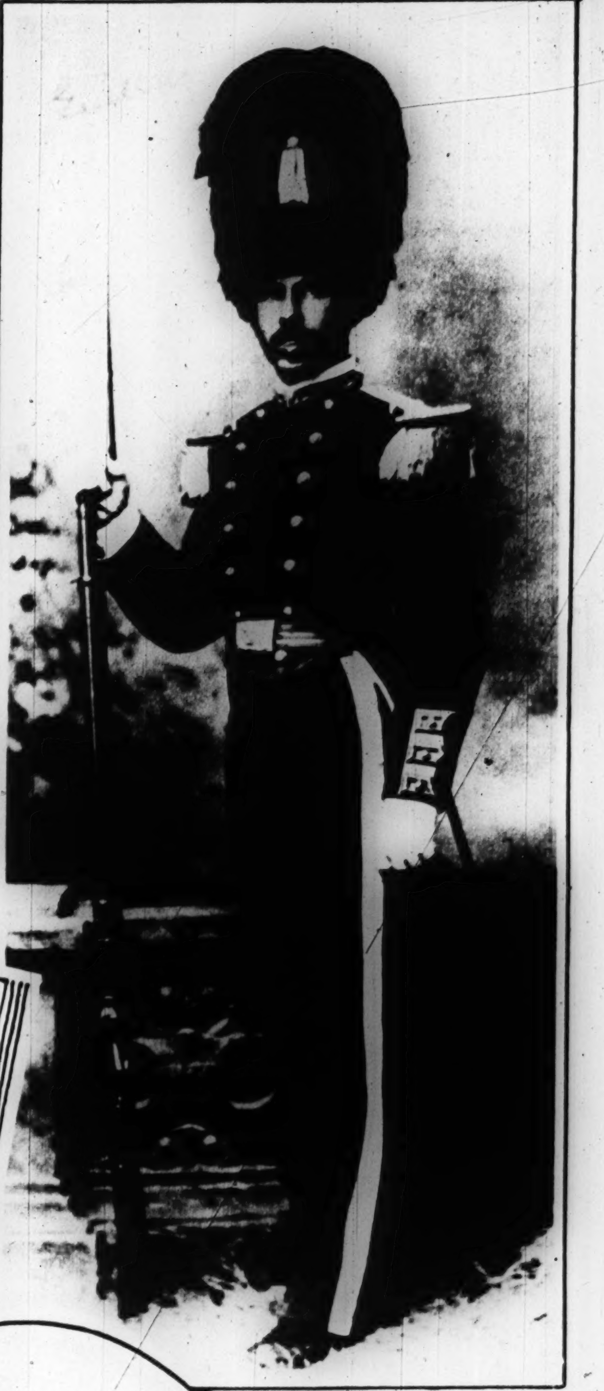
GOLD BRAID AND GUN-POWDER



SABERS FLASHED AND HEELS CLICKED when orders issued from the headquarters of Camp George Washington. The officers shown in front of the headquarters took part in the National Drill and Encampment on the White Lot May 23 to 30, 1887—the biggest thing of the kind in the history of Washington.

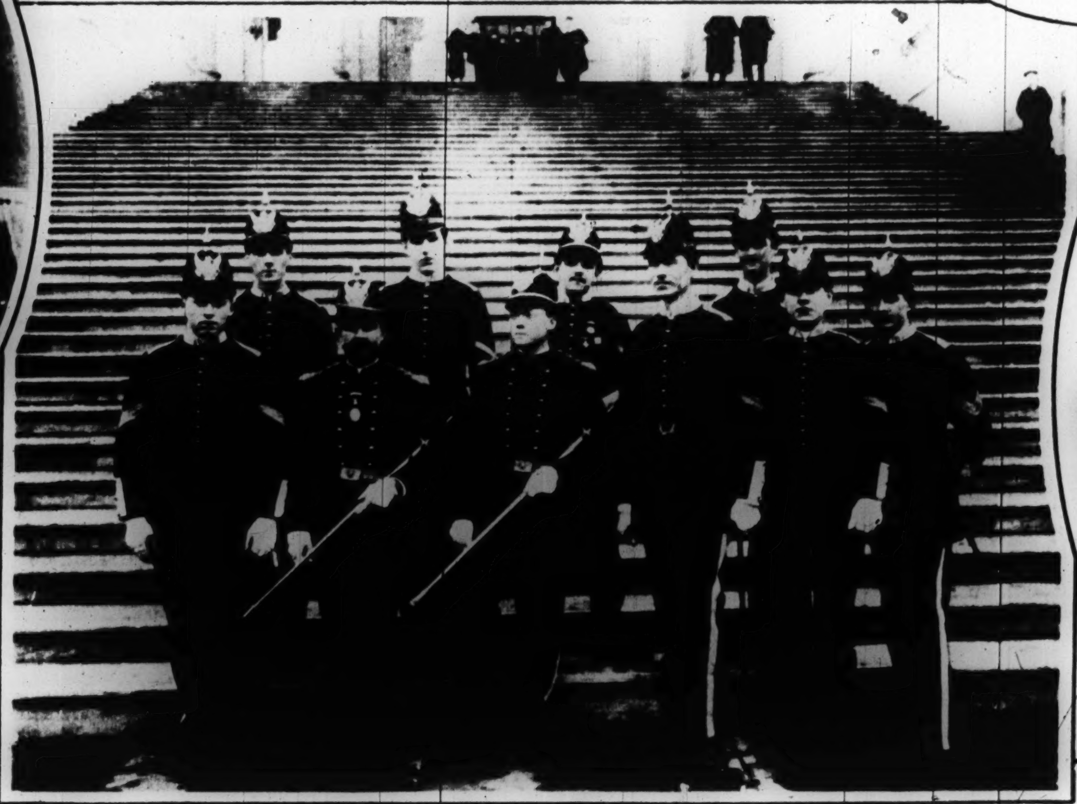


IN THE SHADOW OF THE MONUMENT this multitude of canvas tents sprang up to form Camp George Washington and shelter the citizen soldiers of the Eighties. It was one of the striking scenes at the National Drill and Encampment. In the photograph one may see—also in the shadow of the Monument—the pools of stagnant water and the ungraded bank at the base of the Monument.



SHAKO AND EPAULETTES played important parts in the uniforms of Washington's early militiamen. Harry Guillaime, of the National Rifles.

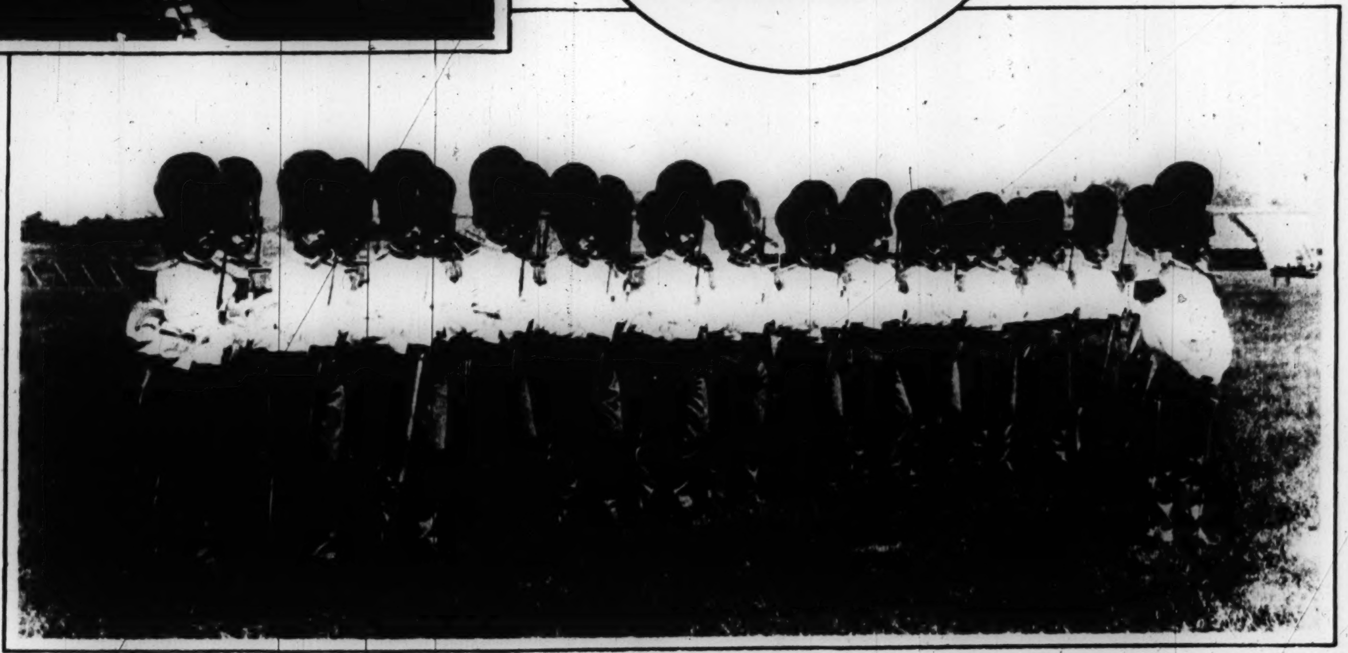
HE KEPT 'EM IN LINE. Lieut. George W. Evans, of the National Rifles.



COMMISSIONED and noncommissioned officers of the Corcoran Cadet Corps, in full-dress uniform February 22, 1894. Left to right—Sergt. W. E. Thompson, Corpl. J. A. Guista, First Lieut. Charles A. Meyer, Corpl. William H. Smith, Capt. C. Eugene Edwards, Corpl. F. E. Gibson, First Sergt. Logan Prosie, Corpl. T. B. Davis, Sergt. C. B. Matthews and Sergt. J. A. Kelly.

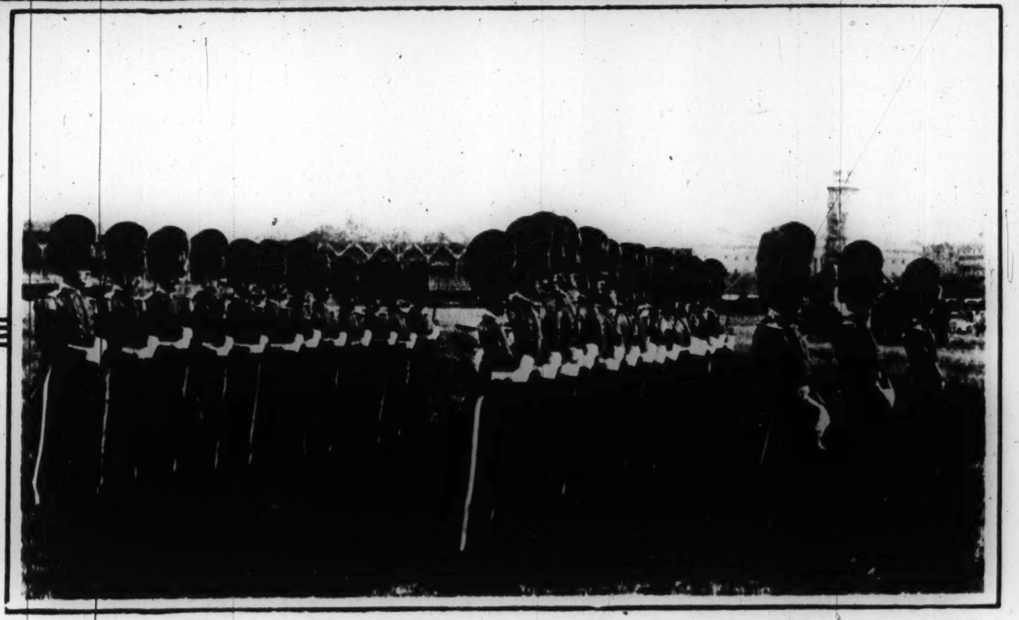
A FAMOUS CAPTAIN OF A FAMOUS ORGANIZATION. Capt. J. O. P. Burnside, of the National Rifles.

IN THE WHITE LOT this grand stand was erected, from which spectators watched the National Drill and Encampment.



AT EASE! Company B, Washington Light Infantry, led by Capt. B. R. Ross in the course of the drilling at the National Drill and Encampment.

CORCORAN CADETS, famed proteges of W. W. Corcoran, as they appeared in August, 1888, at Camp Ordway on the lawn of the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

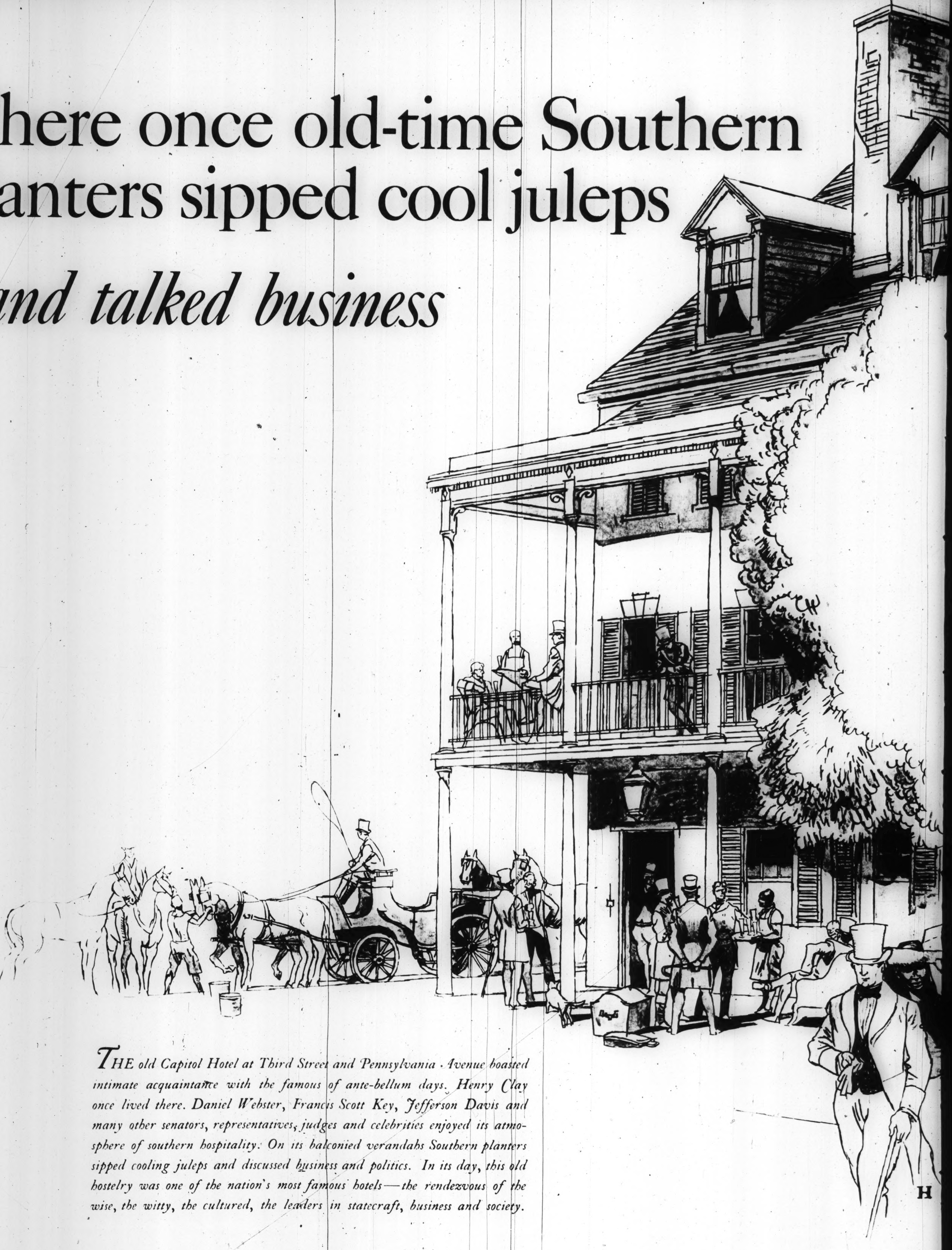


THE PLAUDITS OF THE CROWD were given the National Rifles when, under the leadership of Lieut. J. O. Manson, they were awarded fourth place in the National Drill and Encampment.

B

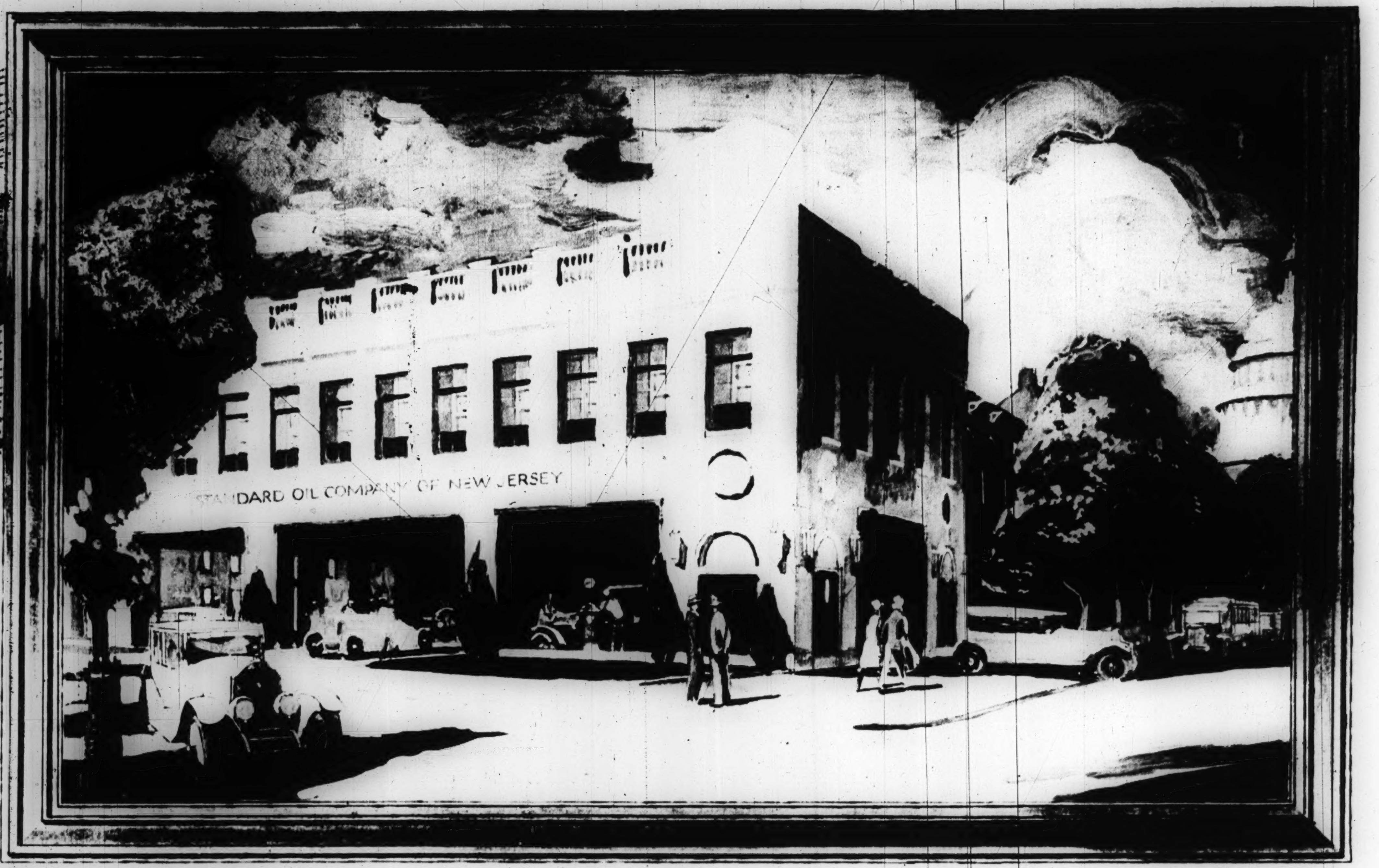
Where once old-time Southern planters sipped cool juleps

—*and talked business*



THE old Capitol Hotel at Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue boasted intimate acquaintance with the famous of ante-bellum days. Henry Clay once lived there. Daniel Webster, Francis Scott Key, Jefferson Davis and many other senators, representatives, judges and celebrities enjoyed its atmosphere of southern hospitality. On its balconied verandahs Southern planters sipped cooling juleps and discussed business and politics. In its day, this old hostelry was one of the nation's most famous hotels—the rendezvous of the wise, the witty, the cultured, the leaders in statecraft, business and society.

H


STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Today "STANDARD" serves its army of friends—*Washington's Motorists*

Where the old Capitol Hotel stood for over a century, a new building dedicated to public service has arisen—the Standard Oil Building with its modern offices and Washington's finest "Standard" Service Station.

Where travelers of an earlier day handed their steeds over to black hostlers to feed and groom, travelers in this day of high-powered motor cars, luxurious buses, burly trucks and fast motor delivery wagons call to have gas and oil supplies replenished, to get water for their radiators, air for their tires, road maps and information.

At this new "Standard" Service Station there is a friendly atmosphere. Courteous and obliging service promptly, quietly and efficiently rendered, questions cheerfully answered and directions pleasantly given.

Here also, is Washington headquarters of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. From here are directed the big fleets of tank trucks that supply over thirty "Standard" Service Stations and hundreds of dealers with "Standard" Motor Fuels and Motor Oils and that put reliable petroleum products of every type at the convenient command of Washingtonians. These "Standard" products are known in Washington and elsewhere for their high quality and uniformity.

"Standard" Gasoline is all that years of experience and the most modern, improved methods of refining can produce—the popular measure by which all motor gasolines are rated.

"Esso," the Giant Power Fuel, is the latest improvement in motor fuel. It gives any motor—new or old—a higher range of power. It enables the new high compression motors to show greater power and greater fuel economy. It cures fuel "knocks" in motors that are choked with carbon and assures easier starting and a smoother-running motor.

"Standard" Motor Oils give motors the fullest protection against friction and wear. They hold their body under the highest motor heats and maintain the full compression and power of the motor.

"Standard" Gear Oil and "Standard" Cup Grease provide the right oils and lubricants for transmission and differentials, for spring shackles and hubs—for all parts of the chassis where a lubricant is needed.

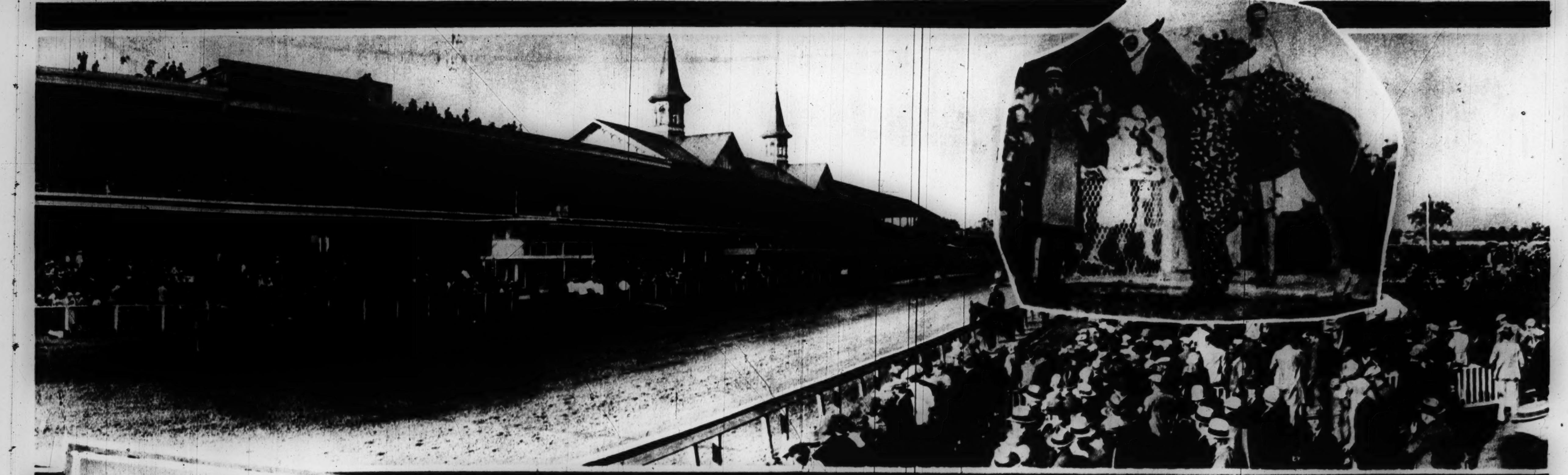
Other "Standard" Products of high quality and service include "Standard" Kerosene for oil heaters, oil cookstoves, lamps and lanterns; "Standard" Furnace Oil and "Standard" Distillate Oil which heat hundreds of buildings and help to make Washington America's cleanest city; "Standard" Asphalt for paving streets; "Standard" Road Oils for laying dust on unpaved streets.

In short, here is petroleum headquarters for Washington. Here the rule is—"Products of highest quality at fair prices, full measure, prompt and courteous attention to all." These are "Standard" regulations at headquarters and wherever "Standard" sells petroleum products.

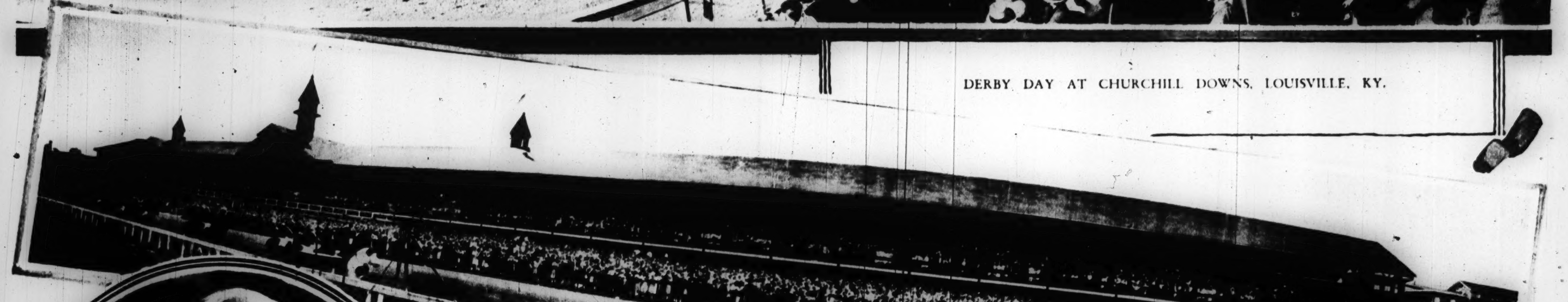
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

"Perfected Petroleum Products"

STANDARD



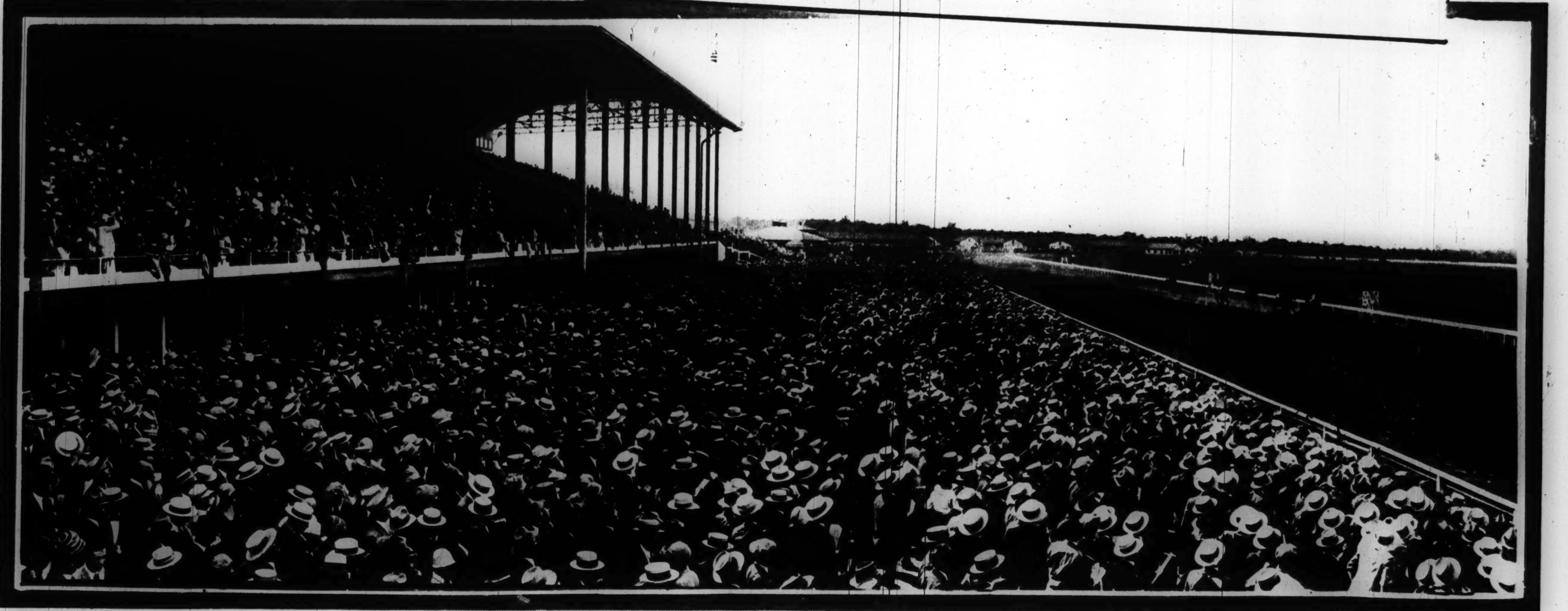
DERBY DAY AT CHURCHILL DOWNS, LOUISVILLE, KY.



DERBY DAY AT LATONIA, COVINGTON, KY.

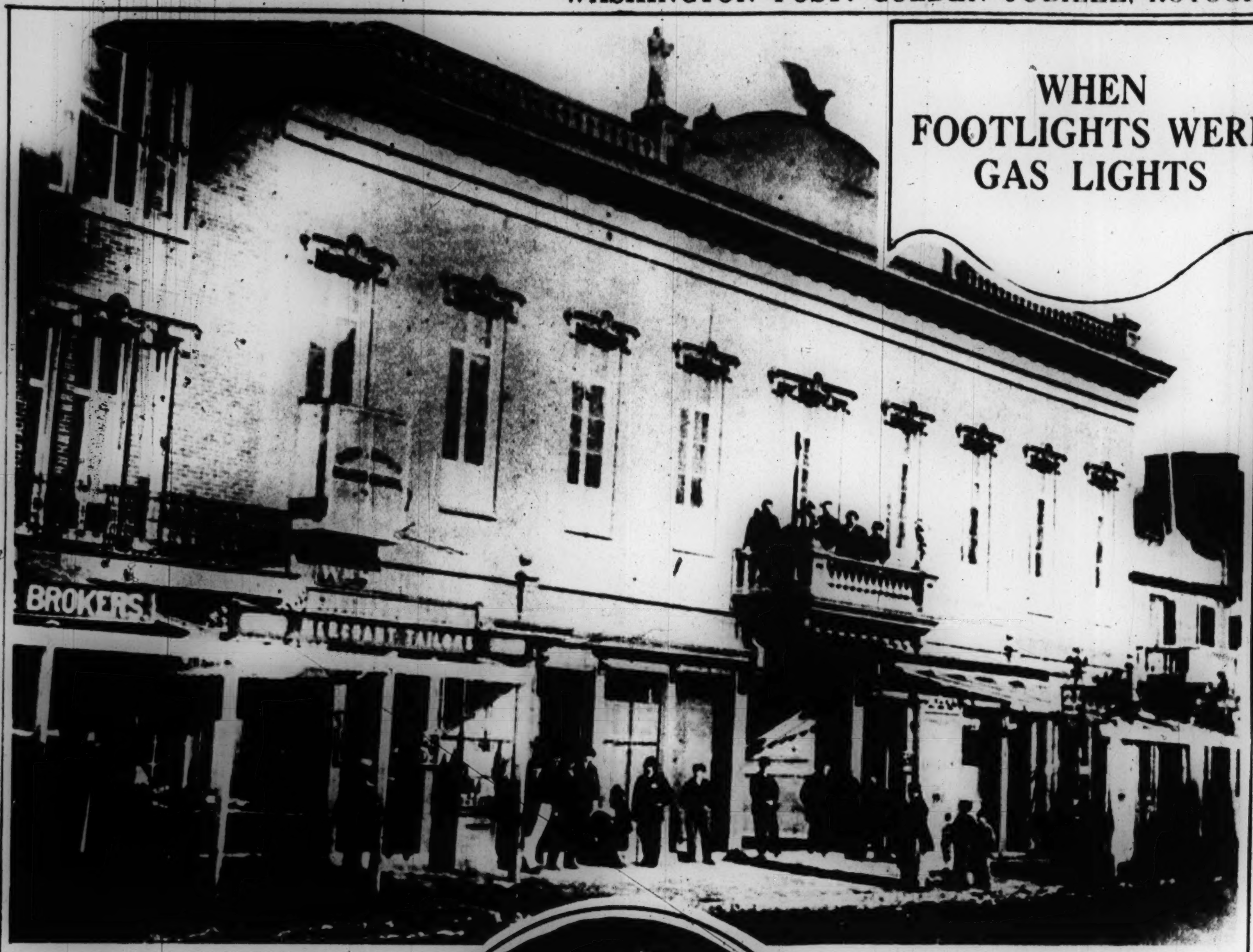
COL. M. J. WINN, Vice President and General Manager of the Kentucky Jockey Club, which owns the Churchill Downs and Latonia race tracks in Kentucky, and Executive Director of the Lincoln Fields Jockey Club at Crete, Ill., and Managing Director of the Fairmount Jockey Club at Collinsville, Ill.

LINCOLN HANDICAP DAY AT LINCOLN FIELDS, CRETE, ILL.



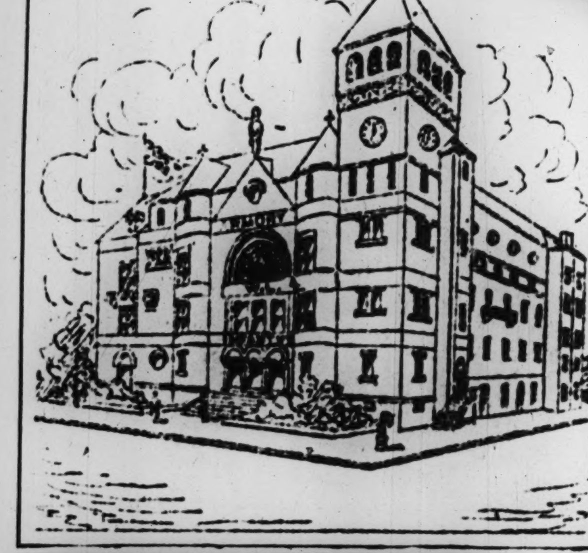
DERBY DAY AT FAIRMOUNT RACE COURSE, COLLINSVILLE, ILL.

WHEN FOOTLIGHTS WERE GAS LIGHTS

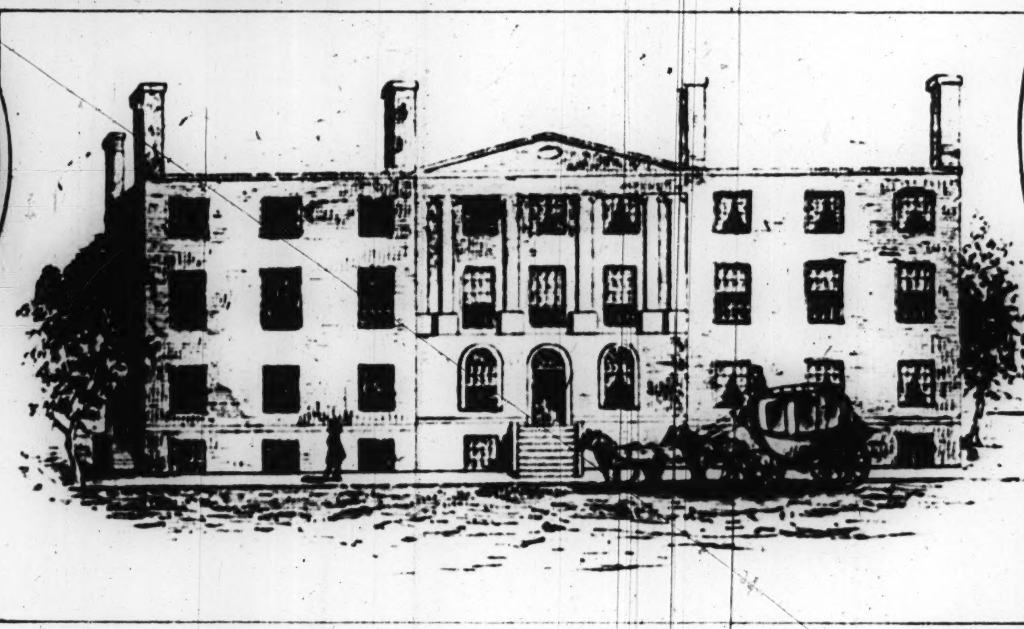


WHEN JENNY LIND SANG in Washington she appeared in the famous old National Theater. This view was taken January 10, 1868. On January 28, 1873, this structure was burned.

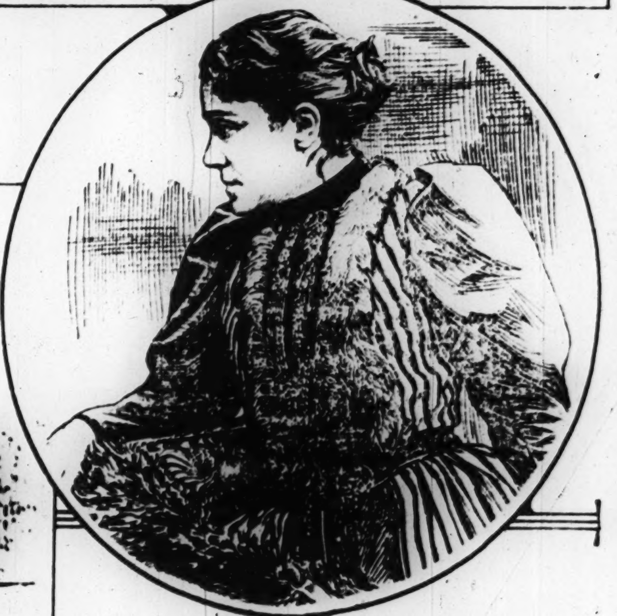
TYPICAL "CHORINES" of the early Nineties. The Governor's Guard in "Little Christopher Columbus."



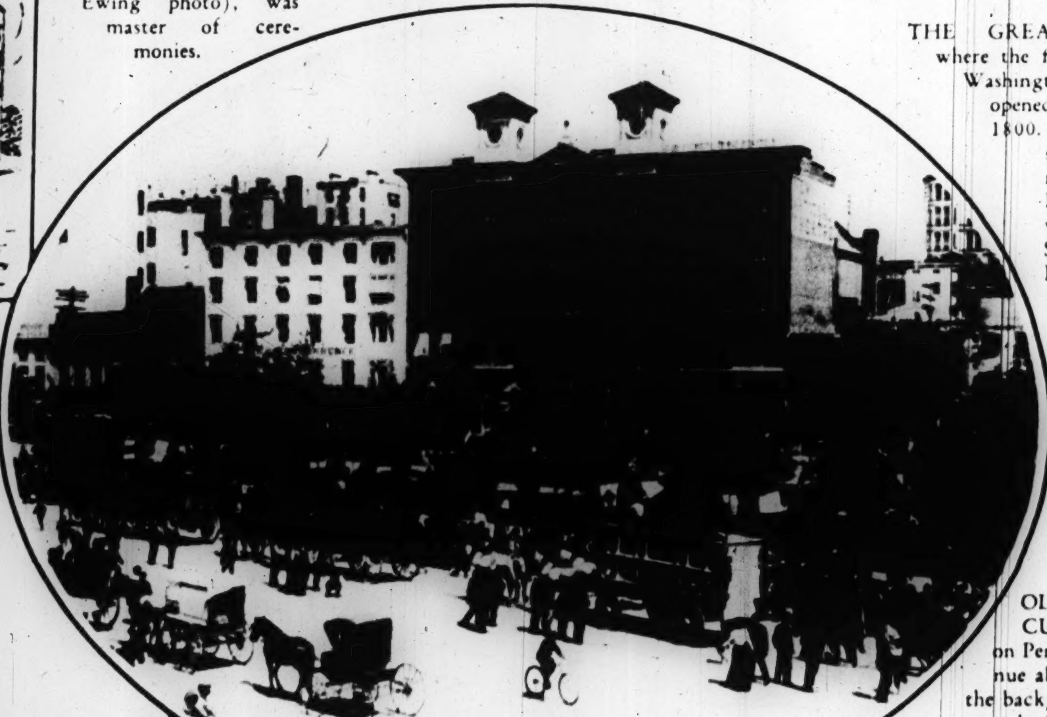
ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE, northeast corner of Fifteenth and E streets northwest, left, as it was shown in The Post of November 11, 1884, which reported the dedication. Col. Edwin B. Hay (above, Harris & Ewing photo), was master of ceremonies.



THE GREAT HOTEL, where the first theater in Washington City was opened August 22, 1800. The hotel stood on the north side of E street northwest between Seventh and Eighth streets.

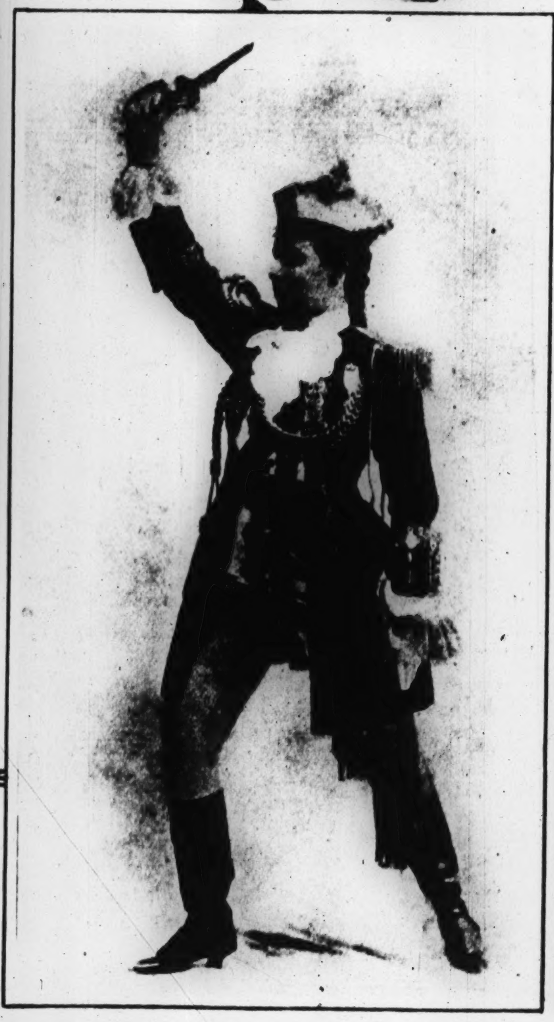


ELEONORA DUSE, who made her American debut in Washington on the stage of the Lafayette Square Opera House February 17, 1896. She appeared under the management of H. C. Miner and Joseph Brooks, in "Camille" in Italian. The picture is from a reproduction in The Post at that time.



OLD-TIME CIRCUS PARADE on Pennsylvania avenue about 1890. In the background may be seen the National Theater; the old Lawrence Hotel and Shoomaker's, on the site of the present Munsey Building.

MRS. LILY LANGTRY, who made her first bow to a Washington audience April 16, 1883 at Ford's Opera House. She is shown as Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," which was played on her third night here.



ANNA O'KEEFE was a delight to Washington audiences in the Nineties. She is shown as Captain Sheridan in "Rob Roy."

Photo by Wynn & Burridge.

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MODERN FACILITIES for the storage, distribution and reshipping of all classes of non-hazardous merchandise at its plant directly on tracks of the

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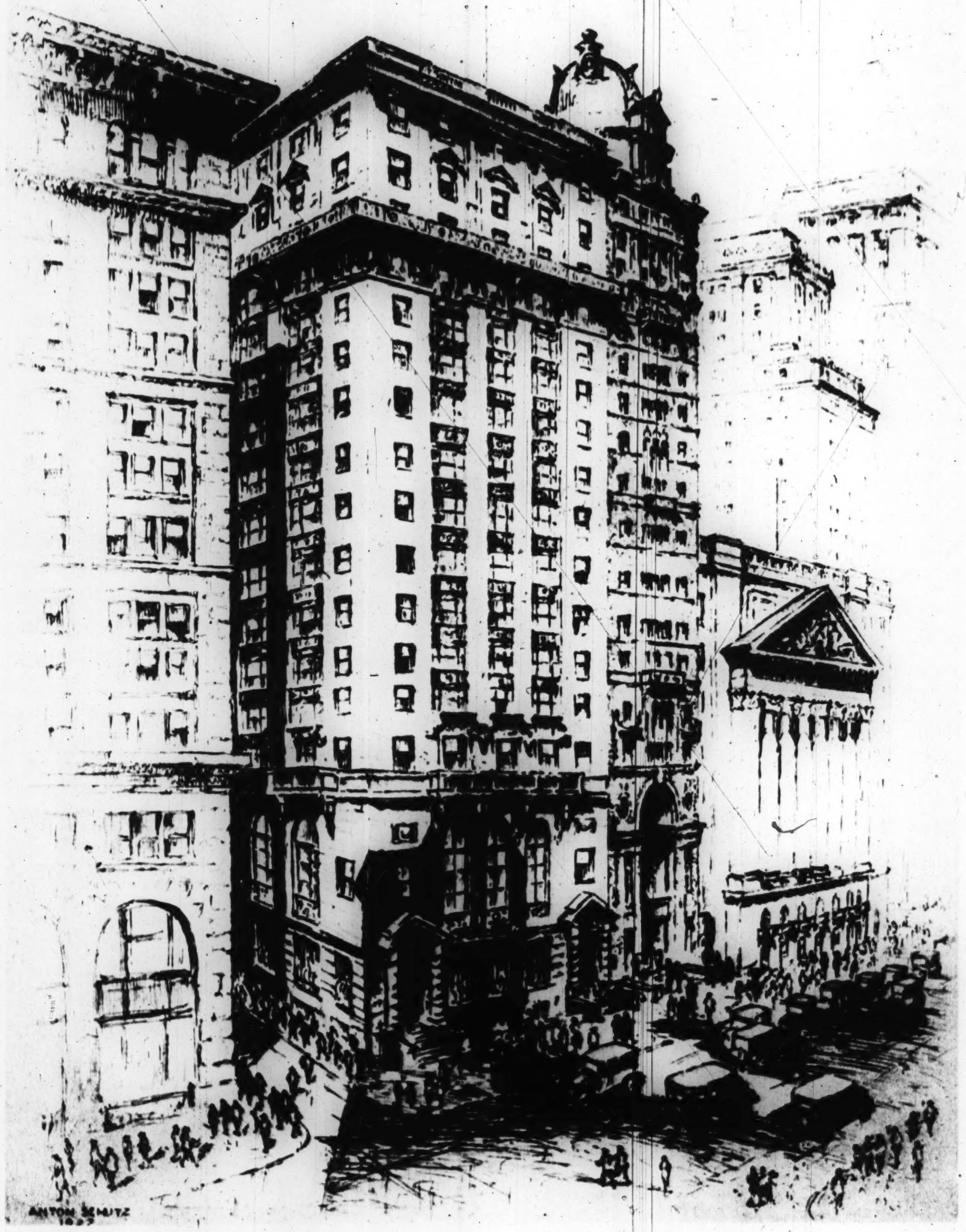

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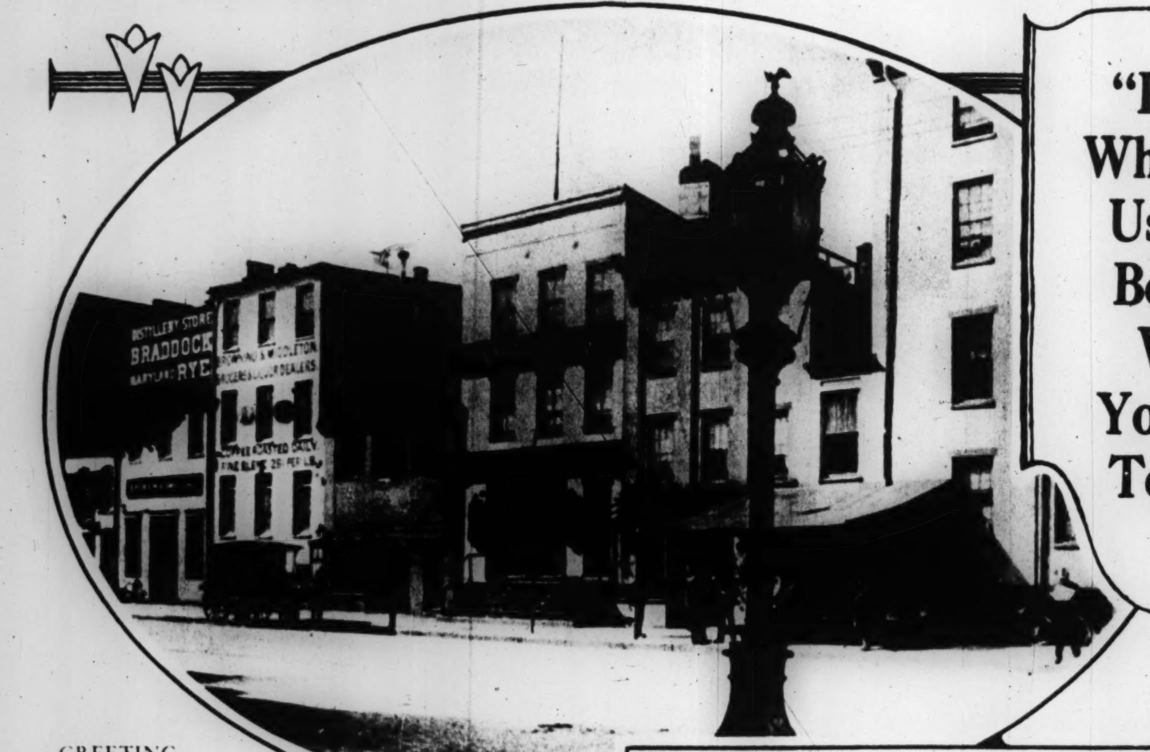
FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
NUMBER

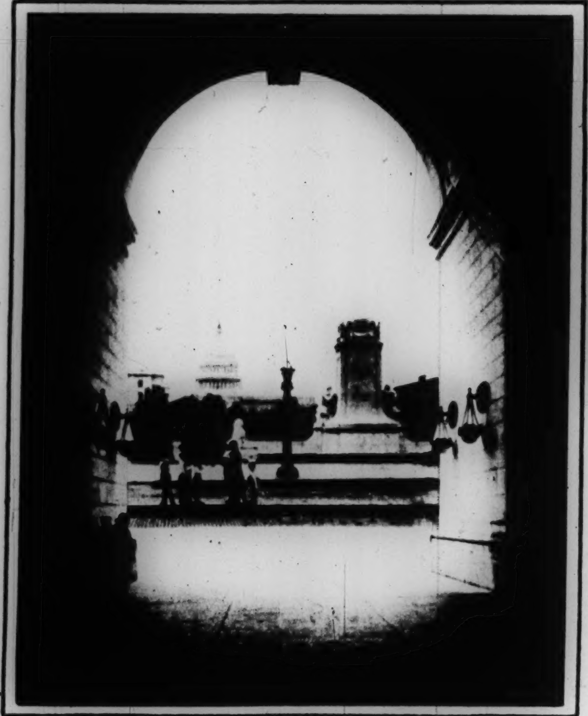
The Washington Post.

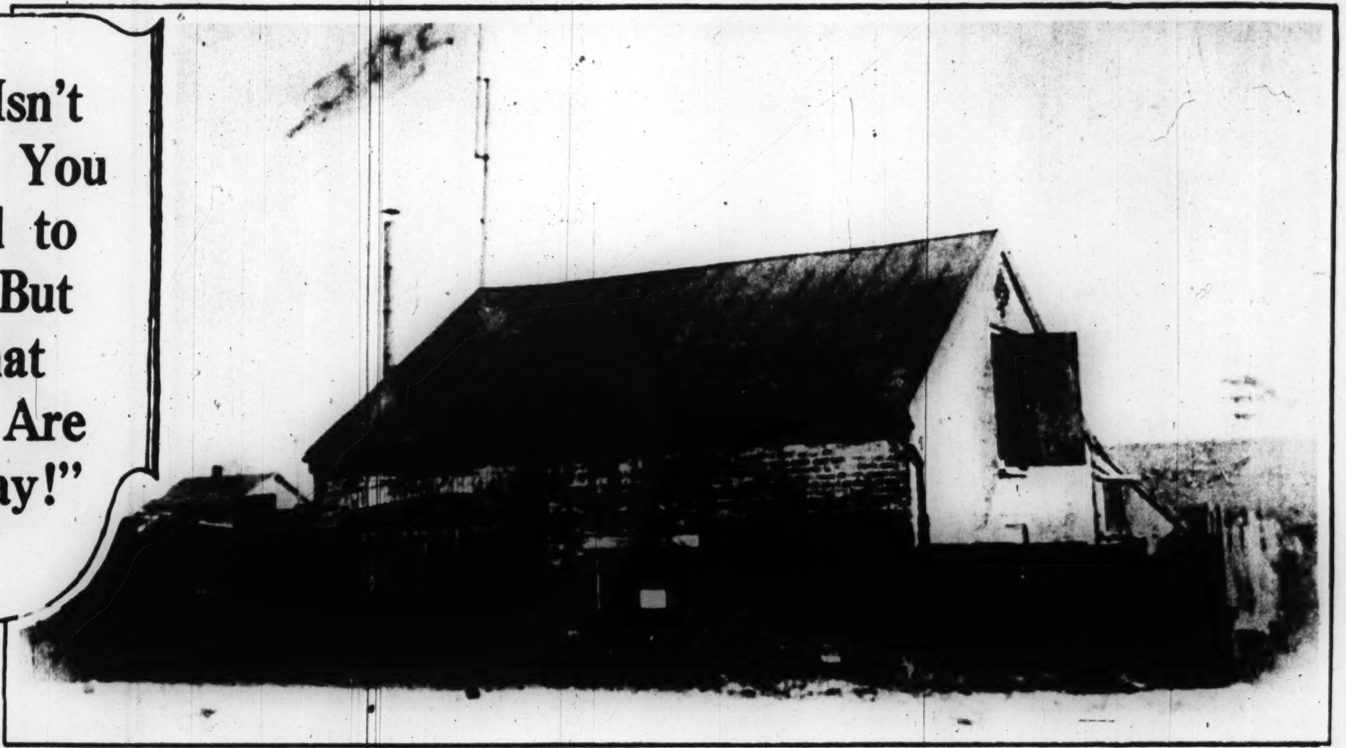
TUESDAY
December 6, 1927

"It Isn't What You Used to Be, But What You Are Today!"

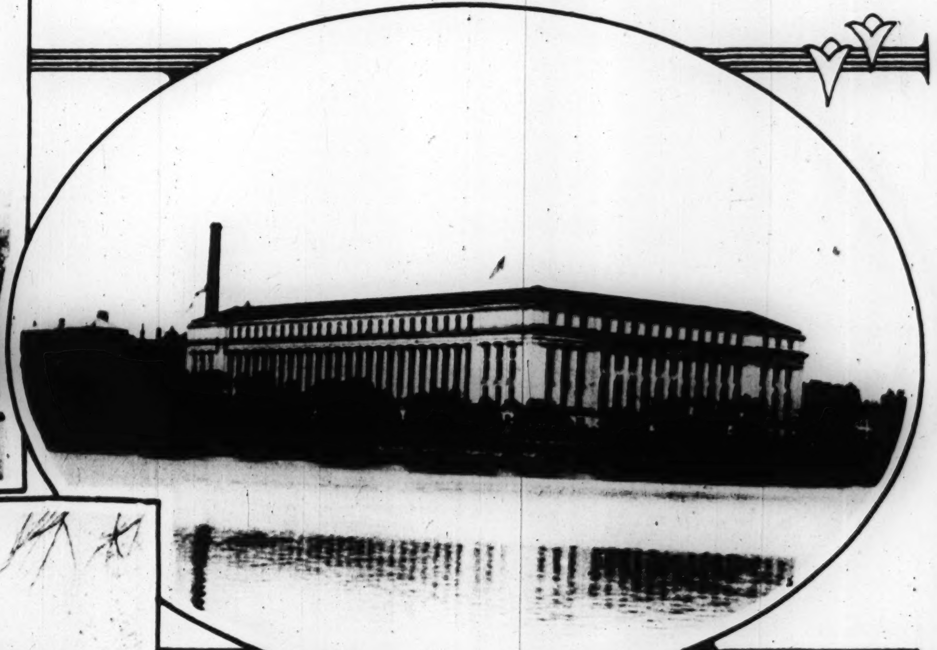


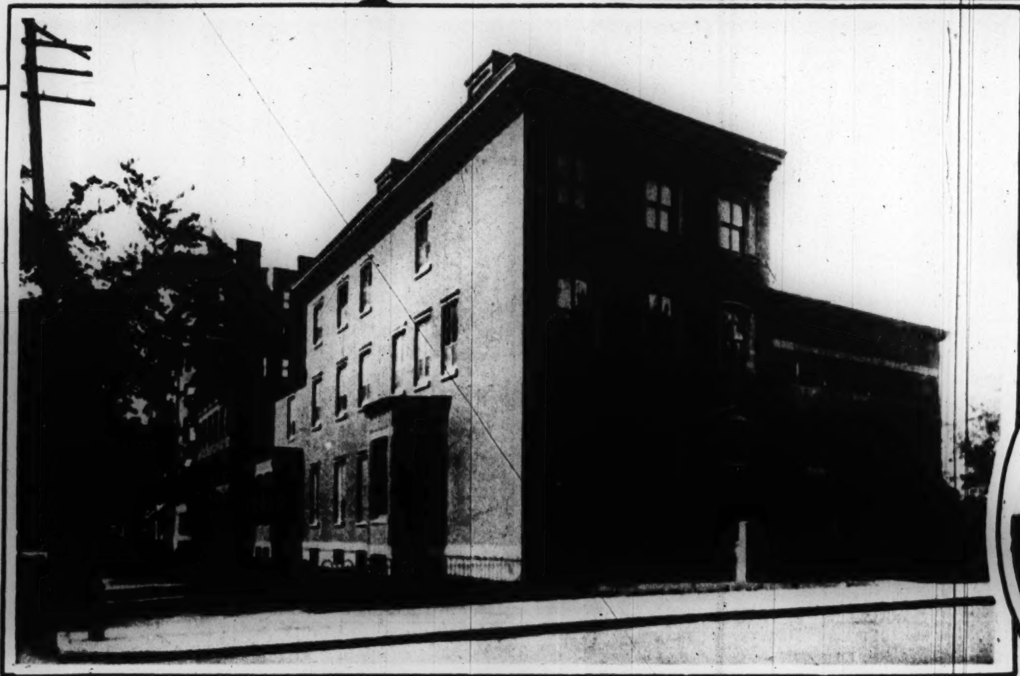
GREETING THE EYE of the visitor to Washington. When the traveler left the old Baltimore & Potomac depot by the main B street door this is what he saw. Notice the advertisements of two brands of liquor popular in the "old days." The building in the right of the picture is the rear of the Howard House. Washington's present day pictorial greeting to the newcomer is shown below. (Harris & Ewing photo.)



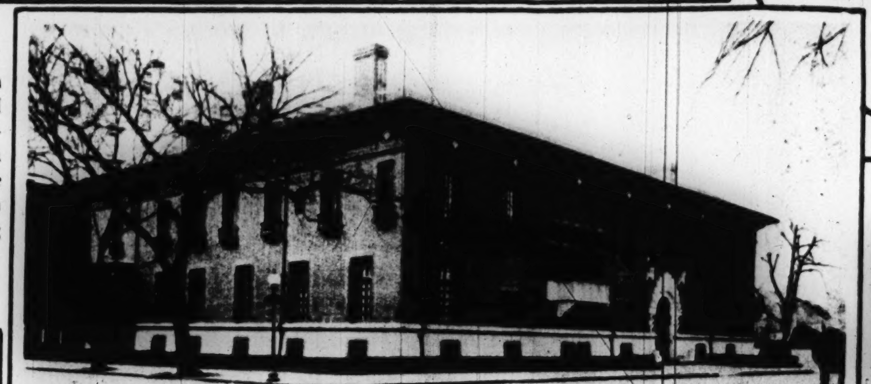


THE OLD SOCIAL OYSTER CLUB. A blacksmith shop near Fourteenth and C streets southwest, where the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing now stands. It was used as a clubhouse by a unique organization of printers. Many prominent men have been entertained at the "parties" in this quaint place. Below—looking **northeast** from the Tidal Basin, showing the present Bureau of Engraving and Printing. (Underwood and Underwood photo.)

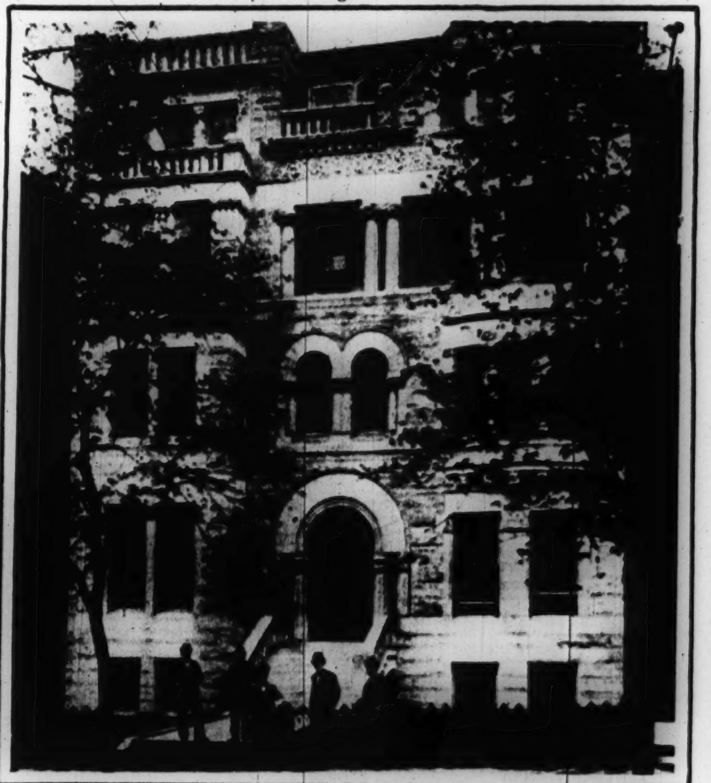




FAMOUS WASHINGTON RESIDENCE. The Hamilton Fish house (above), 1500 I street northwest, which was remodeled by John R. McLean into the present town residence of Edward B. McLean, shown at the right. (Harris & Ewing photo).

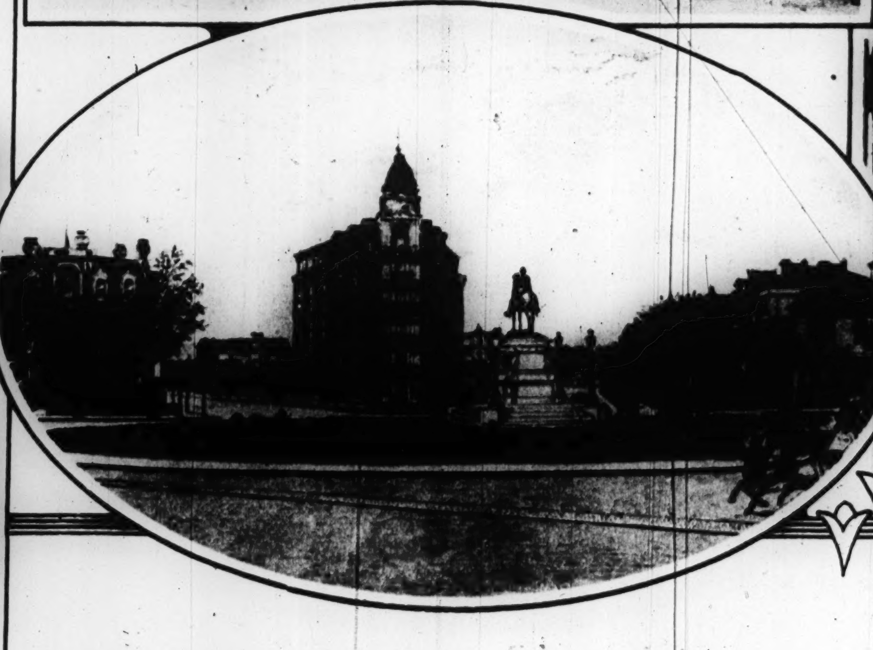


IN THE SIXTIES AND SEVENTIES these three houses on the north side of K street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, were known to all the townspeople. The one in the middle was the old residence of John Sherman, on the site of which he built the modern stone residence shown below. The structure on the left was Secretary Stanton's residence in the Civil War period. The house on the right is a perfect example of early Washington architecture.

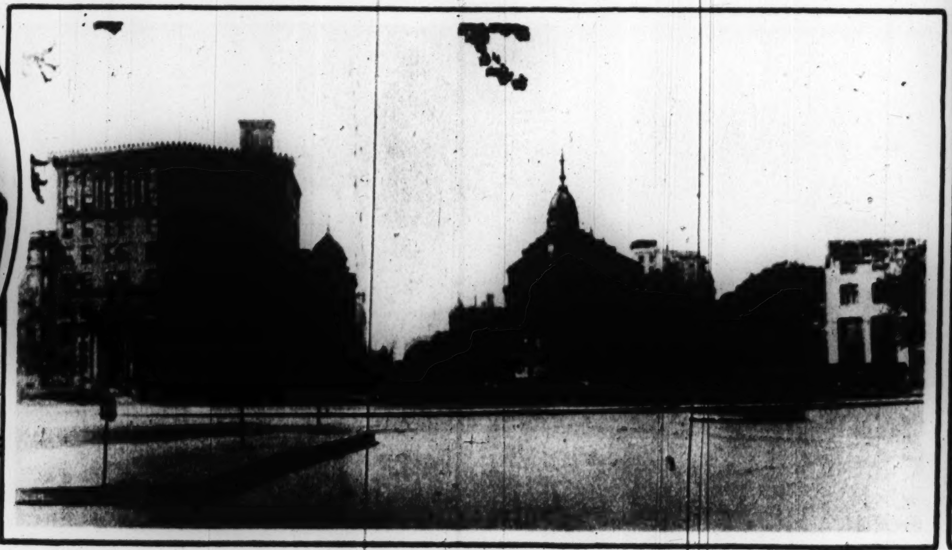


Leet Bros

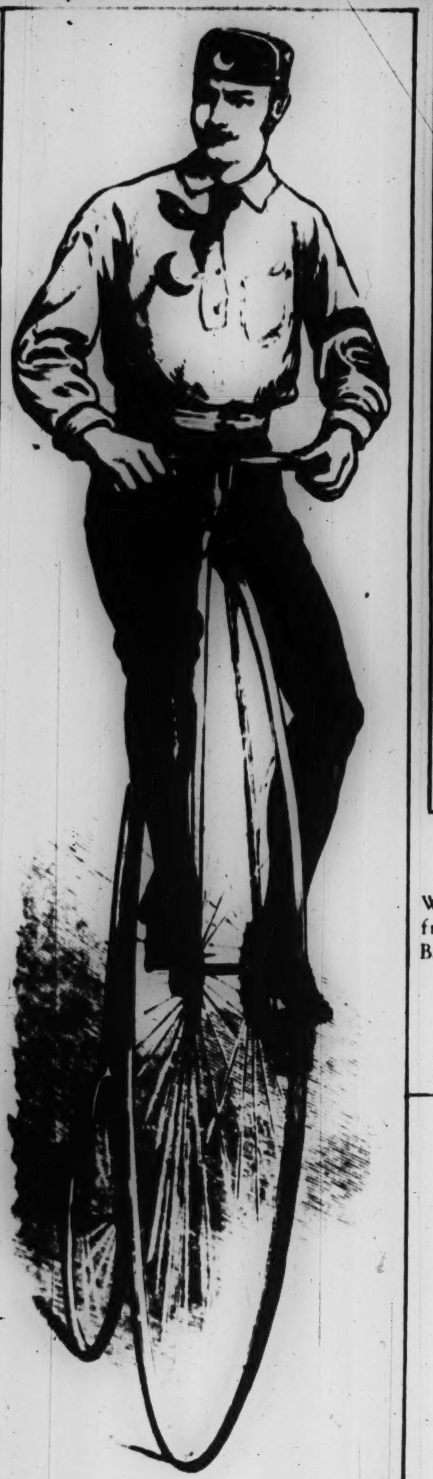
THE GROWTH of Washington may be visualized by these two photographs of the southwest corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue northwest as it appeared in the nineties (above), and as it looks today. (Right, Harris & Ewing photo).



BEFORE THE ERA OF THE SAFETY ISLANDS. Looking south from Thomas Circle in the eighties. Below, the same view in 1927. Le Paradis is on the site of the historic old home of Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont.

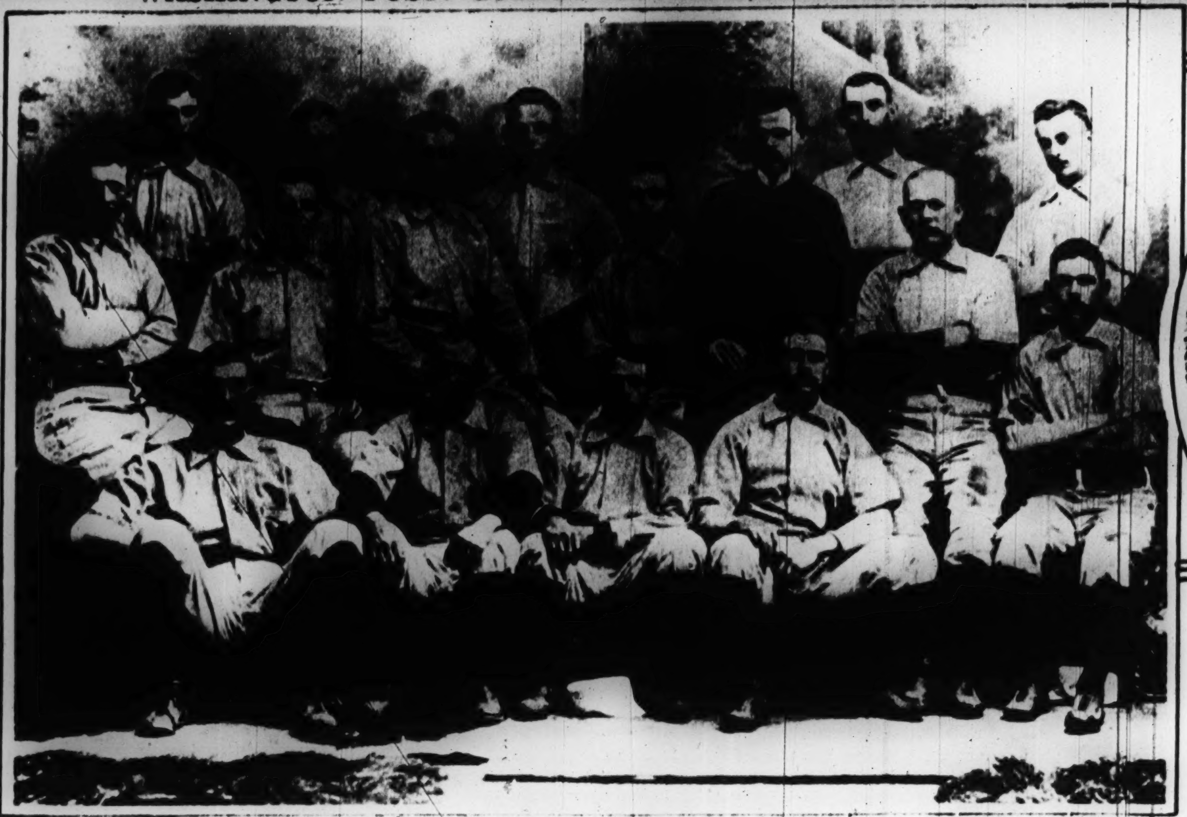


The Thrill of Sports When "Gates" Were Small.

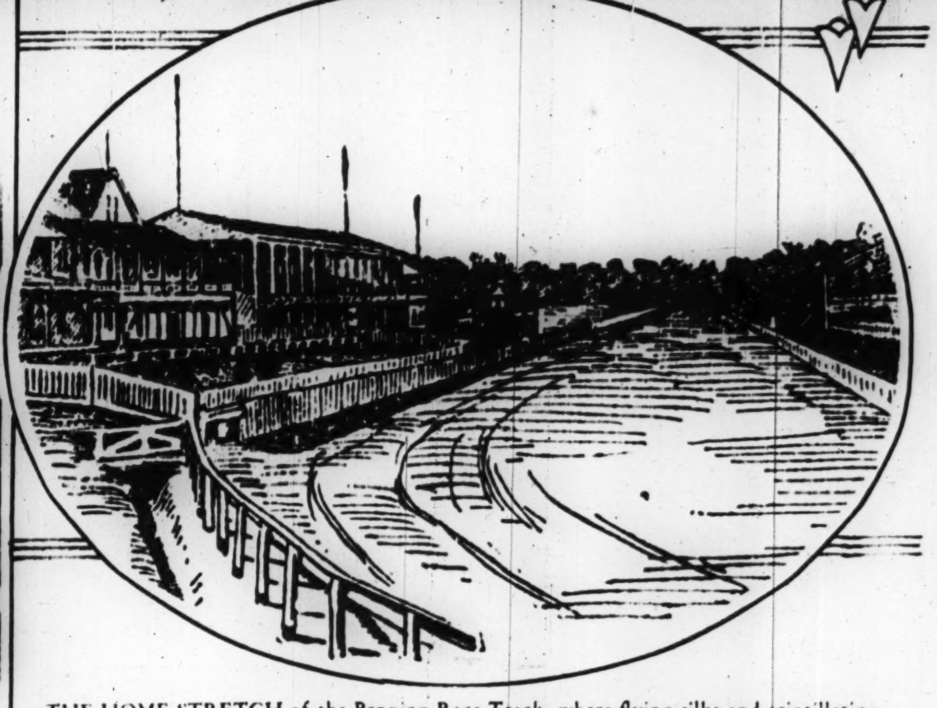


A WHEELMAN OF THE EIGHTIES. "Twas a real art to ride a "highwheeler" in the days before the "safeties" were invented.

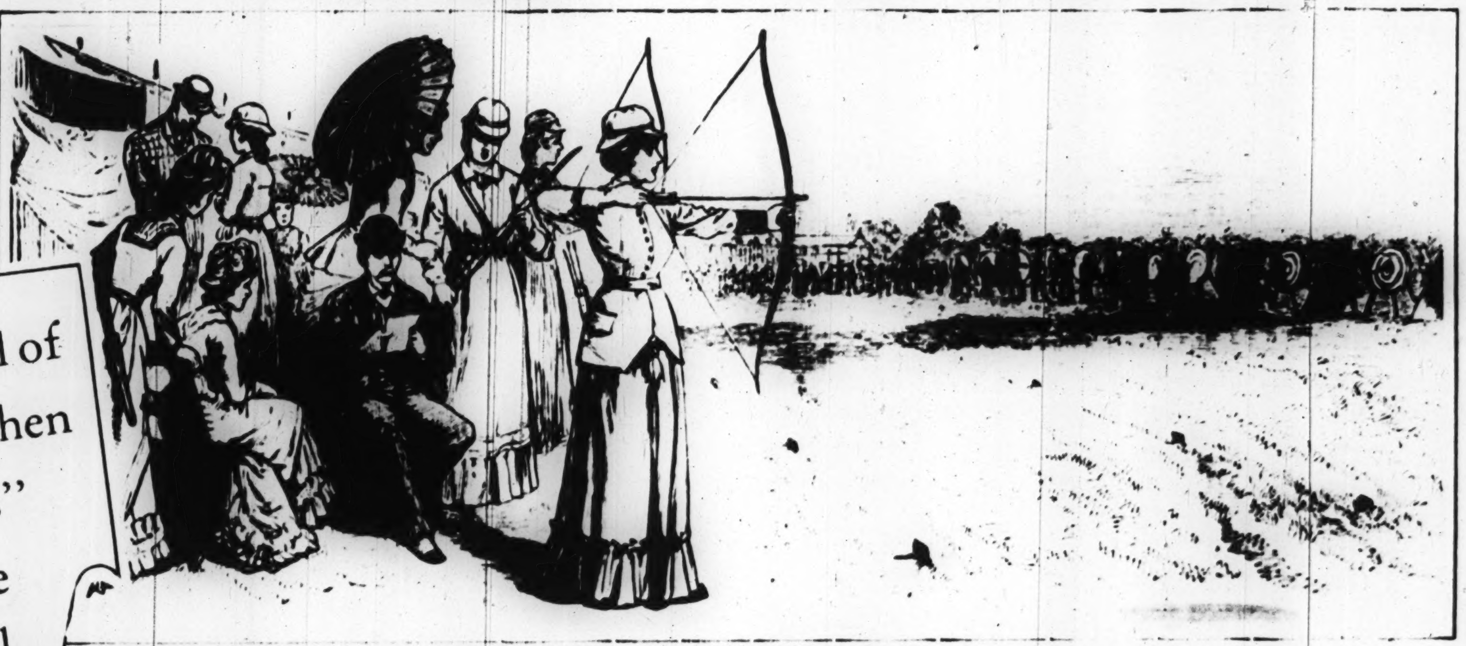
From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper



WASHINGTON BASEBALL CLUB IN 1888. Left to right, front row—O'Day, Deasley, Hoy, Shock, O'Brien and Myers. Back row—Irwin, Mack, Wilmot, Daily, Gardner, Murray, Donnelly, Manager Walter Hewett, Whitney and Gilmore.

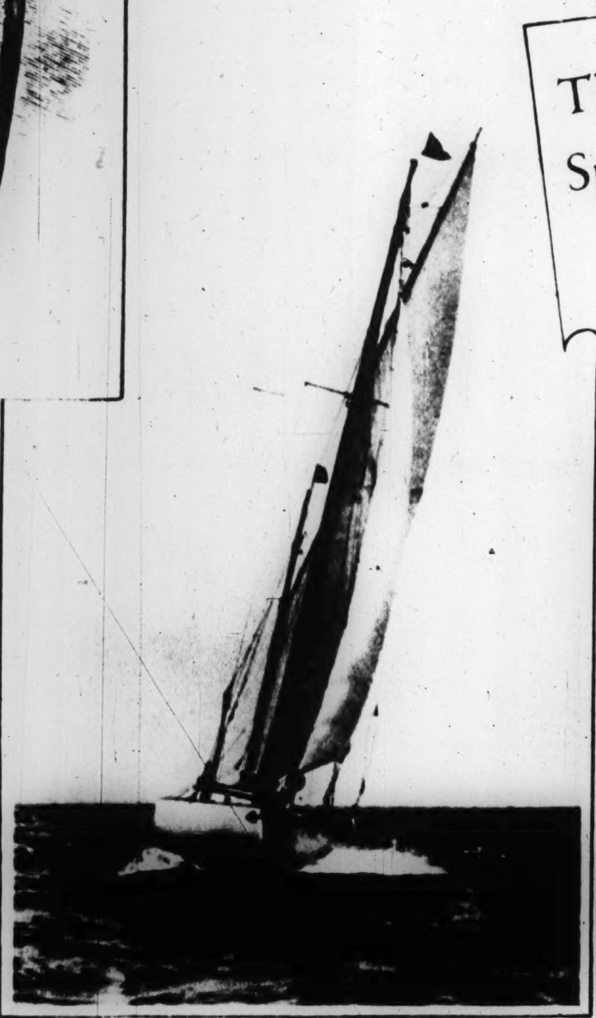


THE HOME STRETCH of the Benning Race Track, where flying silks and scintillating society contributed to make one of the outstanding sports centers in Washington. The reproduction is from The Post of April 12, 1896, which reported that racing on the new track would start the following afternoon at 3:15 o'clock.

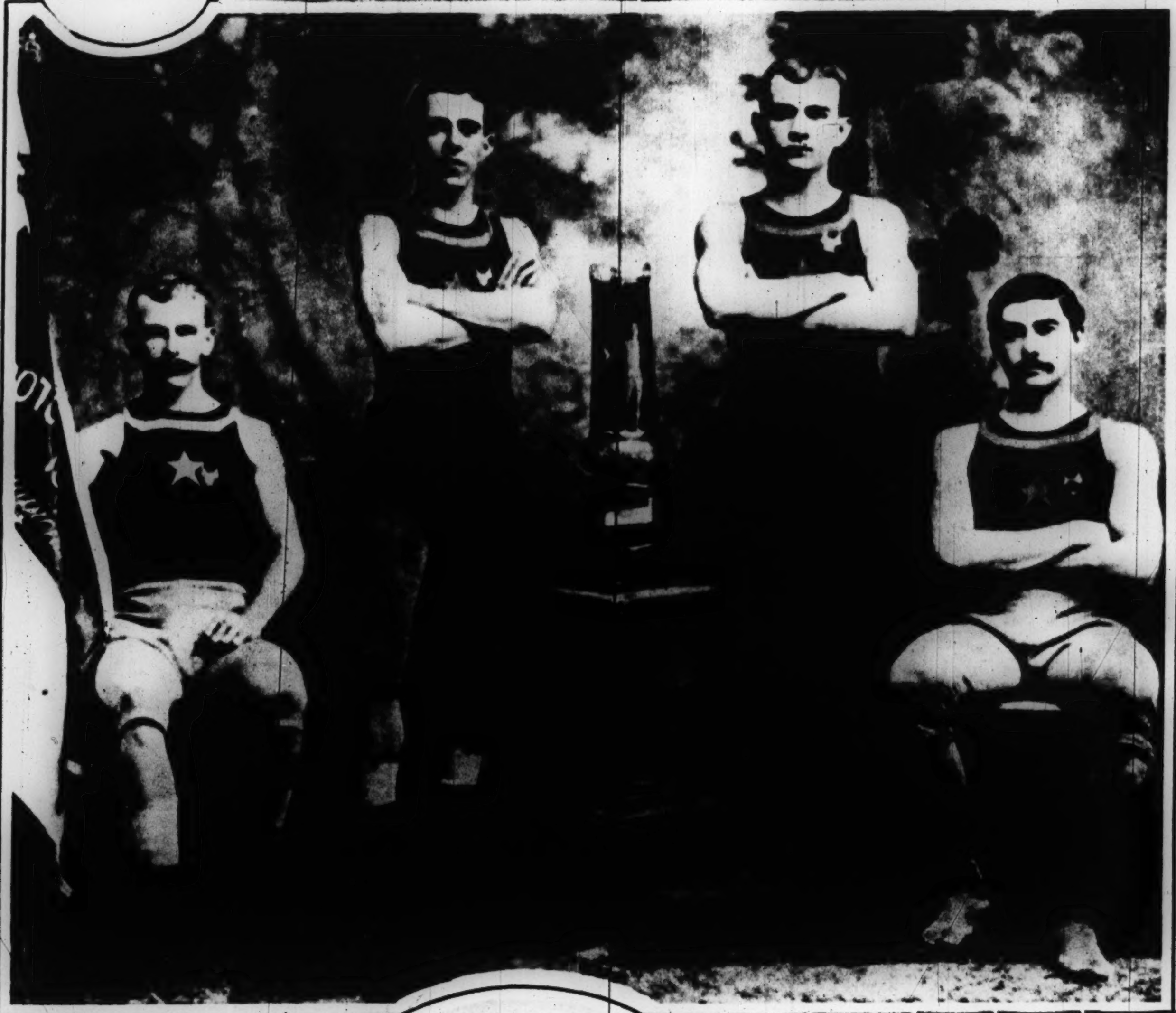


THE REVIVAL OF ARCHERY in the eighties provided a sport and amusement for the "weaker sex."

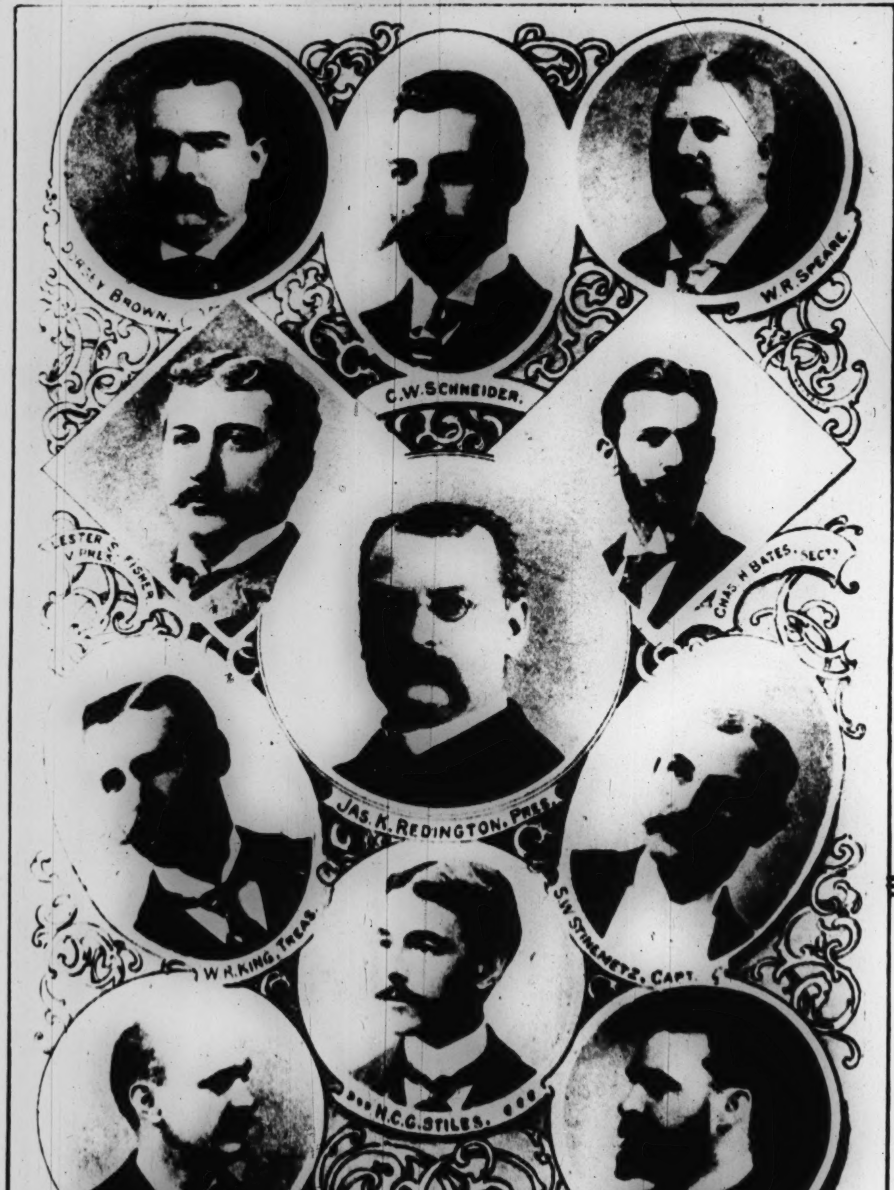
From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper



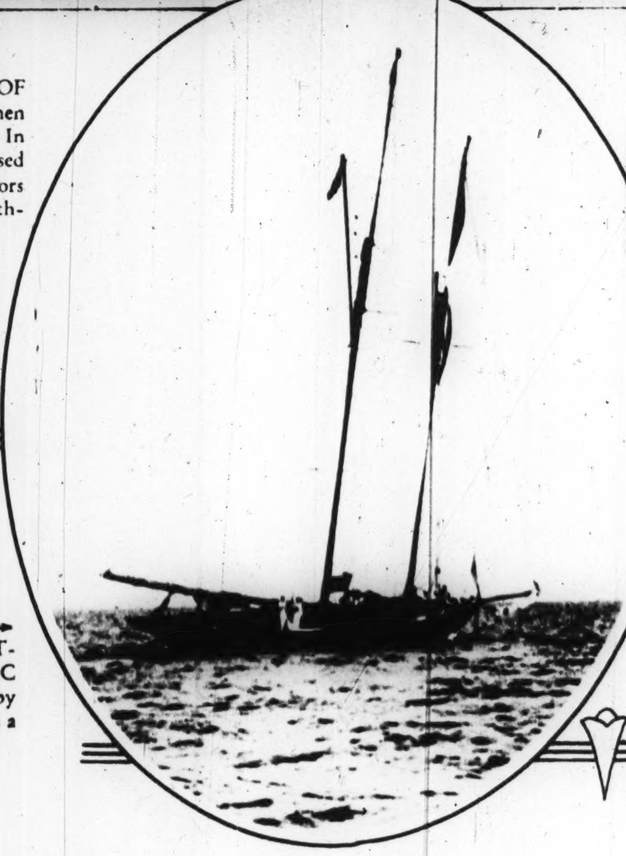
NENEMOOSHA, a yawl built in the back yard of 213 C street southeast by Lyman F. Hewins and George V. Chandler in 1903, and the captor of many trophies in the days before the gasoline speedsters.



THE FIRST CREW to win The Washington Post Challenge Cup. The Potomac Boat Club crew with the cup they won in a regatta on the Potomac September 26, 1883. Left to right—William C. McKinney, bow; Edward Ryan, No. 2; Charles A. Baker, No. 3, and Allen E. Fraser, stroke.


W. R. SPEARE.
C. W. SCHNEIDER.
LESTER S. FISHER V. PRES.
CHAS. H. BATES. SEC'Y
JAS. K. REDINGTON. PRES.
W. H. KING. TREAS.
S. W. STINEMETZ. CAPT.
H. C. G. STILES.
E. G. SCHAFER.
J. R. HAMPTON.
JOICE ENG. CO.

IN THE WHIRL OF SPORTS these men were known to all. In 1898 they composed the board of governors of the Columbia Athletic Club.



WHEN SAILS DOTTED THE POTOMAC this schooner, owned by Alvin O. Portner, was a familiar sight.

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital subscribed ... Yen 100,000,000.00
Capital paid up ... Yen 60,000,000.00
Reserved fund (June, 1927) ... Yen 57,297,417.00
Deposit (June, 1927) ... Yen 540,451,839.00
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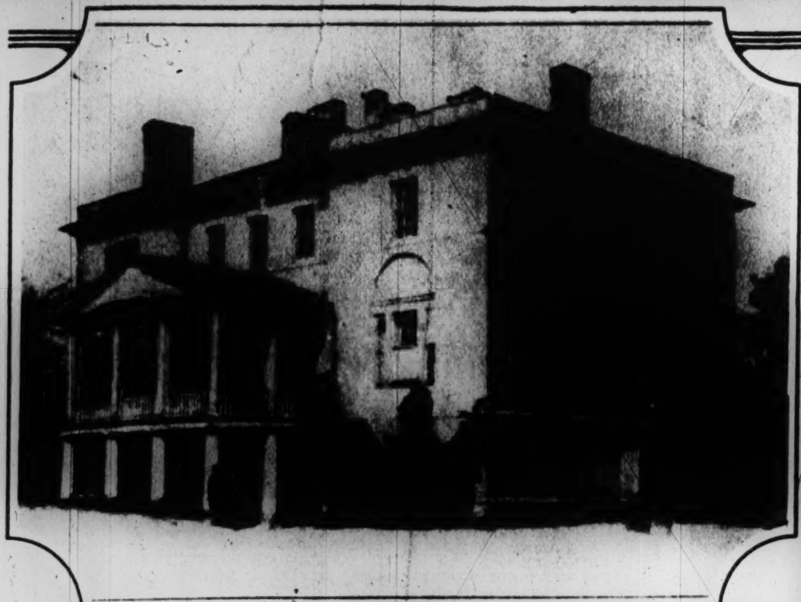
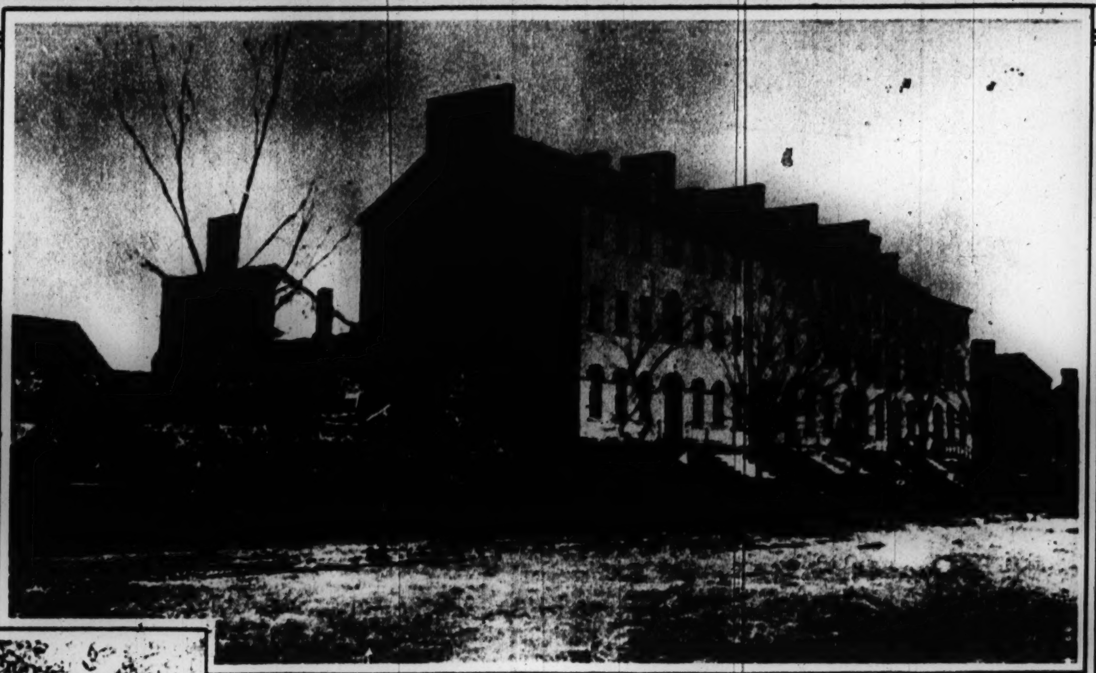
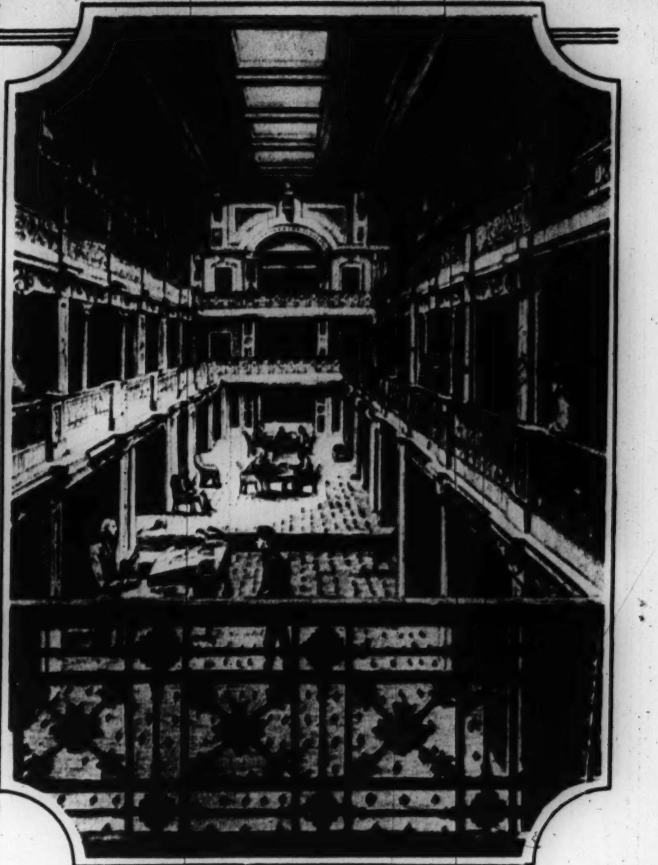
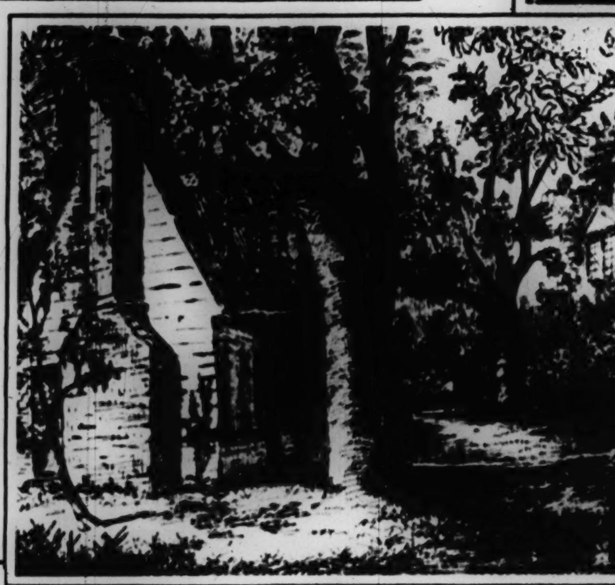


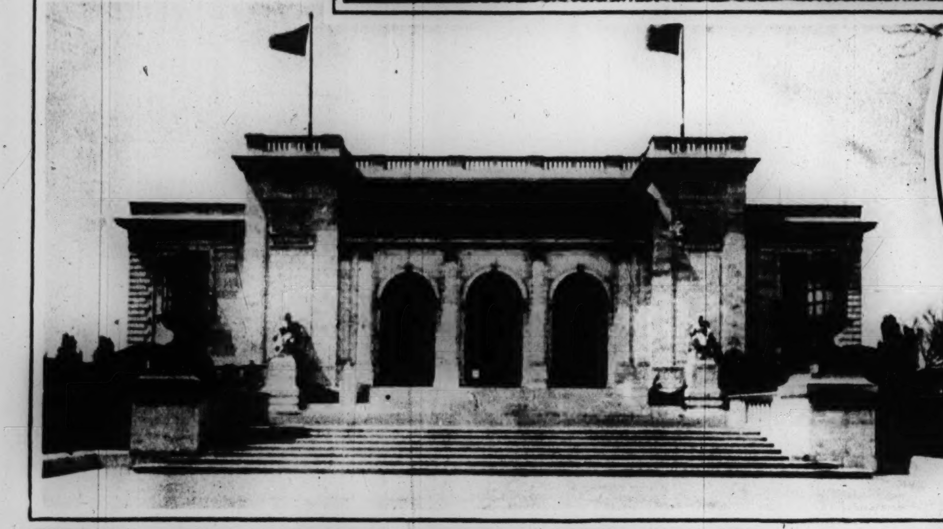


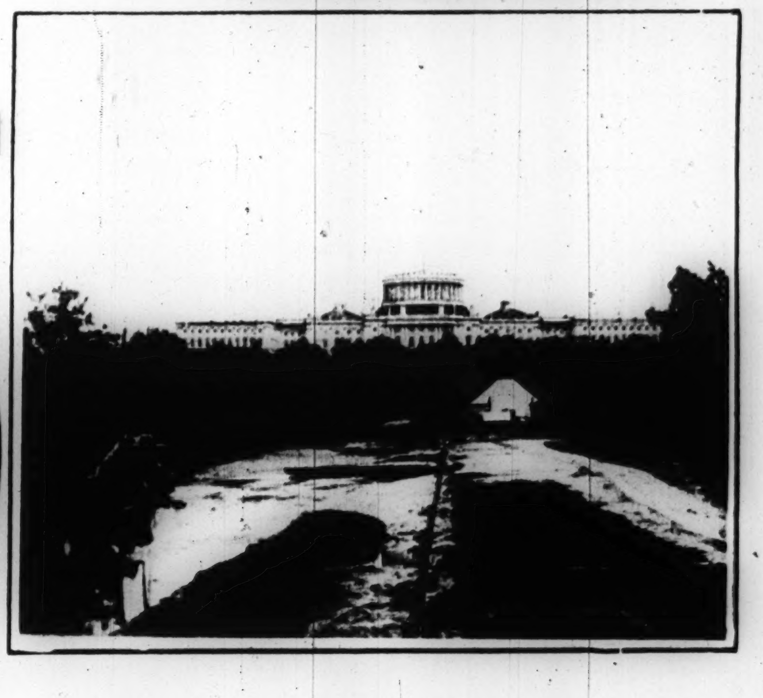


THE SITE OF THE PRESENT PAN-AMERICAN UNION BUILDING is redolent with Washington history, for it was there that stood the old Van Ness mansion, pictured above, and the cottage of David Burnes. In the reproduction from The Post of September 16, 1883, shown at the right, may be seen the Burnes cottage and a portion of the Van Ness home. The present Pan-American Union Building is pictured below (Underwood & Underwood photo).



CARROLL ROW, on First street southeast between A street and East Capitol street, facing the Capitol. These old houses were built by Daniel Carroll in 1805 and were occupied by the British invaders in 1814. They were torn down November 5, 1886, to clear the site of the present building of the Library of Congress (below, Underwood & Underwood photo), which up until its completion was in the west extension of the Capitol. The main reading room of the old library is pictured on the right.



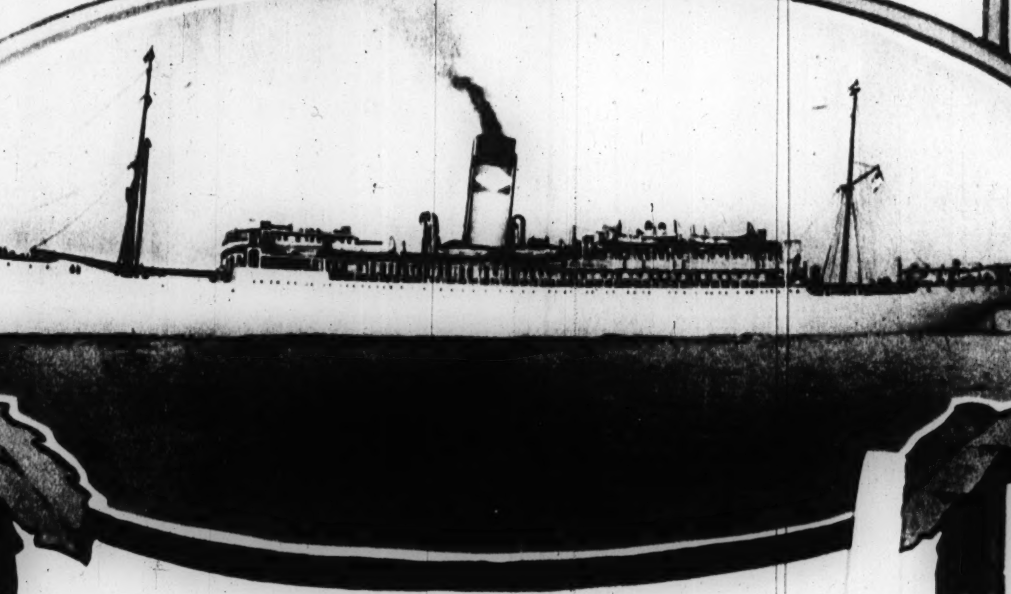


IN THE FIFTIES. The west approach to the Capitol, showing the old James Creek Canal as it looked before the Civil War.

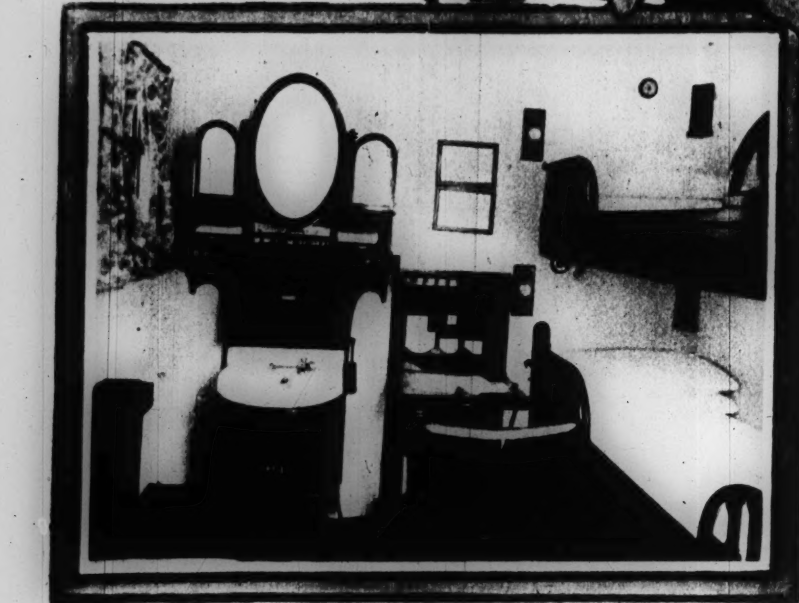
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Great White Fleet

Suite de luxe on a Great White Fleet Ship. Ample closet room, of course, and plenty of space to entertain. Large windows permit a free view of sea and sky.



The beautiful dining room, where fine napery, glass and silverware are a fitting accompaniment to the good food served.



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TWICE every week Great White Fleet ships sail from New York and N Orleans on special cruises to the tropics. You can visit Havana and S ago, Cuba; Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.; the Panama nal; Cartagena, Barranquilla and Puerto Colombio, Colombia; Puerto Barr and Guatemala City, Guatemala; Puerto Cortez, Tela and Puerto Castilla, H duras, according to the route selected.

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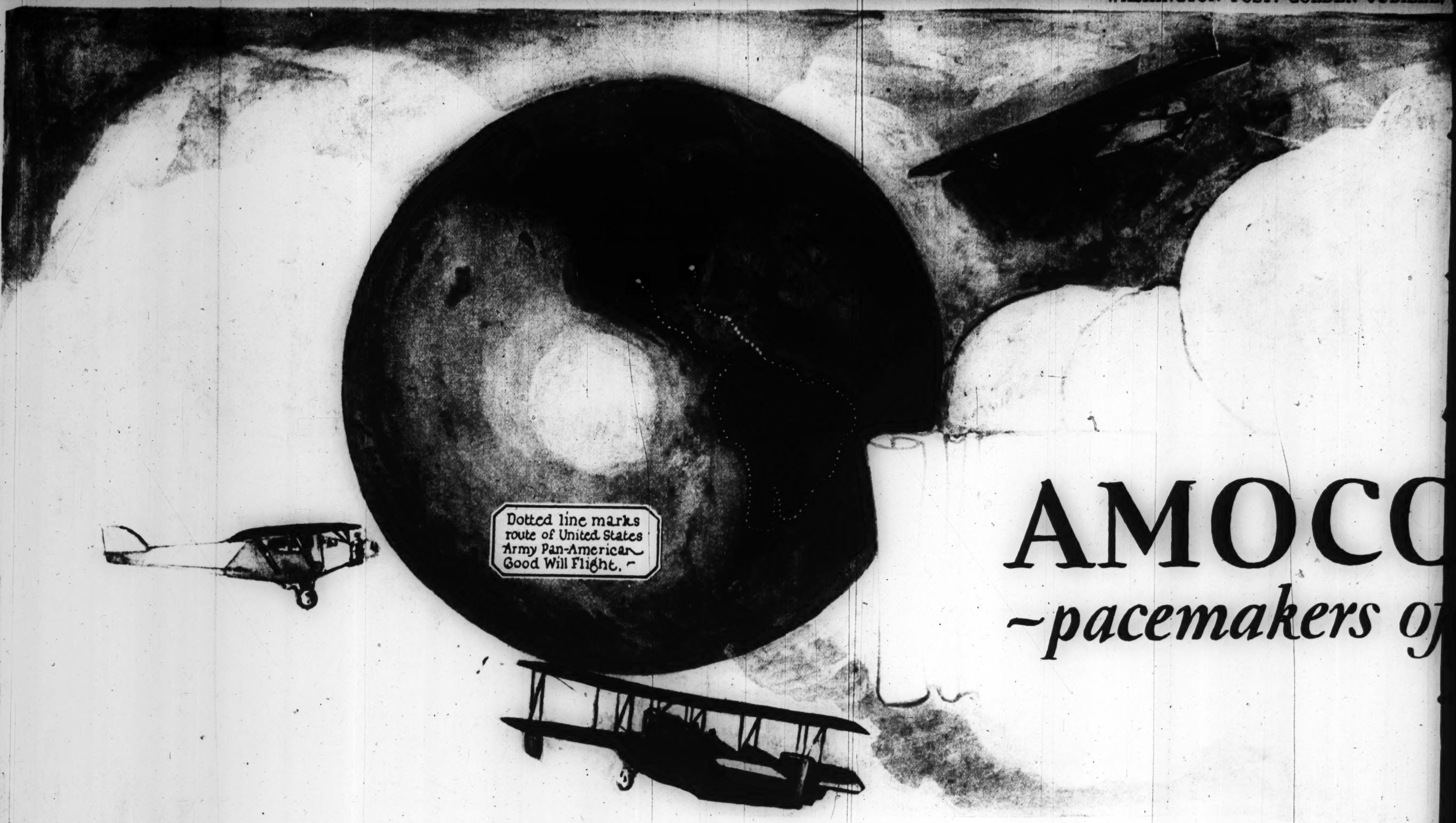
A corner of the social hall—Steinway piano, gay chintz-covered furniture, rugs and hangings in good taste make this room a center for parties.


Dotted line marks route of United States Army Pan-American Good Will Flight.

AMOCO

~pacemakers of

THE close of 1927 marks the end of possibly the greatest year in the history of The American Oil Company—a year which has seen the name and fame of AMOCO Products carried far and wide.

Perhaps the most brilliant achievement of the year was the flight of Chamberlin and Levine from New York to Germany—flying on AMOCO-GAS.

But hardly less important than the establishment of the world's long-distance non-stop flight record was the trip of the United States Army Amphibian Planes under the command of Major Dargue from Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, around South America and back to Washington, D. C. This 20,000-mile flight was made on AMOCO-GAS and AMOCO Motor Oil exclusively—an outstanding demonstration of the skill of our Army aviators and of the dependability of AMOCO Products.

On the speedways and highways of the land, AMOCO Products repeatedly scored new triumphs. Three Auburn stock cars set new world's records for distances up to 15,000 miles—using AMOCO-GAS. And when the 24-hour record was broken again by a Studebaker factory test—AMOCO-GAS and AMOCO Motor Oil were used.

On the water, AMOCO Products proved their ability to make and break records just as they had done on land and in the air. The chief prizes at the President's Regatta at Washington—the President's Gold Cup, the Dodge Memorial Cup, the Secretary of the Navy's Cup—were won by boats using AMOCO-GAS.

AMERICAN GAS
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AMOCO MOTOR OIL

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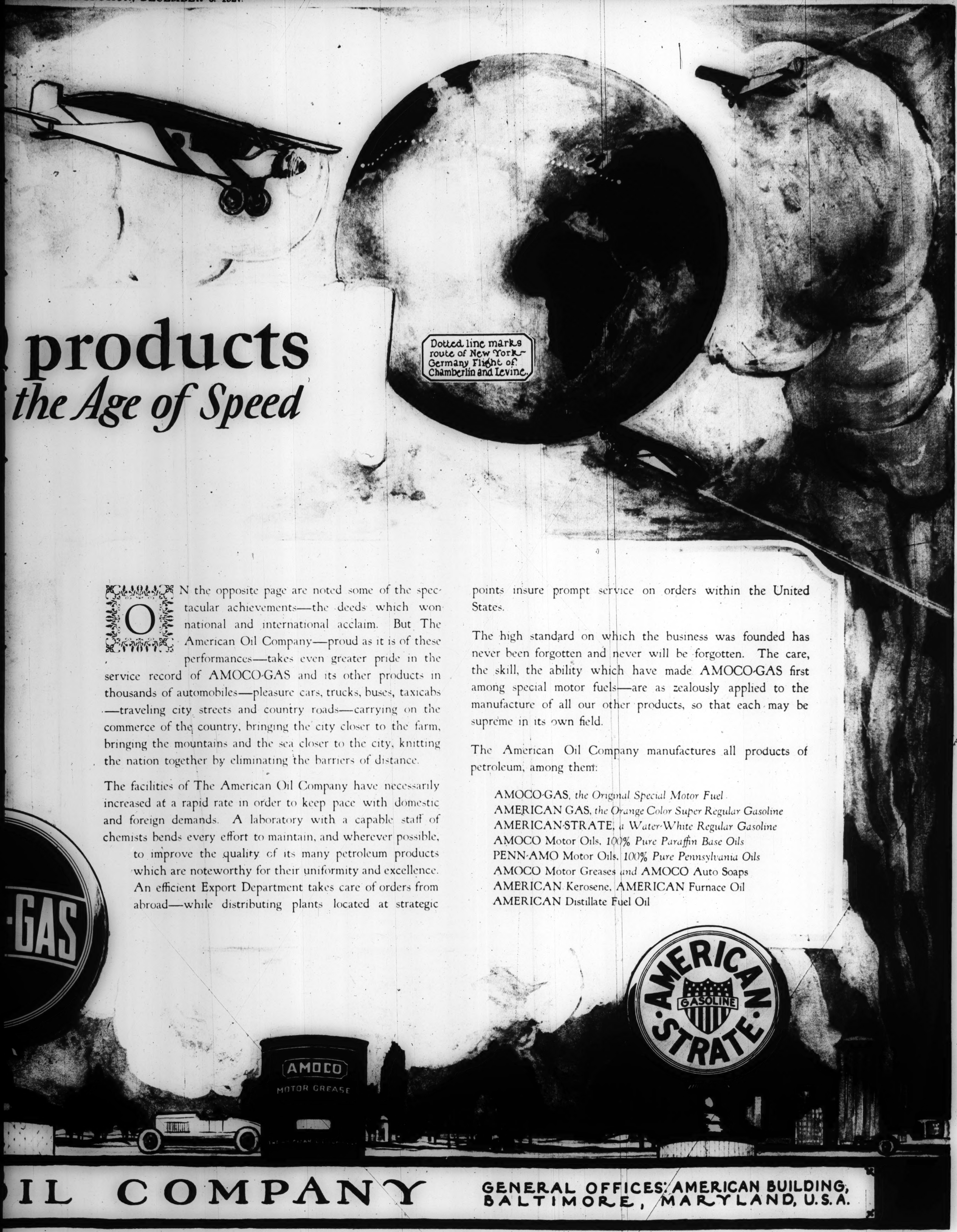
Dotted line marks route of New York-Germany Flight of Chamberlin and Levine.
-GAS
AMOCO
MOTOR GREASE
AMERICAN
GASOLINE
STRATE

products
the Age of Speed

ON the opposite page are noted some of the spectacular achievements—the deeds which won national and international acclaim. But The American Oil Company—proud as it is of these performances—takes even greater pride in the service record of AMOCO-GAS and its other products in thousands of automobiles—pleasure cars, trucks, buses, taxicabs—traveling city streets and country roads—carrying on the commerce of the country, bringing the city closer to the farm, bringing the mountains and the sea closer to the city, knitting the nation together by eliminating the barriers of distance.

The facilities of The American Oil Company have necessarily increased at a rapid rate in order to keep pace with domestic and foreign demands. A laboratory with a capable staff of chemists bends every effort to maintain, and wherever possible, to improve the quality of its many petroleum products which are noteworthy for their uniformity and excellence. An efficient Export Department takes care of orders from abroad—while distributing plants located at strategic points insure prompt service on orders within the United States.

The high standard on which the business was founded has never been forgotten and never will be forgotten. The care, the skill, the ability which have made AMOCO-GAS first among special motor fuels—are as zealously applied to the manufacture of all our other products, so that each may be supreme in its own field.

The American Oil Company manufactures all products of petroleum, among them:

AMOCO-GAS, *the Original Special Motor Fuel*
AMERICAN GAS, *the Orange Color Super Regular Gasoline*
AMERICAN-STRATE, *a Water-White Regular Gasoline*
AMOCO Motor Oils, *100% Pure Paraffin Base Oils*
PENN-AMO Motor Oils, *100% Pure Pennsylvania Oils*
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President and Publisher,
The Washington Post Company
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The City and the Nation do well to unite in their congratulations to The Washington Post upon the achievement of its Golden Jubilee.

Your constant readers, among whom I for many years have been numbered, hold for The Post a sense of genuine appreciation. In the complex demands of modern life, it would be difficult indeed for any busy man unassisted to wisely select his reading whether relating to politics, to business, to social conditions or to the arts and sciences.

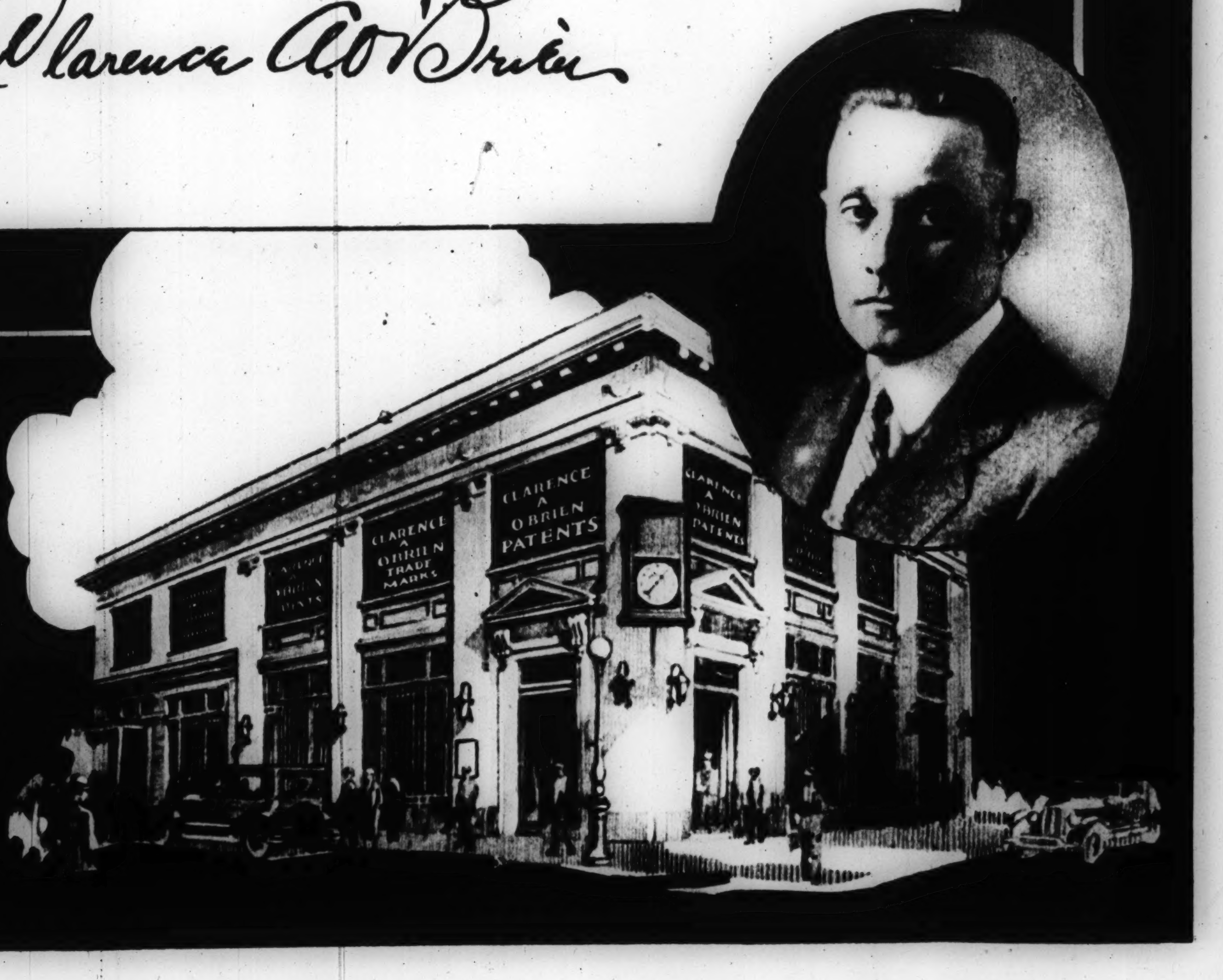
I personally have relied with well grounded confidence on The Post's condensed portrayal of current events. Without bias you have told me, tersely, the significant happenings in every field. . . enabling me to understand not only sectional conditions but economic and political trends of national importance. In a lighter vein, the ironical comment of your famous columnist George Rothwell Brown gives me particular enjoyment. And the editorial paragraphs of Ira Bennett are also worthy of any reader's special note.

From front page to last, your paper is to me both educational and entertaining. For that, as well as for the realization of fifty years of progress, permit me to add my words of congratulation to those of countless others.

Yours very truly,

CAO:MR

Clarence A. O'Brien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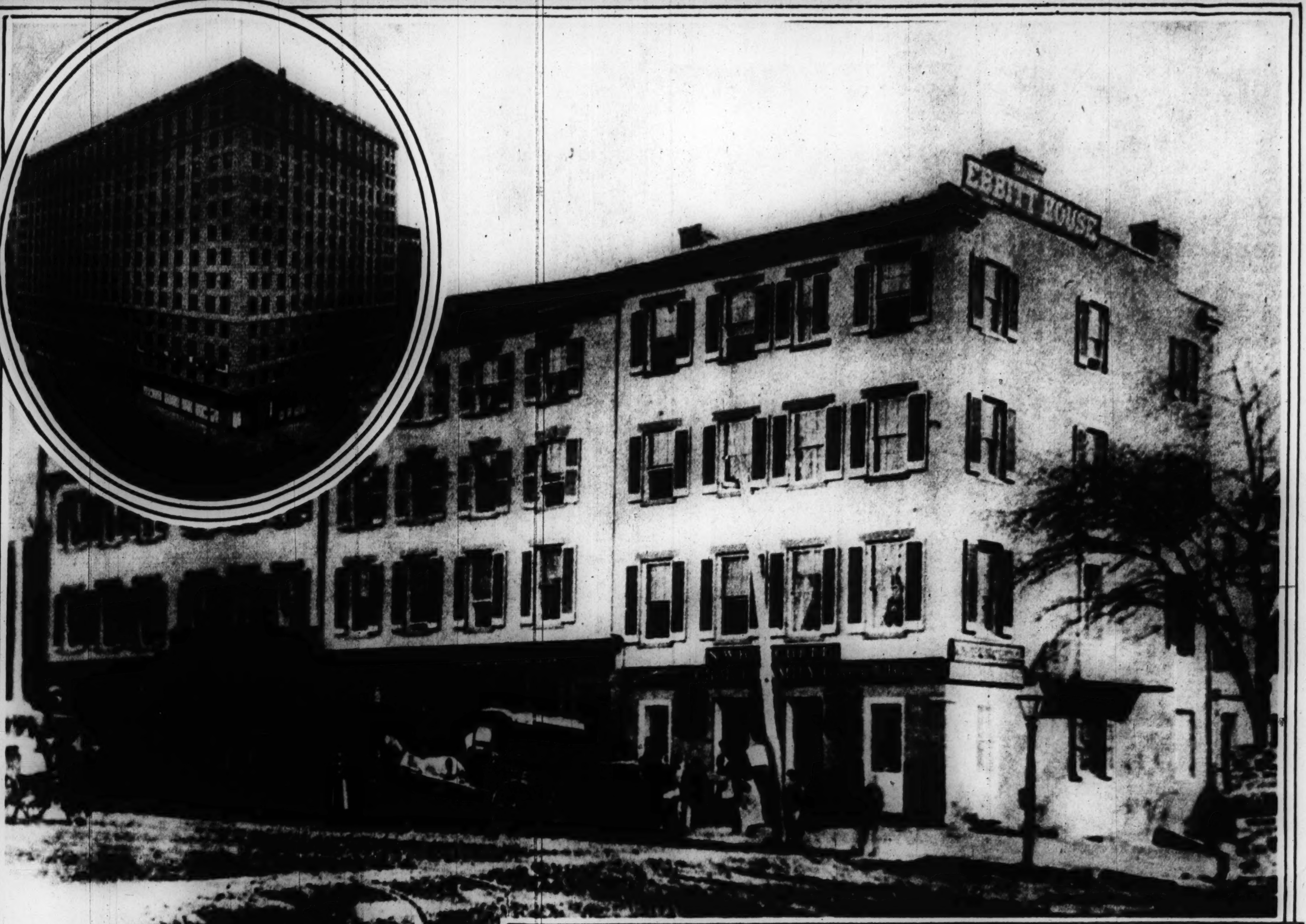
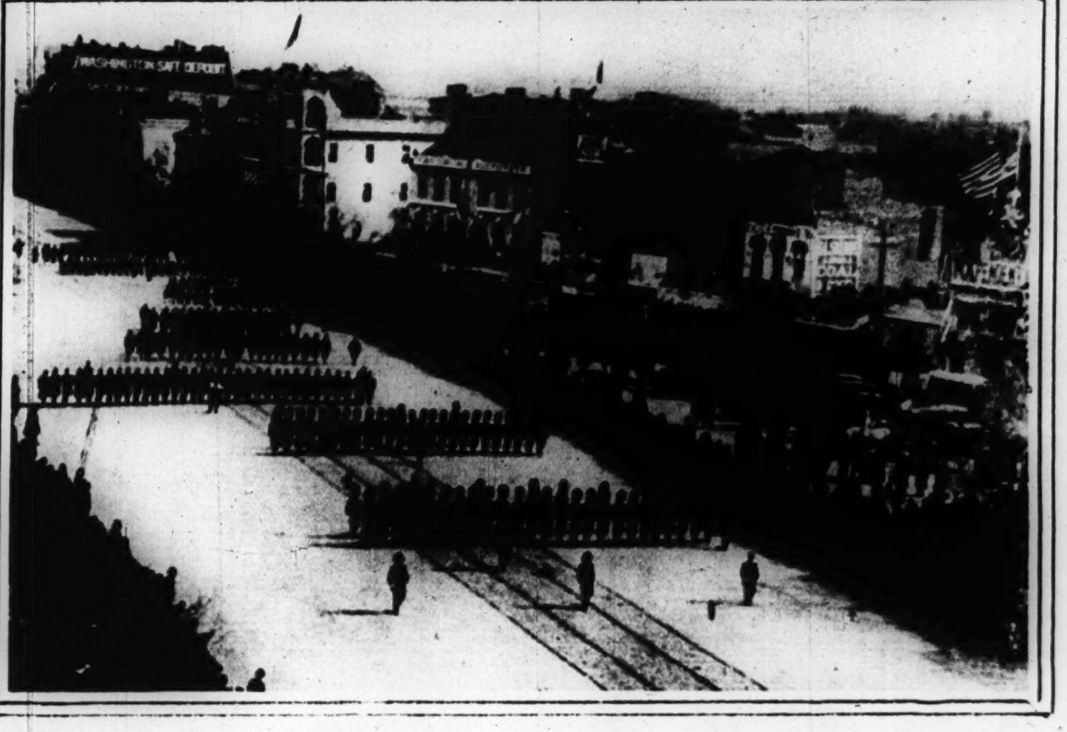


FOURTEENTH AND F STREETS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE POST. From this unpretentious beginning sprang the metropolitan corner where now stands the new National Press Building (inset—Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer). Notice the theatrical bills posted on the tree at the right, the wagon backed up to the F street curb, the old style lamp-post, the telegraph poles and the barber pole on the sidewalk.



THE AVENUE IN THE EIGHTIES The south side of a famous thoroughfare. The present Postoffice Department Building (left, Harris and Ewing photo), now stands in the square where, in the right center of the old photograph, was formerly located a dime museum, an auctioneer's shop and a number of old stores. The widely known Harvey's restaurant also is shown.

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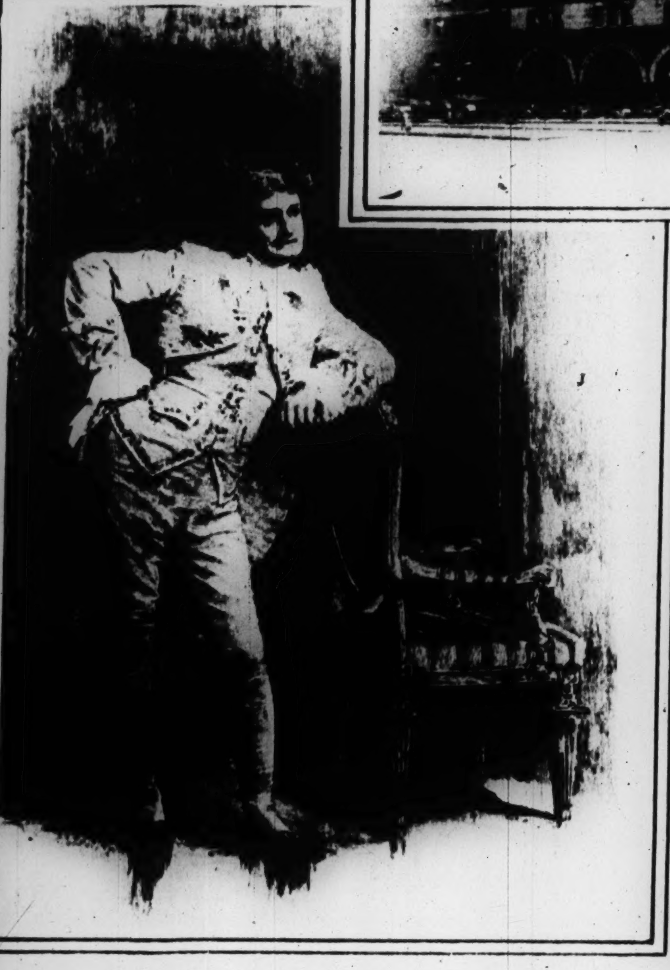
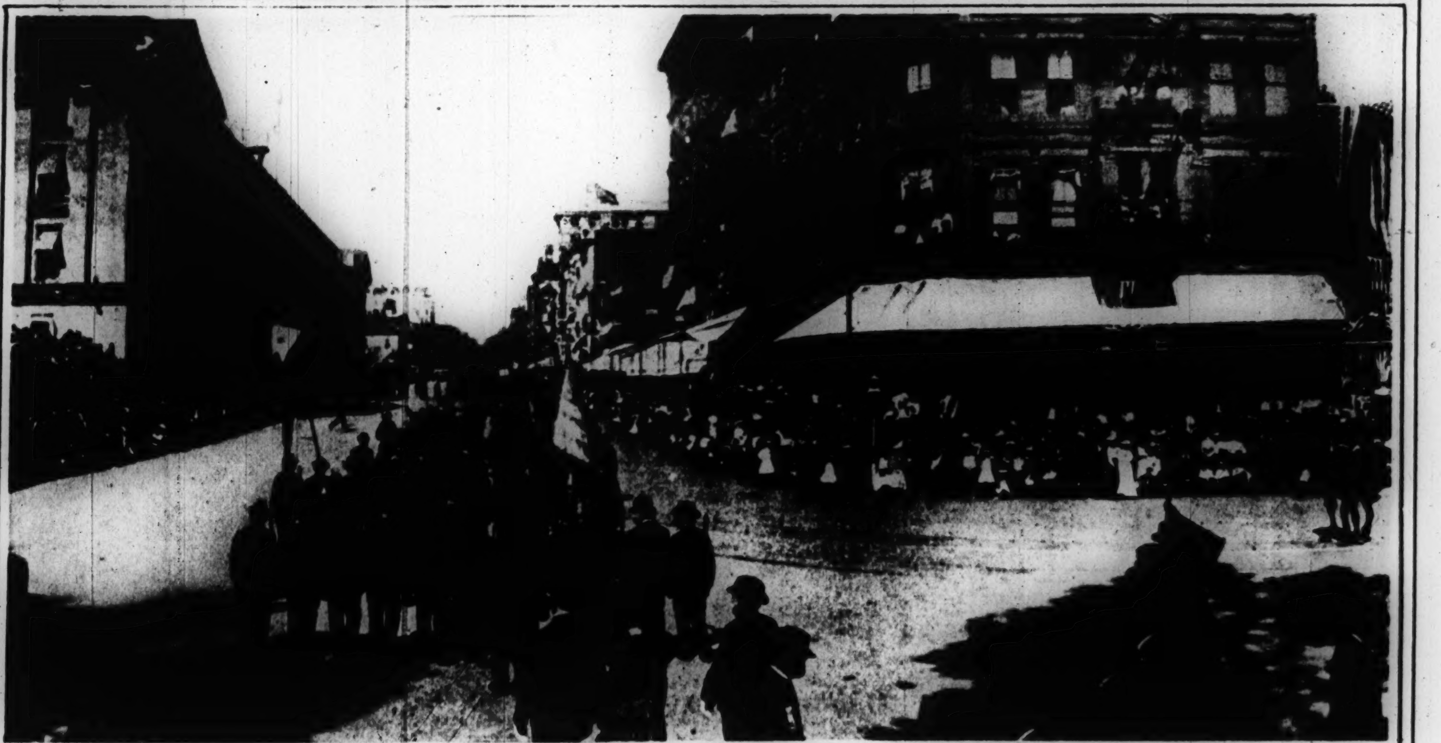


JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS BOB ACRES IN "THE RIVALS." An actor whose brilliant career included appearances before discerning Washington audiences in the Eighties.



THE THINNING LINE IN 1902. A portion of the grand military and naval parade which featured the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic here in October, 1902. The parade is passing the grand stand at the Treasury Building, where a chorus of school children was singing. To the right is the old Corcoran Building on the site of the present Washington Hotel.

To have held an important place in the Political, Industrial and Social development of this country during the crowded half century that has just passed—to have stood for and aided in every national movement for the betterment of the country's Economic Prosperity, Dignity and Well-being, has been the privilege of the Washington Post.

That this great newspaper has achieved its goal and marked each milestone of the national progress with the indelible finger of its sincerity is but an obvious incident in the rush of time and events that have crowded each other across its pages during these years that have raced by.

So, too, has this Corporation's place in the industrial growth and development of the Nation been well defined. Whether national emergency or domestic industrial necessity, the far flung, widespread Service of Todd has been available.

It has been our privilege, too, to successfully serve both Nation and Industry.

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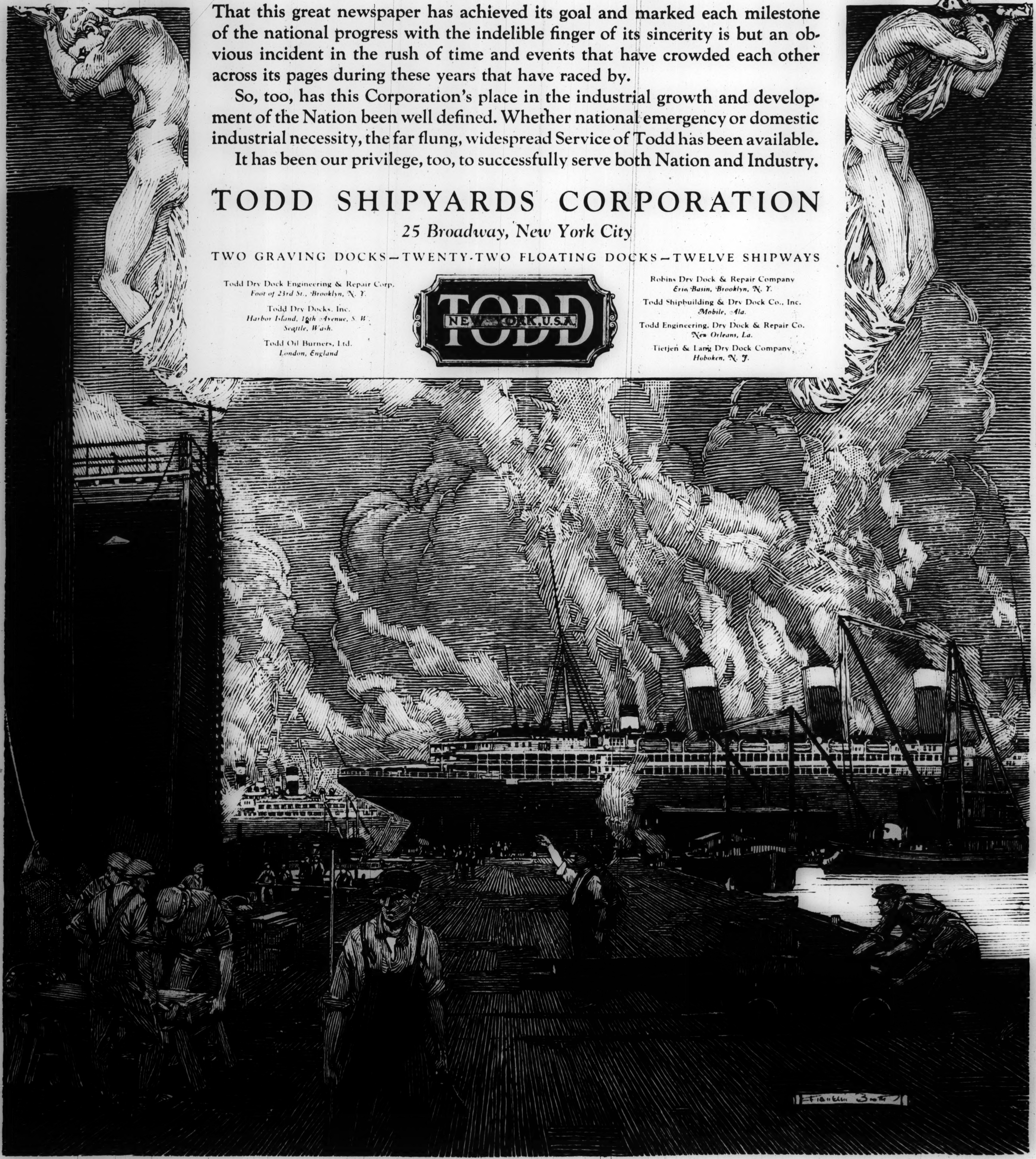
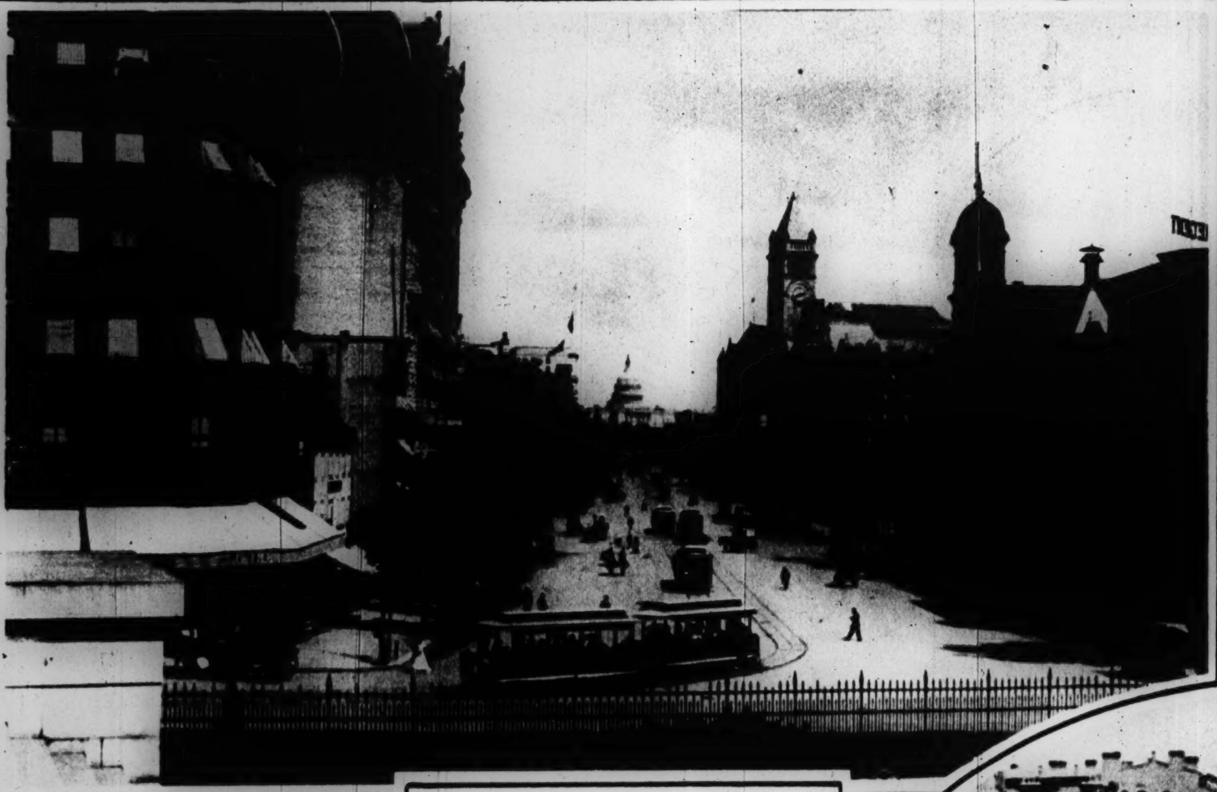


FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
NUMBER

The Washington Post.

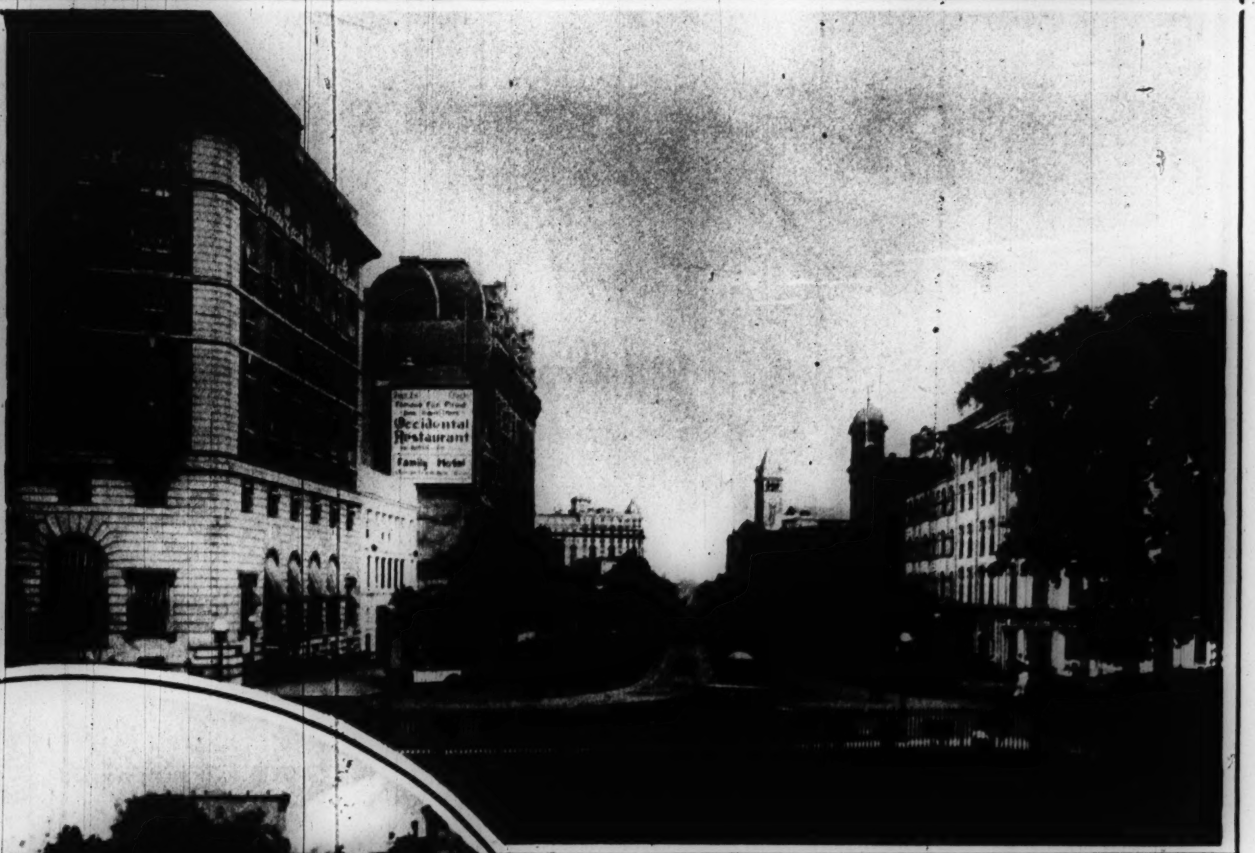
TUESDAY
December 6, 1927

THE AVENUE IN HISTORY



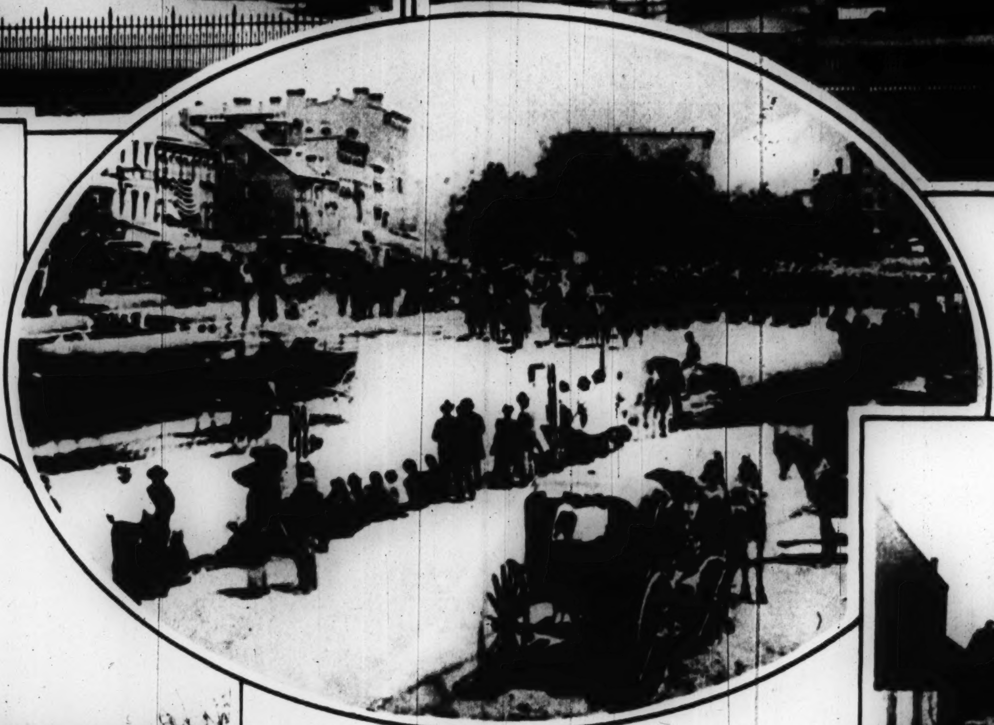
LOOKING EAST FROM THE TREASURY in the Nineties. Notice the old Corcoran Building on the left, where the Washington Hotel now stands, the old style open cable cars, the men on horseback and the pedestrians walking willy-nilly across what is now a congested metropolitan thoroughfare.

Copyright, Detroit Publishing Company.

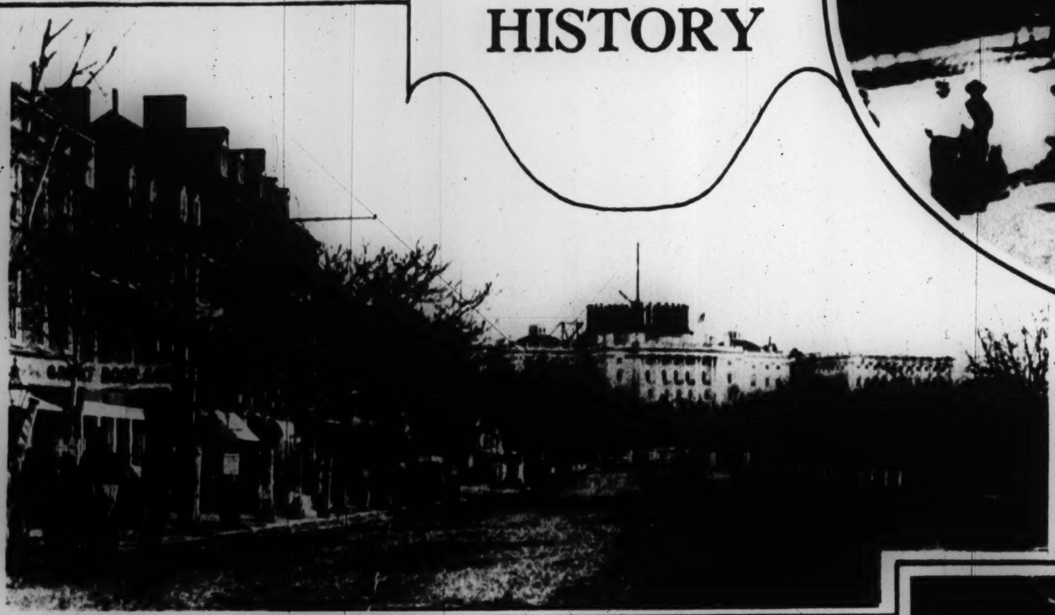


PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN 1927. Along this Appian Way of the great Republic have passed the heroes of a century and a quarter, its stones have echoed to the tread of marching men in peace and war, in triumph and sorrow—it has seen the review of conquering armies and the funeral corteges of Presidents.

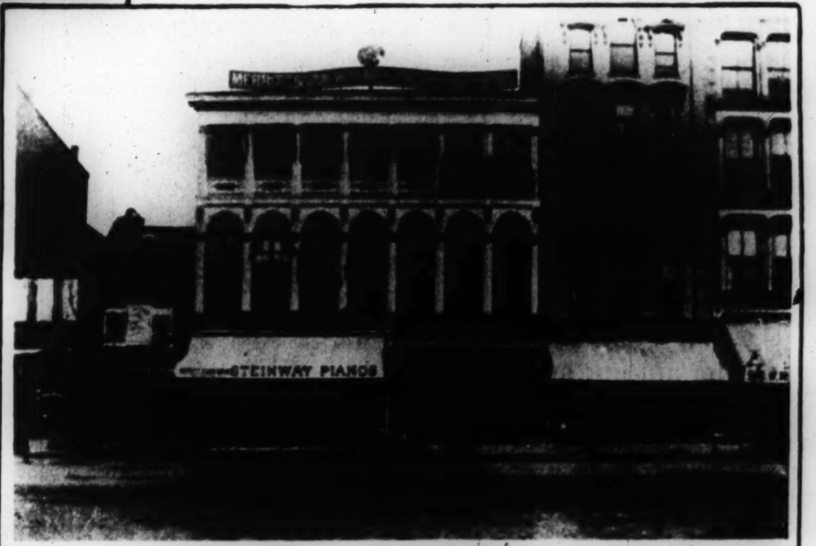
Underwood & Underwood.



MARKET SPACE in May, 1865. Review of the Grand Army at the close of the Civil War.

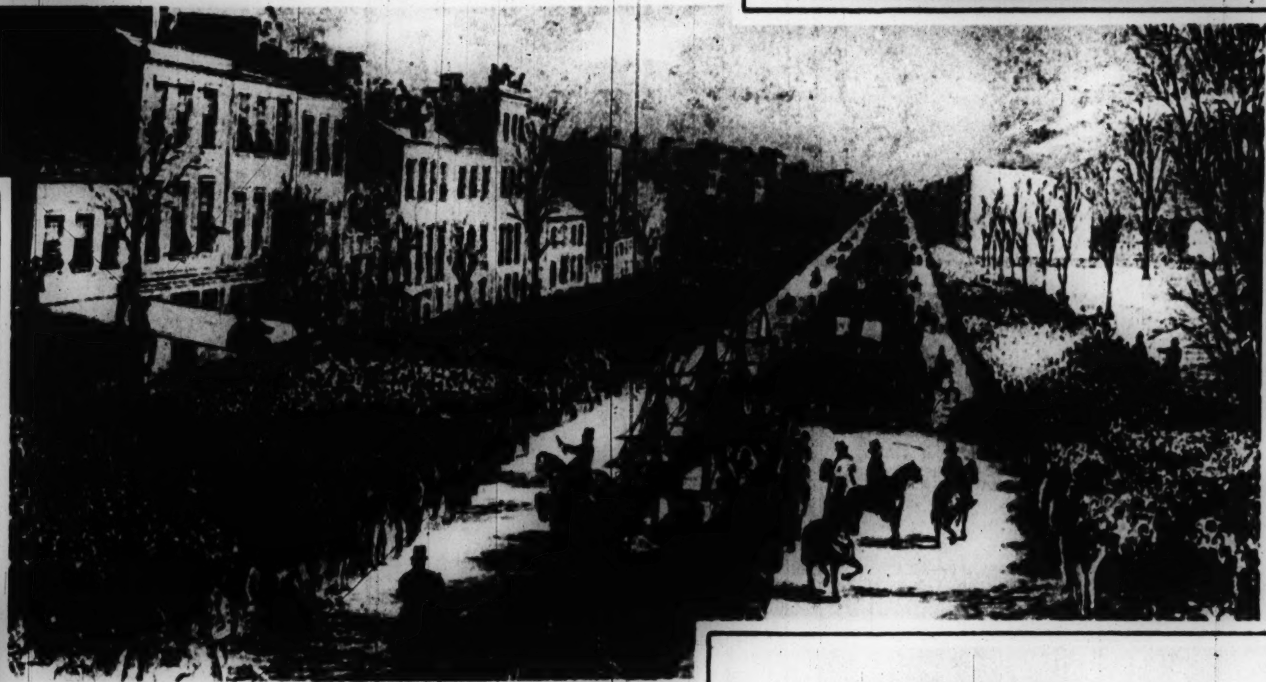


THE LOWER END of Pennsylvania avenue in the Sixties. Showing the famous thoroughfare at the time historic statesmen, struggling with the problems which were soon to involve the Nation in Civil War, trod its length to reach the unfinished Capitol.



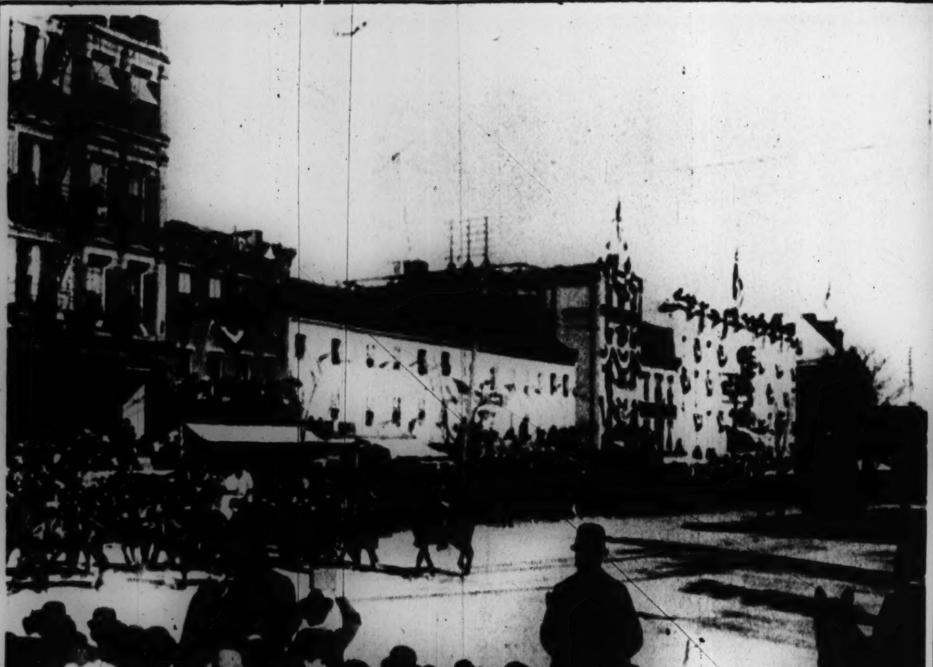
FIRST IRON FRONT building in Washington, 923 to 925 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, showing the old stores of Edward F. Droop and J. W. Boteler & Son. The store at the right, 921, was the second home of Woodward & Lothrop.

Courtesy of Mr. Edward Droop.

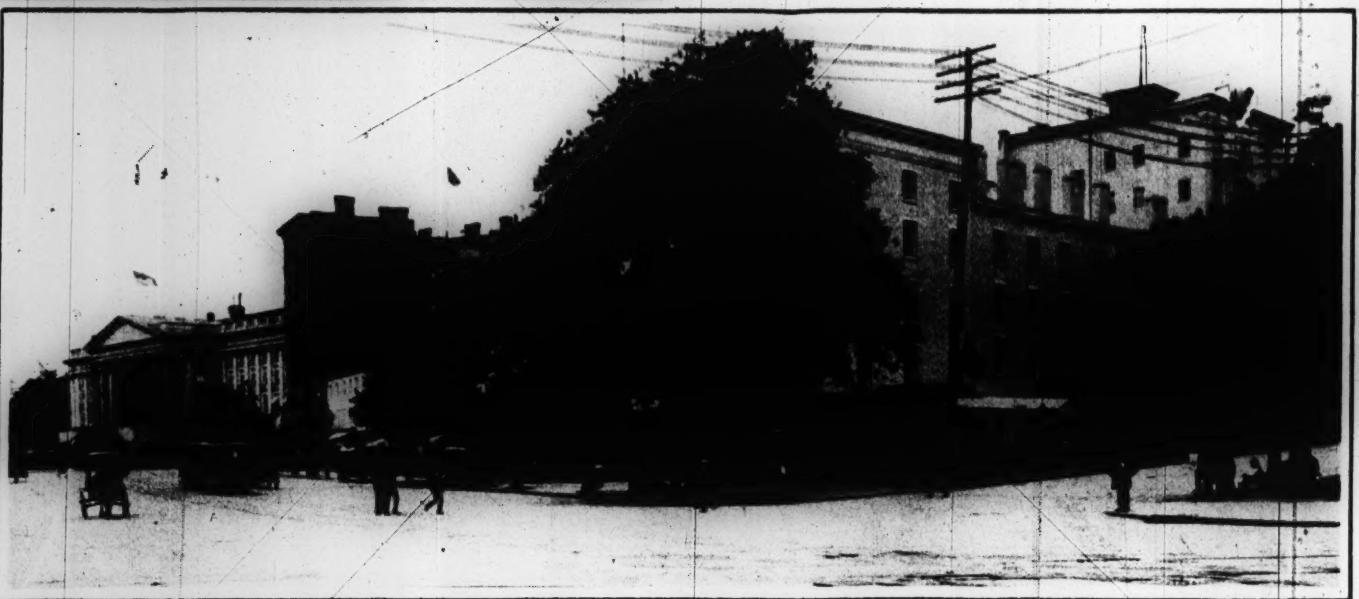


BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL PARADE. Showing the condition of Pennsylvania avenue on March 4, 1857. Notice the unimproved land in the right of the picture.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

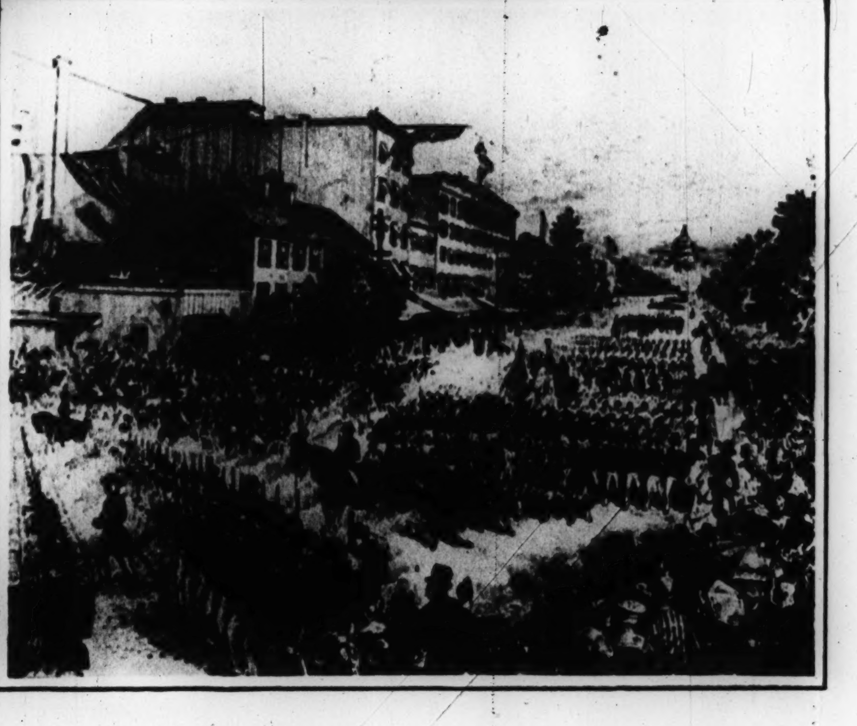


NORTH SIDE of Pennsylvania avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets at the time of the inaugural parade of President Mckinley, March 4, 1896.



OLD WILLARD'S HOTEL as it looked through the Nineties, showing the famous old Morse elm tree on the northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Photo by Leet Bros. Co.



FIFTEENTH AND PENNSYLVANIA avenue in 1865. Review of the Grand Army. Notice the one-story structure on the corner.

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for a smooth running motor

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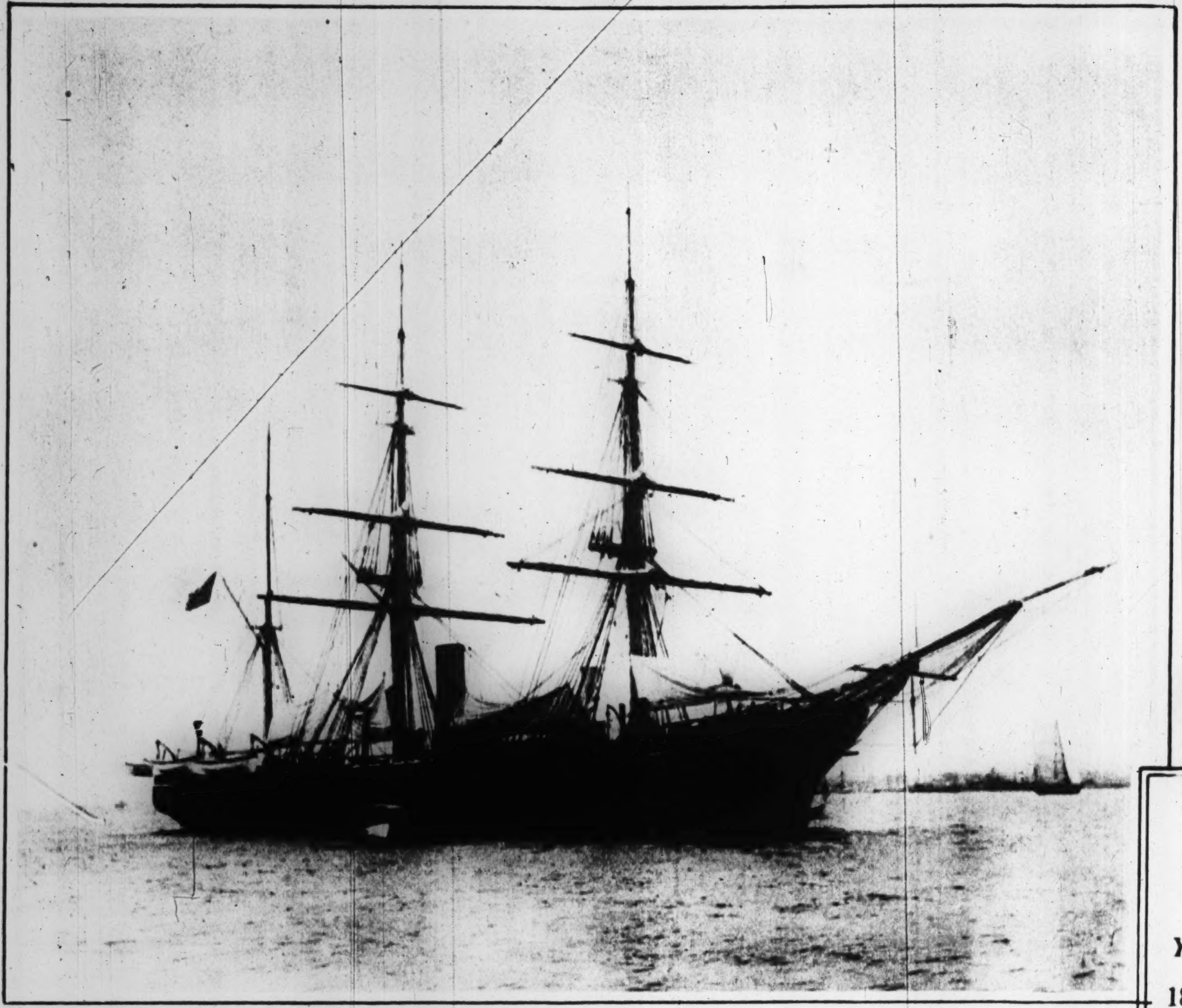
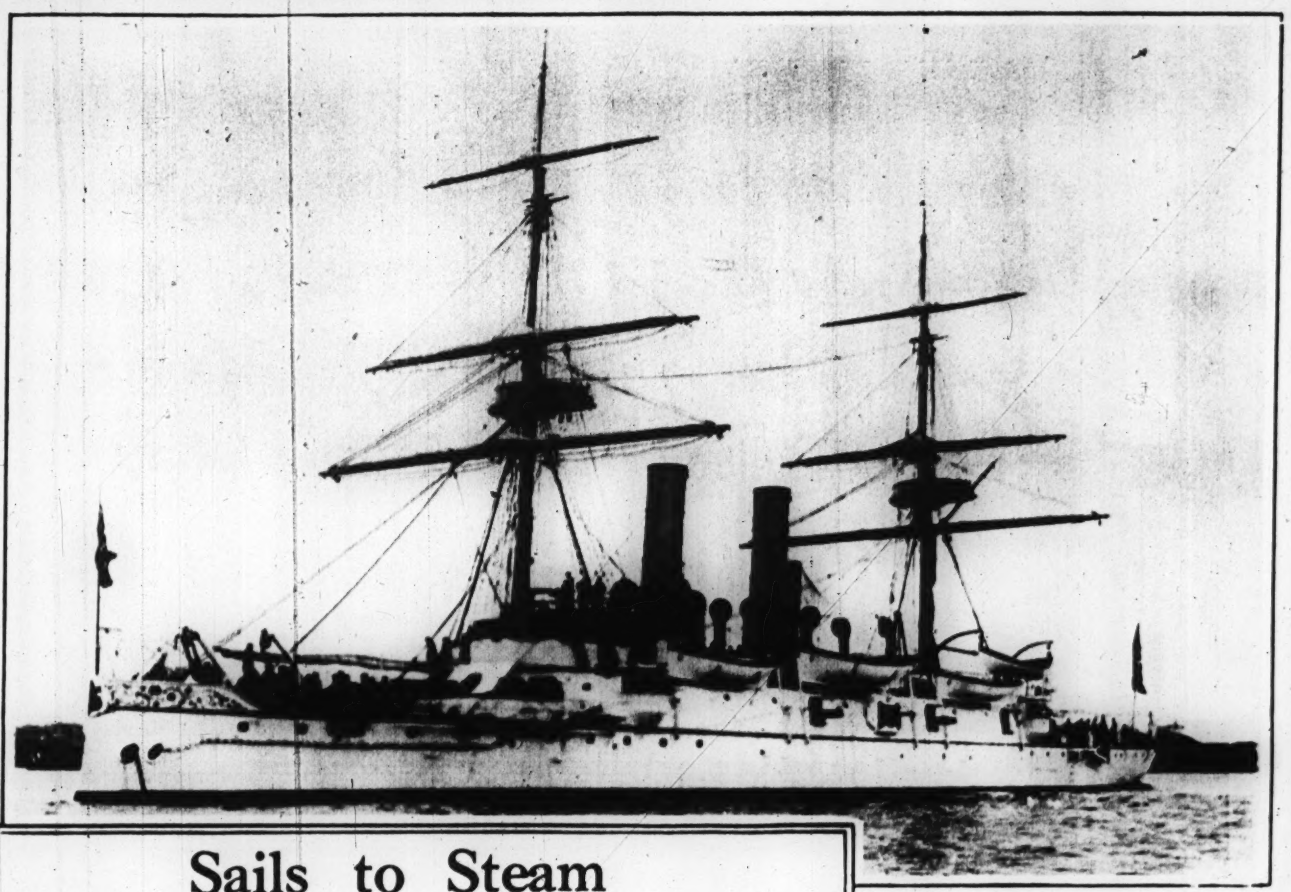
The Evolution of the United States Navy at a Glance.

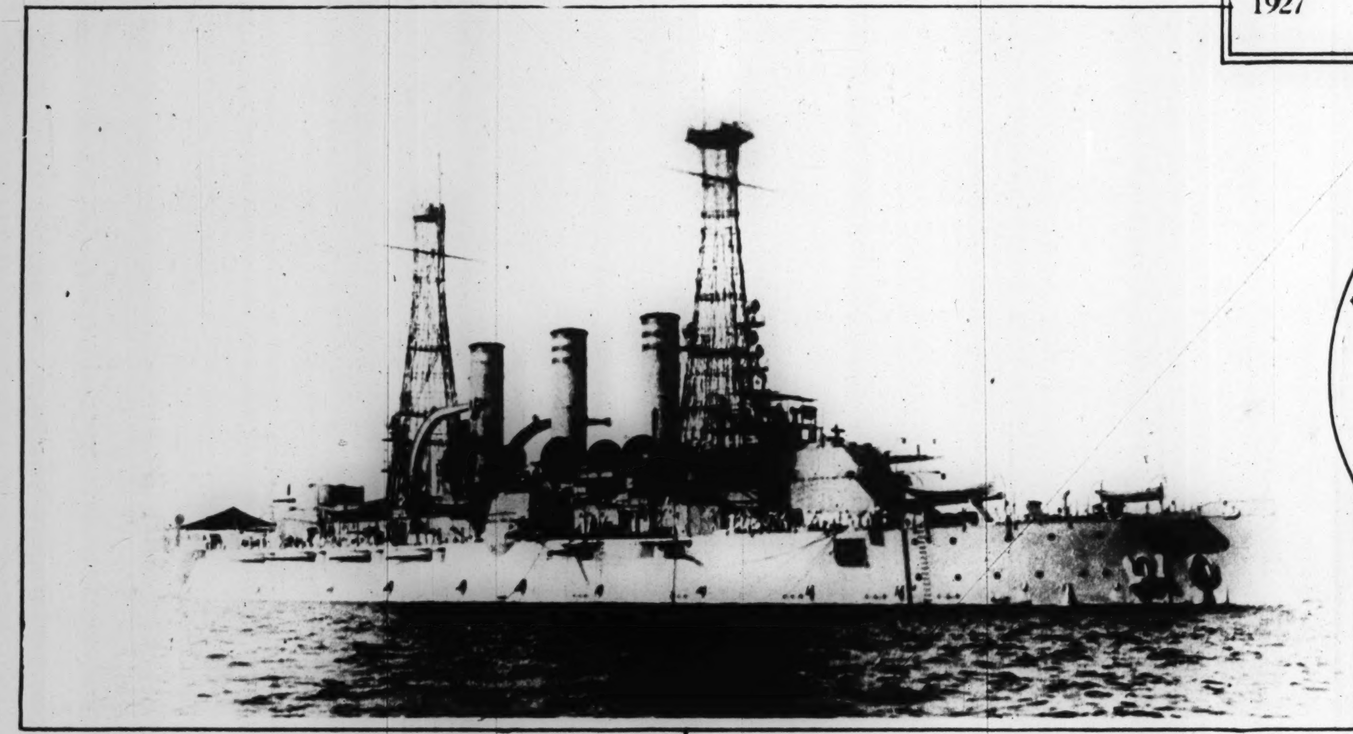
Year.	*Officers.*	*Enlisted Men.*	*Total.*
1877	1,591	6,106	7,697
1887	1,542	8,342	9,884
1898	1,432	20,780	22,212
1907	2,238	33,027	35,265
1918	22,549	208,671	231,220
1927	8,837	83,250	92,742



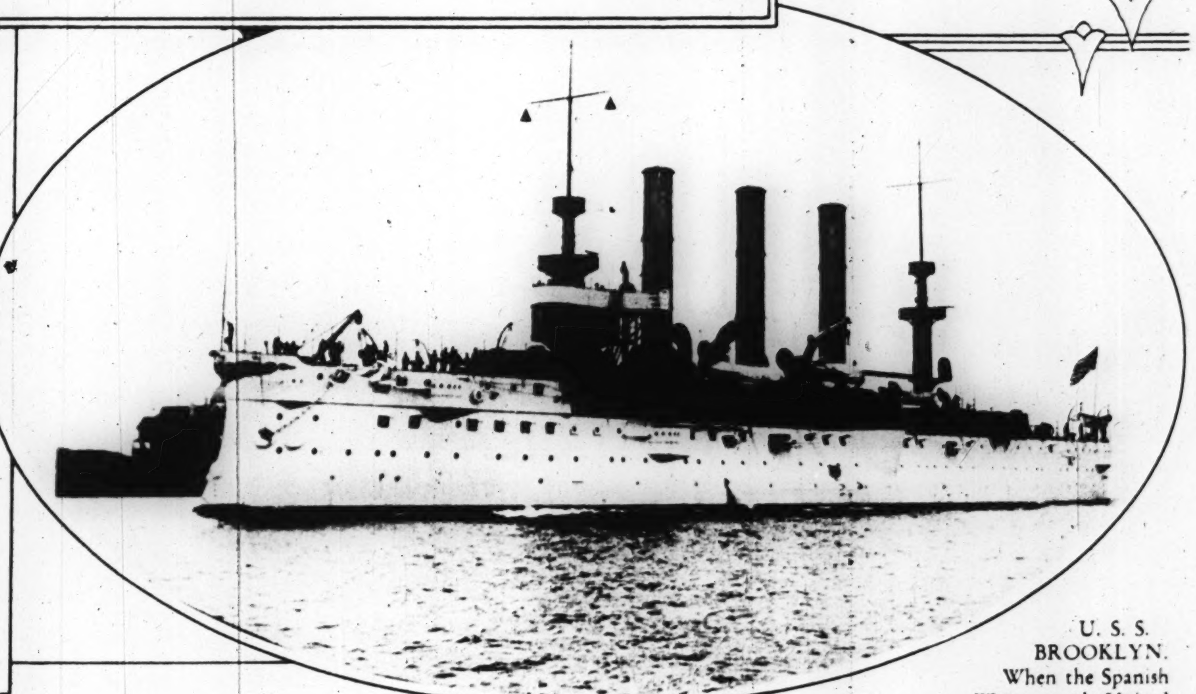
U. S. S. ALLIANCE. When The Post brought out its first issue this was the type of ship upon which the United States Navy relied to defend her commerce and her rights at sea. The Alliance was commissioned January 18, 1877. Her guns consisted of one 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle, one 60-pound breech-loading rifle, four 9-inch guns, one 3-inch breech-loading howitzer, one 12-pounder light and one short rapid-fire gun.



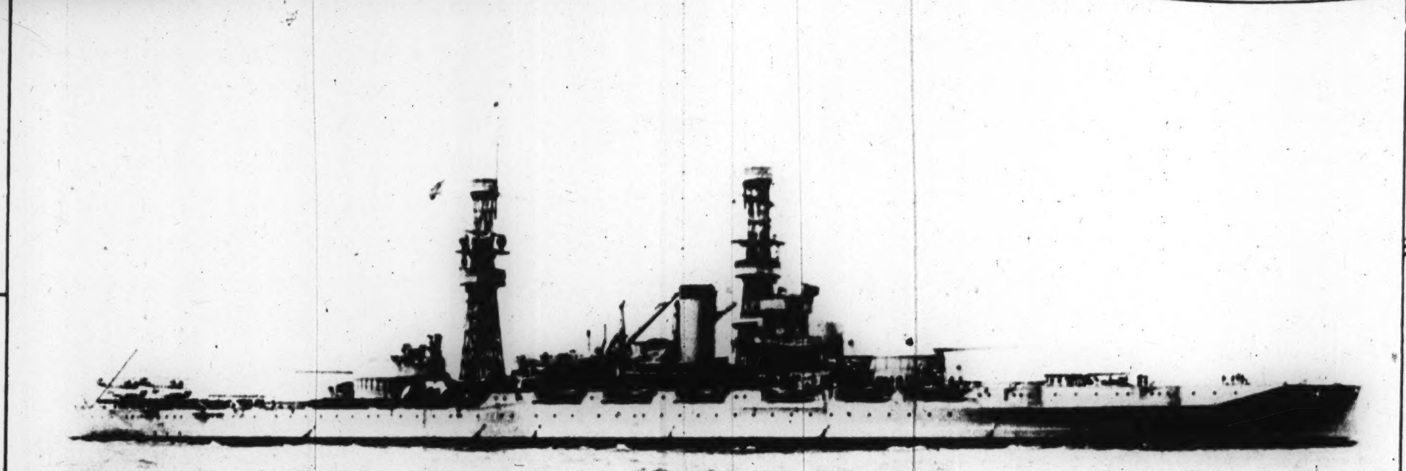
U. S. S. ATLANTA. Fewer sails and larger steam engines was the trend in American shipbuilding when the Atlanta was commissioned July 19, 1886. Her engines were of 3,500 horsepower and capable of propelling the fighter at 15.6 knots. Her offensive armament consisted of two 8-inch, 30-caliber guns, three of the 6-inch, 30-caliber type, one 4-inch, 40-caliber and six 6-pounders.



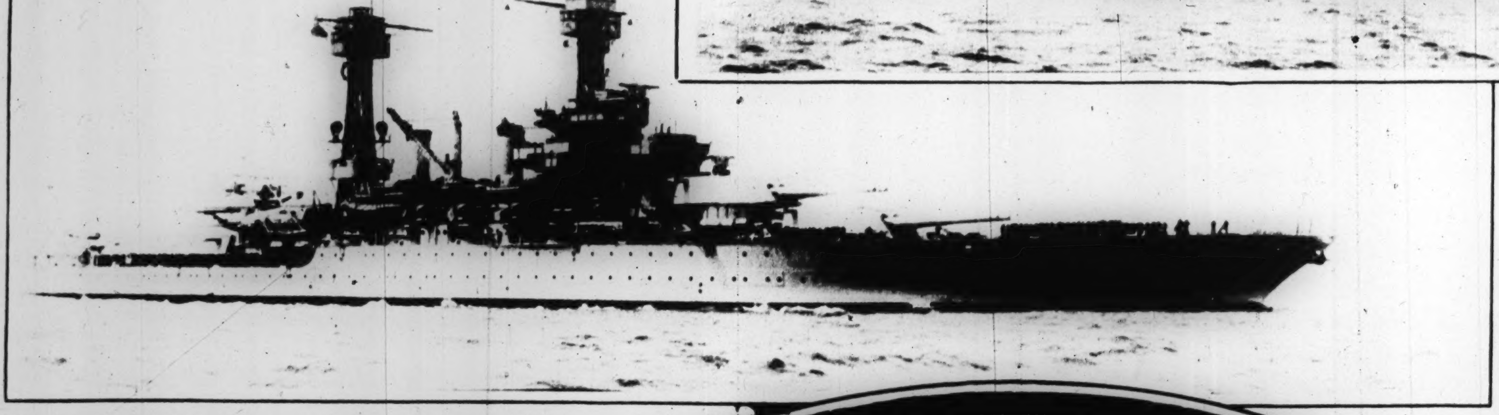
U. S. S. RHODE ISLAND. The Twentieth century brought forth the Rhode Island class of sea fighter, with 20,627 horsepower engines and a speed of 19.01 knots. The Rhode Island was commissioned February 19, 1906, and her armament consisted of four 12-inch, 40-caliber guns; eight 8-inch, 45-caliber guns; twelve 6-inch, 50-caliber guns; twelve 3-inch, 50-caliber guns, and four 6-pounders for saluting.



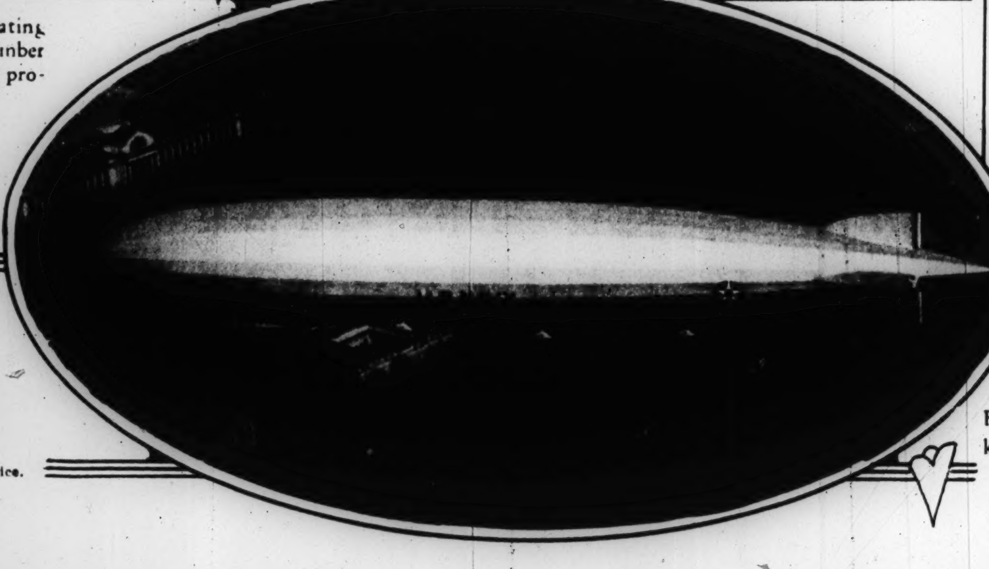
U. S. S. BROOKLYN. When the Spanish War came the United States Navy went forth to fight with this more modern-looking type of sea-warrior. The Brooklyn was commissioned December 1, 1896. Her speed was 21.9 knots and her horsepower 18,425. Her guns were as follows: Eight 8-inch, 35-caliber; twelve 5-inch, 40-caliber, and twelve 6-pounders.



U. S. S. PENNSYLVANIA. The World War saw the United States Navy going to sea in this type of battleship. The Pennsylvania was commissioned June 12, 1916. Her engines of 29,366 horsepower give her a speed of 21.05 knots. Her armament consists of twelve 14-inch, 45-caliber guns; fourteen 5-inch, 50-caliber guns; eight 3-inch, 50-caliber antiaircraft guns; four 3-pounder saluting guns and two 21-inch torpedo tubes.

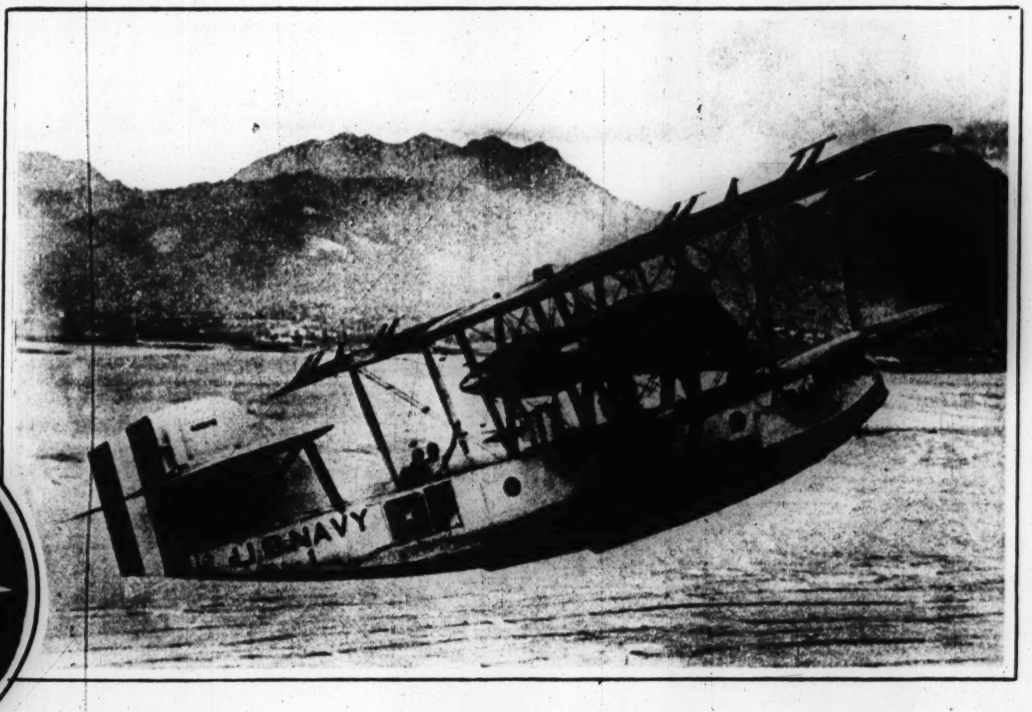


U. S. S. WEST VIRGINIA. The latest type of floating fortress. The West Virginia was commissioned December 1, 1923. She can go through the water at 21 knots propelled by engines giving 28,900 horsepower. Her armament consists of eight 16-inch, 45-caliber guns; twelve 5-inch, 50-caliber guns; eight 3-inch, 50-caliber antiaircraft guns; four 6-pounders for saluting, and two 21-inch torpedo tubes.



LOS ANGELES. Above the water as well as on its surface, the United States Navy carries the flag. Here is the huge rigid dirigible Los Angeles flying over Washington on one of its cross-country flights.

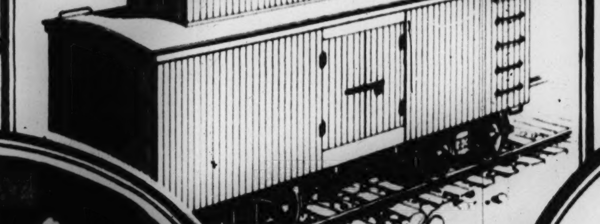
Henry Miller Service.



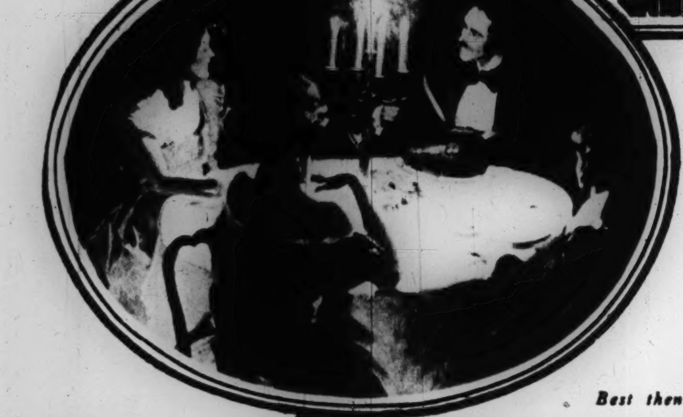
HEAVIER-THAN-AIR. Virtually a flying battleship, this plane of the PN class helps the Navy to keep clear the air above the fleet. Notice the size of the ship compared to that of the two men in the rear cabin.

Henry Miller Service.

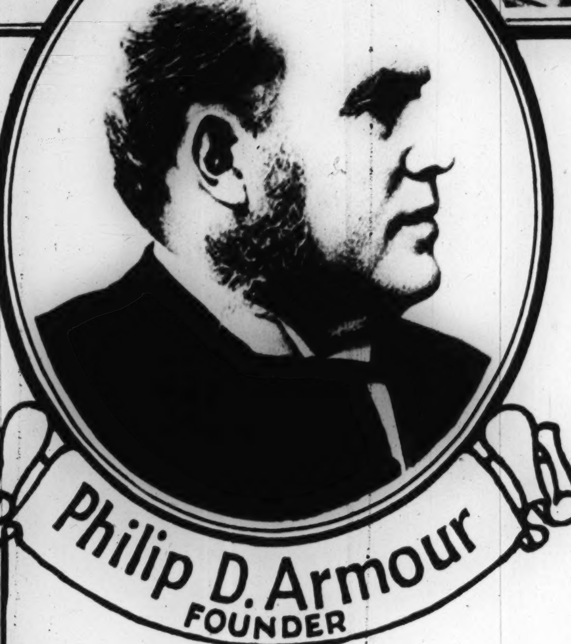
Armour and Company's Birthplace Chicago, 1867



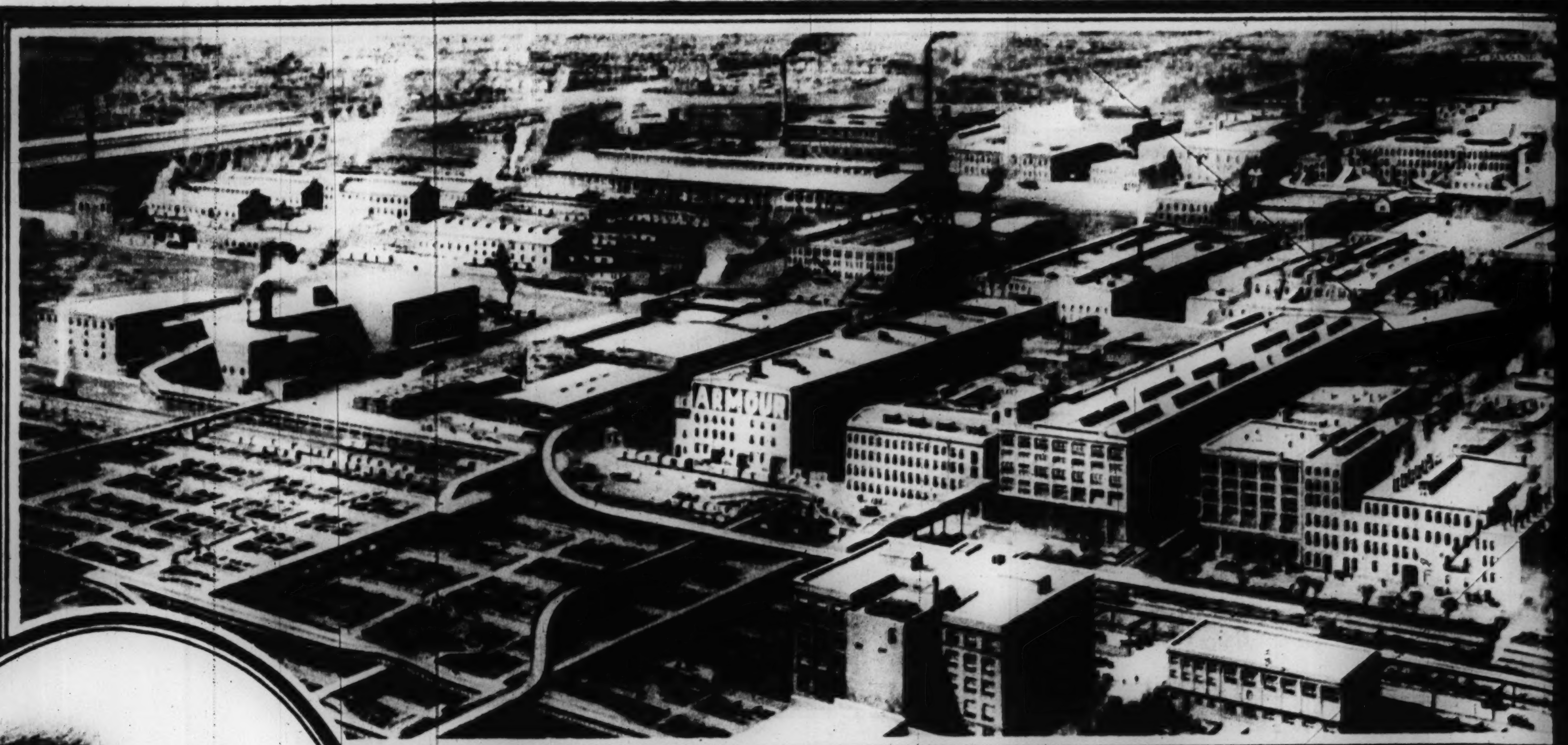
The First Refrigerator Car



Armour's Star Ham Best then, 1867—1927, Best Now



Philip D. Armour
FOUNDER



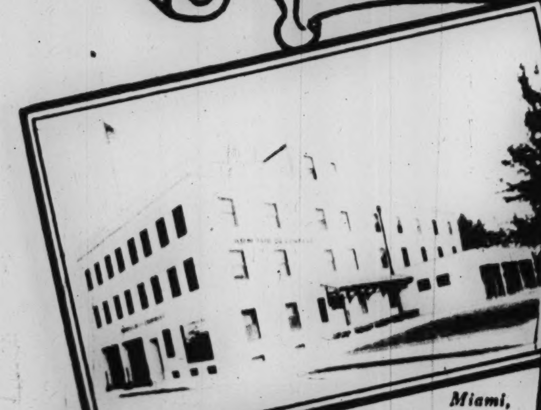
Panorama Armour and Company

A Herd of Beef Cattle.

A Typical Armour Branch House Beef Cooler.

A Partial View of the Chicago Stock Yards.

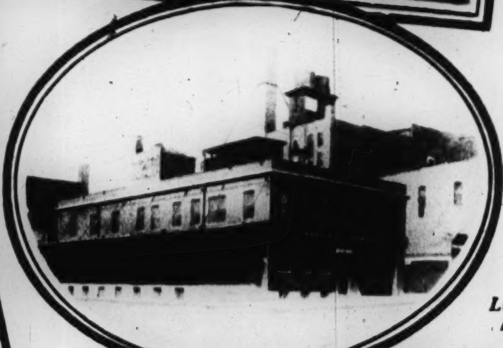
Representative Branch Houses



Miami, Fla.

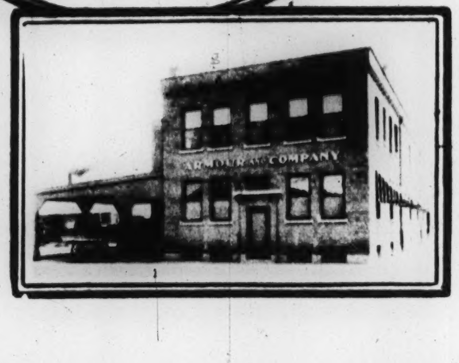
Berkley Street, Boston, Mass.

Milwaukee, Wis.



Lincoln, Nebr.

Brooklyn, N. Y.



Phoenix, Ariz.

The immaculate kitchen where Armour culinary experts test Armour foods and develop recipes for their use.

Armour an

PIONEER MEA

Developers of the West—

ARMOUR AND COMPANY is a great nation-wide institution catering to the food needs of the people.

This organization of 60,000 employes, a score of packing plants, thousands of refrigerator cars and 500 branch houses did not spring into being over night.

The company had a very small and very modest beginning back in 1867, when it started pork packing operations in a little plant on the outskirts of Chicago.

At that time the packing business was seasonal. Meats cured in pickle or salt were prepared during the cold months and sold during the summer. There was no stable supply of fresh meat.

In the late Seventies and early Eighties the newly-patented refrigerator car began transforming the industry into an all-year-around service.

This gave the live-stock raisers a dependable cash market for cattle, sheep and hogs, and was a highly important factor in developing the West.

Wherever supplies of live stock could be obtained in sufficient quantity, Armour and Company built packing plants so as to bring the market to the door of the stockmen.

Thus it came about that Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Fort Worth, Denver and St. Paul became live-stock centers of importance. Coincident with the development of the West, the great cities of the East began bursting the bonds that had confined them. Cities can be only as big as their food supply warrants. No large city can supply itself with food from the surrounding countryside.

Millions of the workers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other teeming centers of population would go hungry if there were no organizations like Armour and Company to bring in food supplies from distant sources where production exceeds local needs.

In 1884 Armour and Company opened a branch house in New York. The following year another one was opened in Albany, and before many years had passed Armour and Company had branch houses in all of the large consuming centers.

Branch houses are equipped so as to receive refrigerated meats directly from the cars and keep them in prime condition pending their sale and removal to the retail stores.

Branch houses give retailers and through them the consumers everywhere immediate and constant access to dependable food supplies.

In the quest for the utmost efficiency, a romantic and interesting phase of the meat packing business has been and is still being developed. Ways and means have been found to utilize as by-products many parts and portions of meat animals which formerly were waste.

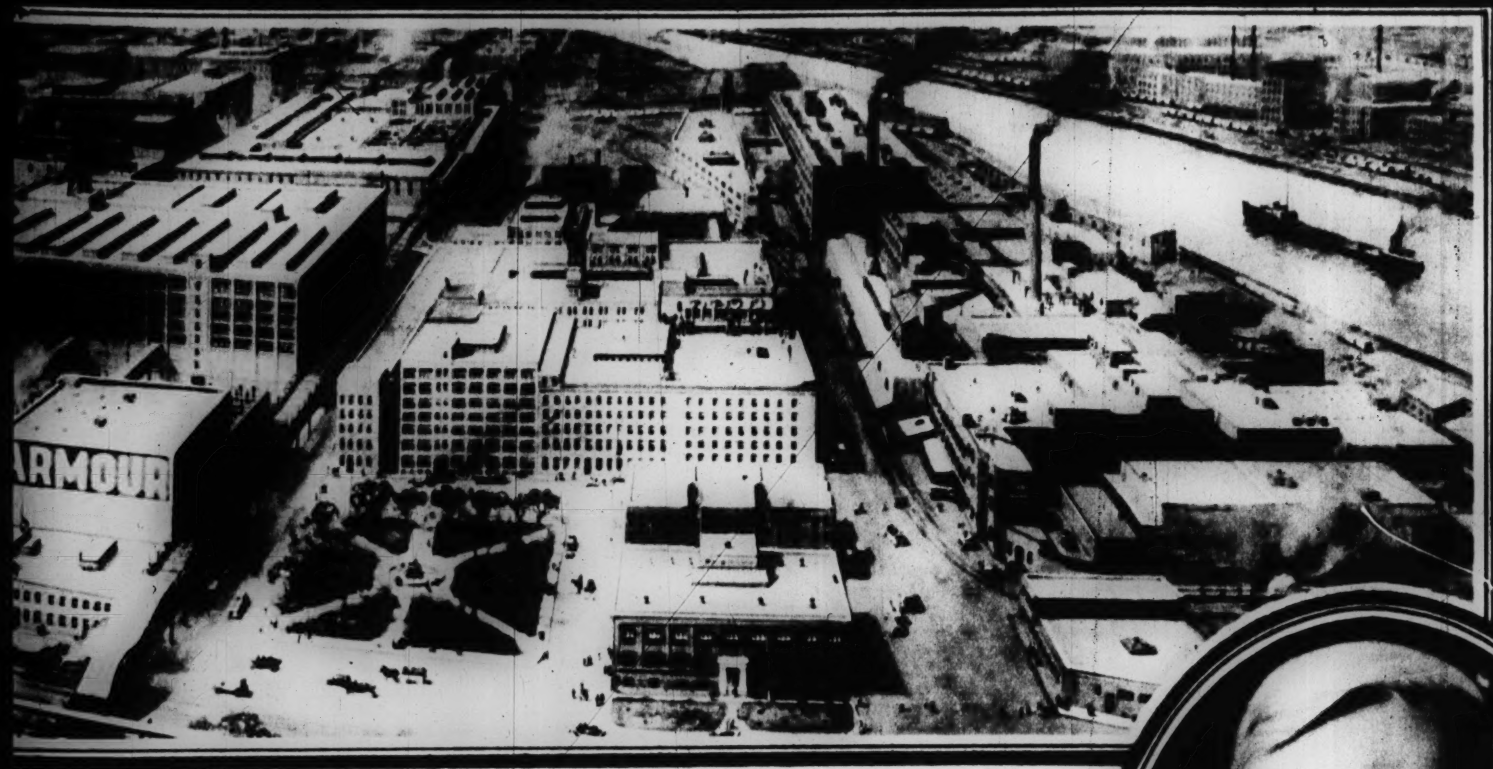
Blood now gives up its albumen content and becomes fertilizer or is dried and pressed into buttons. Horns become combs, napkin rings, umbrella handles and ornaments of various kinds. Hair is used in upholstery and for brushes. Trimmings of various kinds are the basis for soap, glue and fertilizers.

The present-day Armour and Company represents a total investment of half a billion dollars. There are 80,000 stockholders, about half of whom are employes of the company. The board of directors includes many well-known industrial and commercial leaders in fields other than meat packing.

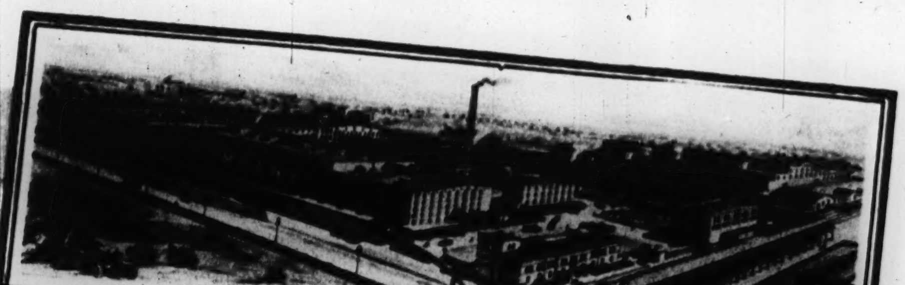
J. Ogden
DEVE

60 HAMS
60 STAR
Armour's STAR "THE HAM WHAT AM"
STAR
Armour's SIMON PURE OPEN KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD
Armour's CORNED BEEF
Veribest OX TONGUE ARMOUR AND COMPANY U.S.A.
Armour's Cloverbloom CREAMERY Butter
Cloverbloom Butter

Recipe Booklets, sent free upon request.

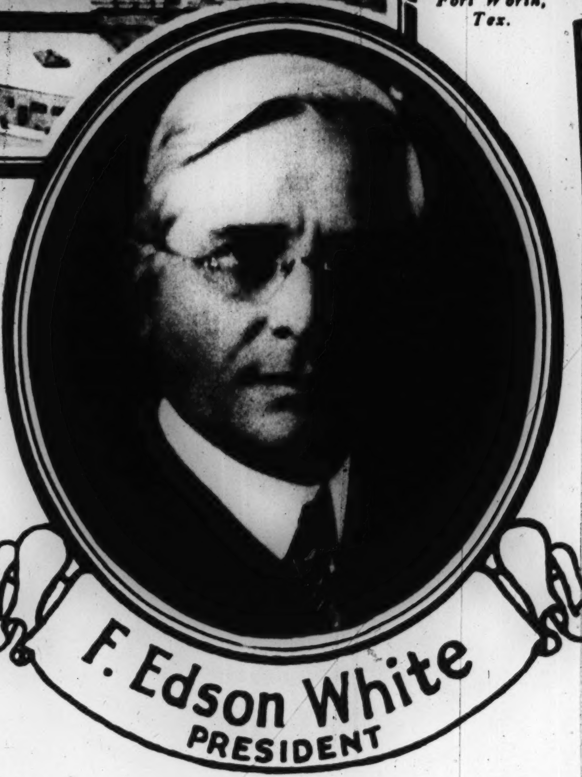


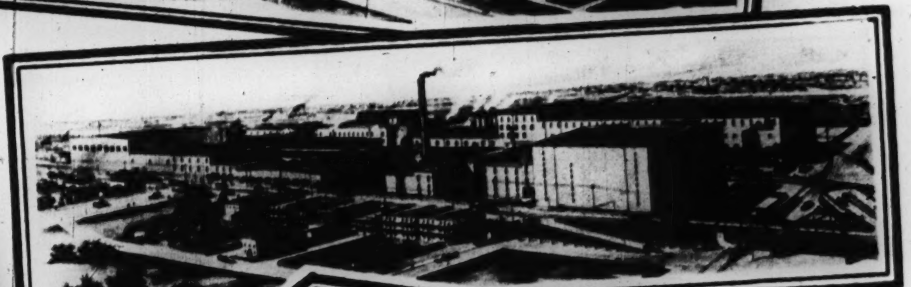
ent Chicago Plant.



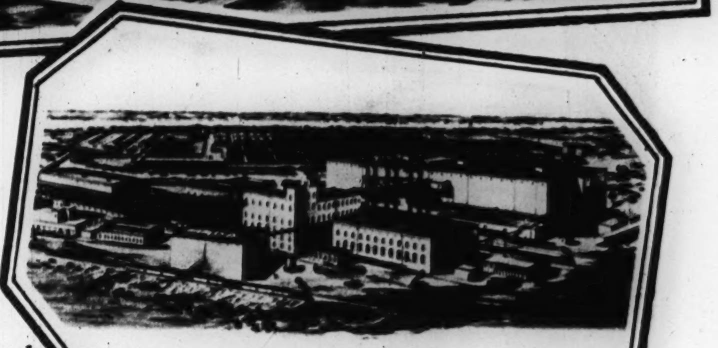
Packing Plant at East St. Louis.

Fort Worth, Tex.



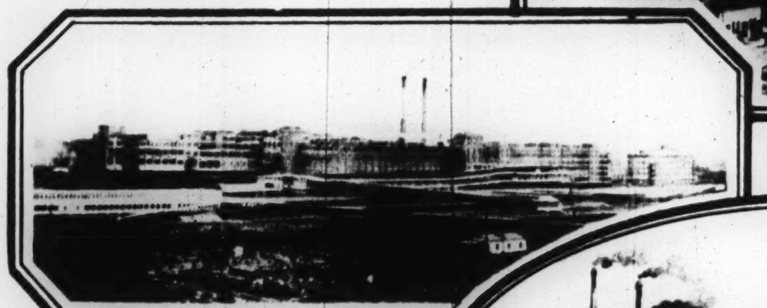


Omaha, Nebr.

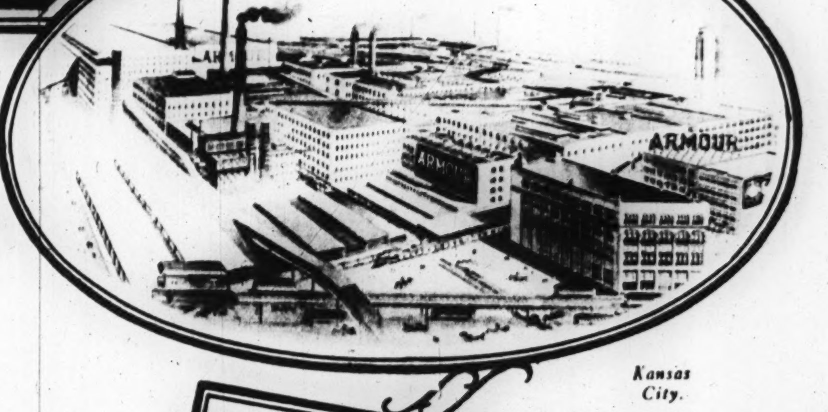


Sioux City, Iowa.

Denver, Colo.



St. Paul, Minn.



Kansas City.

Present Day Armour and Company Packing Plants

l Company

T PACKERS

rovisioners of the East

All Armour and Company packing plants are ided by two basic rules. The first requirement that all product be wholesome and pure. The ond is that the company's branded products shall of the very highest quality.

Wholesomeness and purity are assured by the rupulous care taken at all times in handling oducts; by the sanitary safeguards adopted by company, and by the comprehensive and far-ching inspection service maintained by the ited States Government.

Competent veterinarians in the employ of the ited States Department of Agriculture inspect at animals at all the public markets where mour and Company buys live stock and passes ly those that are sound and healthy. A corps of ecially trained men watches over all the operans incident to turning live animals into meat, and meat food destined for interstate commerce must ar the Government stamp of approval.

(About two-thirds of the Nation's meat supply is oduced in plants having Federal inspection such that maintained at Armour and Company plants. he remaining one-third is subject to only such feguards as the local health authorities require.)

Armour and Company employes who assist in the handling and preparation of meats are chosen carefully and are subjected to medical examinations prior to and at intervals during their employment. The company utilizes every worth-while sanitary safeguard, and in consequence Armour and Company products are universally clean and wholesome.

Quality in meats depends in part upon the inherent characteristics of the meat animal, its age, and the manner in which it has been fed; and in part upon the processing and curing methods employed by the meat packer.

Armour and Company's live-stock buyers are capable and experienced men, well able to judge as to the merits of cattle, sheep and hogs. Frequently our buying staff is asked to furnish judges at live-stock contests—a tribute to and recognition of the staff's skill in picking animals of best quality.

For sixty years Armour and Company's processing methods and curing formulas have been undergoing improvements as rapidly as new discoveries warranted. Armour and Company's Star Ham, Star Bacon, Simon Pure Lard and Veribest canned products have always been of exceptional quality and recognized as the best that could be obtained. Armour and Company has never permitted itself to become complacent over its leadership in the meat food field, and experimenting is going on constantly in the hope of producing even better quality products.

Armour and Company is not content even with producing Star and Veribest meat products. So that the housewife may get the best results in her cooking, the company maintains an experiment kitchen presided over by culinary experts who initiate and test recipes, study the family's food requirements and counsel the housewife.

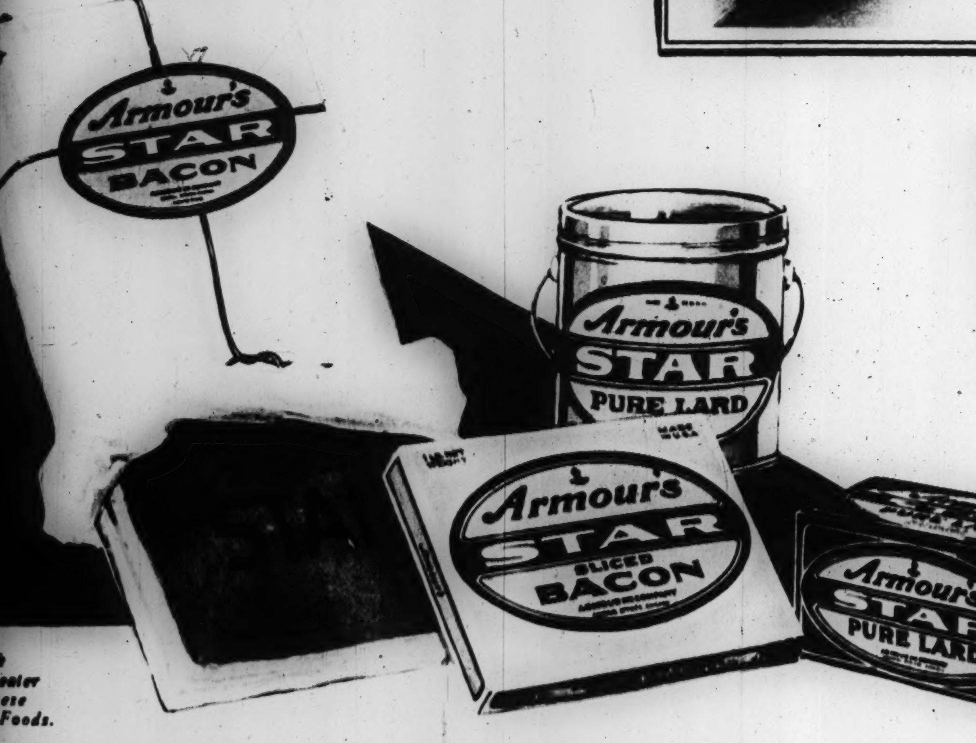
From the Armour experiment kitchen comes some wonderfully interesting recipe booklets such as "Sixty Ways to Serve Ham," "Slices of Real Flavor," showing how to utilize bacon to best advantage, and "Simon Pure Leaf Lard for Better Cooking."

Copies of these booklets will be sent on request to any who write in for them addressing their request to Division W. P., Department of Food Economics, Armour and Company, Chicago.

Dressing Sheep.

A constantly moving food stream flows through the doors of great sanitary chill rooms like this.

U. S. Government Inspectors at work.



h
dealer
these
Foods.

Hog carcasses in the chill room.

Packaging Star Lard without the touch of human hands.

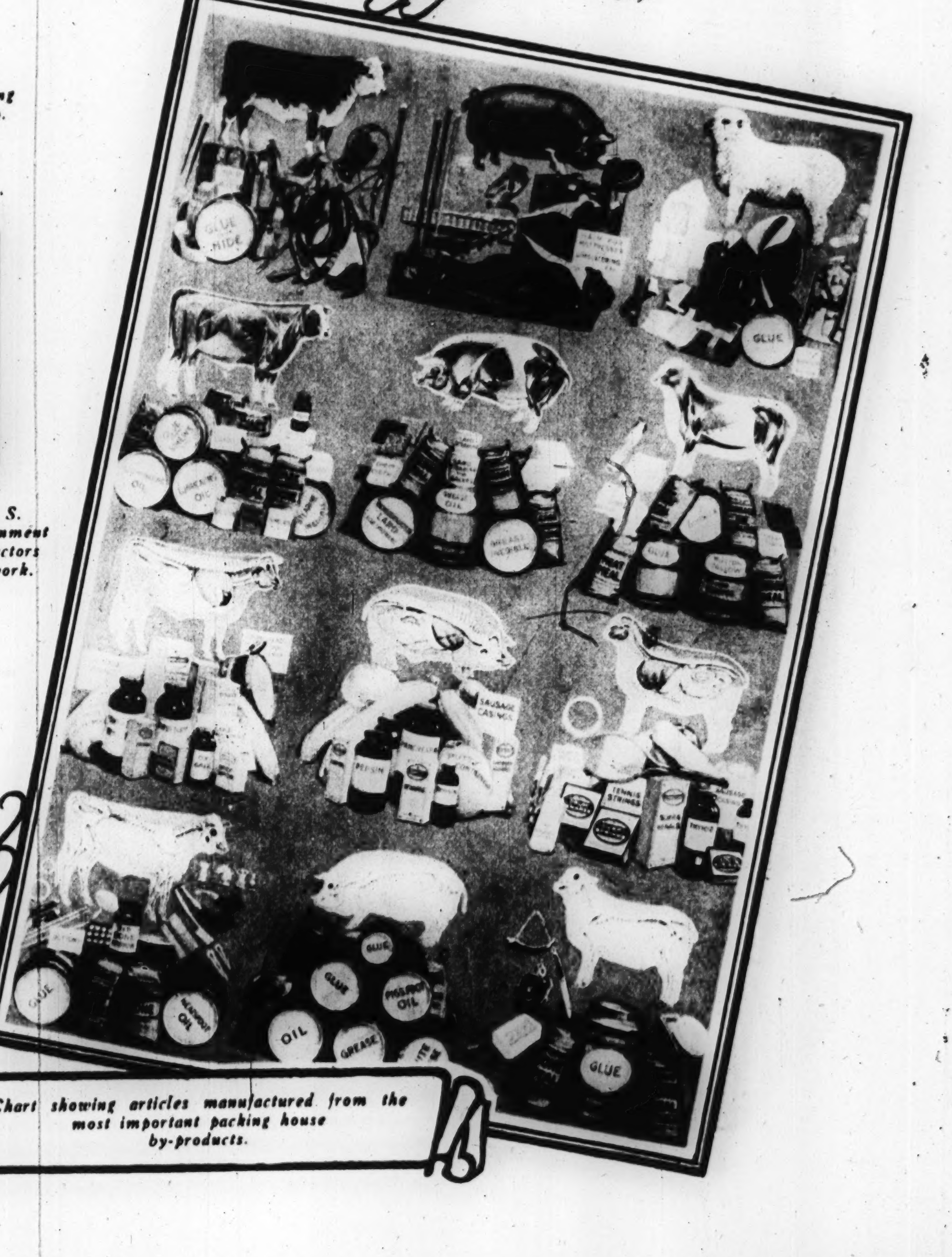


Chart showing articles manufactured from the most important packing house by-products.

The Stanley Company of America

JOHN J. McGUIRK, *President*

The Stanley-Crandall Co. of Washington

HARRY M. CRANDALL, *Executive Vice-President*

Extend to One of the Most Progressive and Influential Newspapers

The Washington Post.

Best Wishes and Felicitations on the Occasion of its

GOLDEN JUBILEE

To the Editor of The Washington Post:

The Stanley Company of America is growing rapidly. There are approximately 300 theaters now under the direction of our organization. Each house is regarded as a trust and an obligation---to give the public at all times entertainment that shall be uplifting without tedium, and that shall represent the best in all the arts.

The Stanley-Crandall Company of Washington operates the Southern unit of the Stanley Company of America---twenty playhouses of the first rank founded by the man whose name many of them bear, Harry M. Crandall.

This nationally known circuit had its inception in a single "theater" with a total capacity of 82! The Stanley-Crandall Company of Washington now can seat in its theaters at one time an aggregate audience of approximately 35,000!

The press has had much to do with this phenomenal growth, all accomplished in a scant decade and a half.

In no other country in the world does the newspaper have such influence for good in the lives of the people as in the United States. The leading newspapers maintain the highest standards in every department, and are a powerful agency in all that makes for progressiveness and upbuilding. The theater in America has its stanchest supporter in the daily press, and it is freely and gratefully acknowledged that the growth of the Stanley Company of America is directly due to the whole-hearted support given by the newspapers in every city where it operates one or more of the chain of Stanley houses.

Among the newspapers that have been consistently helpful, The Washington Post holds a prominent place. The Stanley-Crandall Company has had a valued friend in your progressive and splendidly edited journal, and nothing but the most cordial good will is expressed as the sincere feeling of the company's officers and employes.

Congratulations. May The Washington Post continue to prosper and to be, as it is and has been, a powerful agency for the good of all the people.

THE STANLEY COMPANY OF AMERICA

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President

ABE SABLOSKY
Vice President

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Vice President

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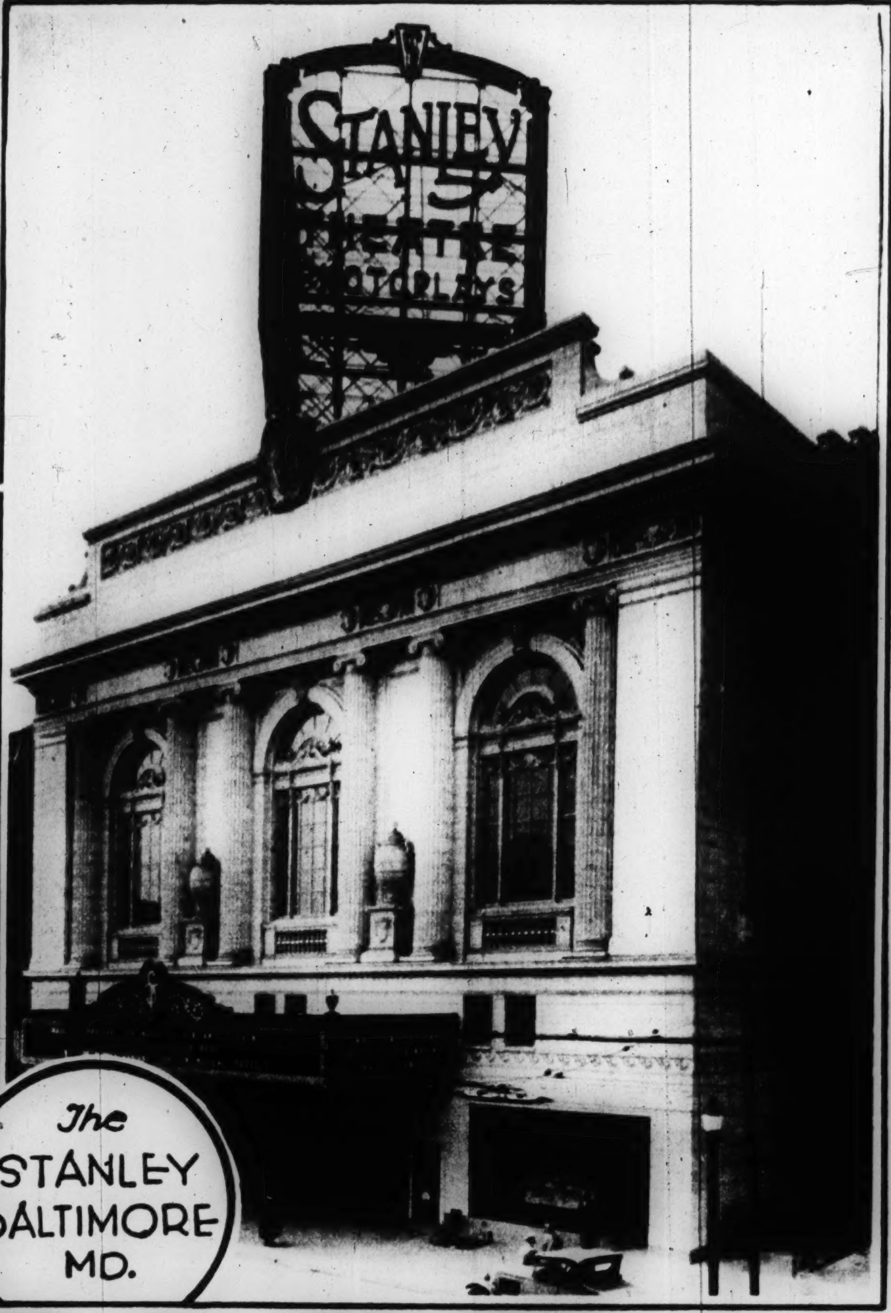
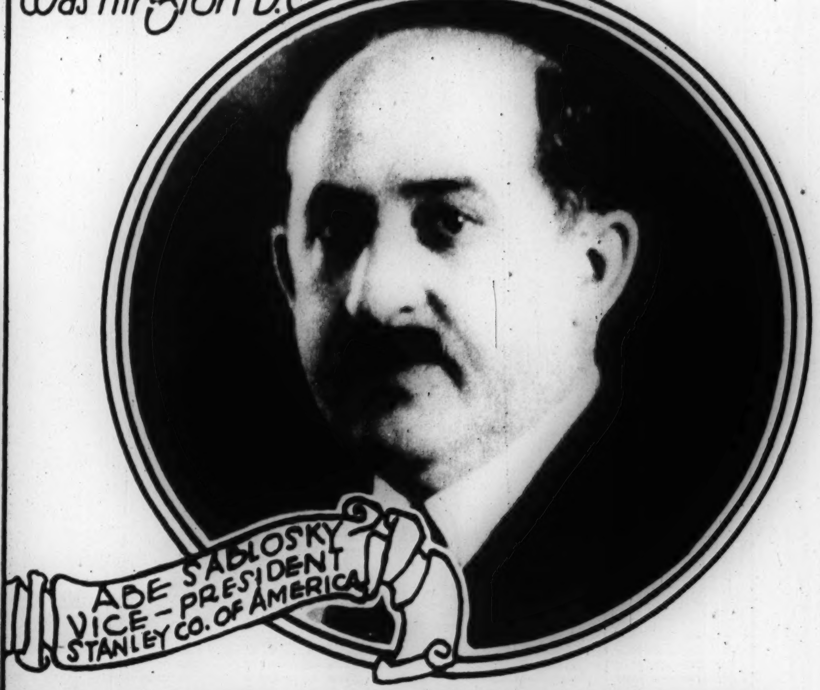
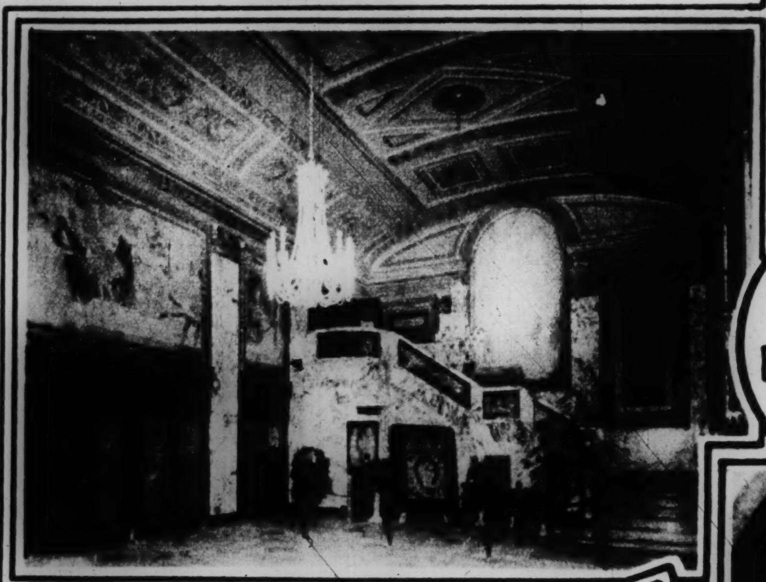


The
STANLEY
BALTIMORE
MD.

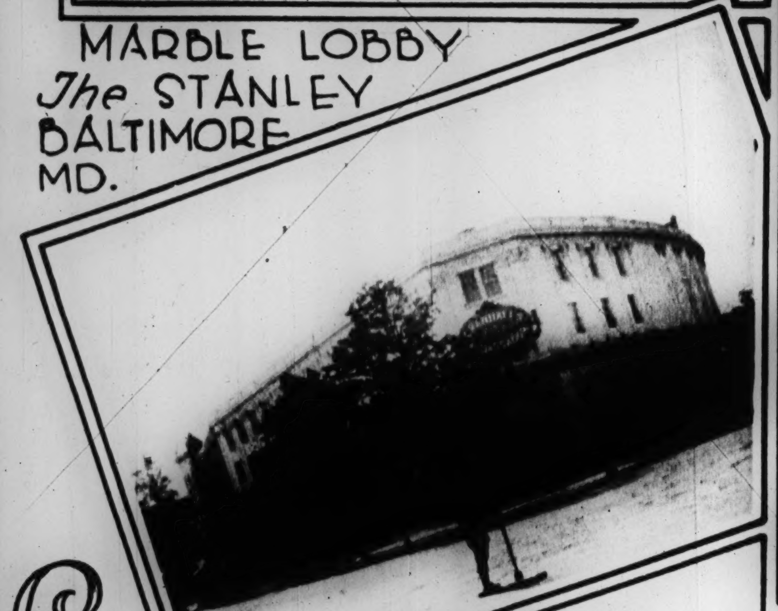


ABE SABLOSKY
VICE-PRESIDENT
STANLEY Co. OF AMERICA



MARBLE LOBBY
The STANLEY
BALTIMORE
MD.

PROMENADE LOUNGE
The STANLEY
BALTIMORE
MD.



The
AMBASSADOR
Washington D.C.

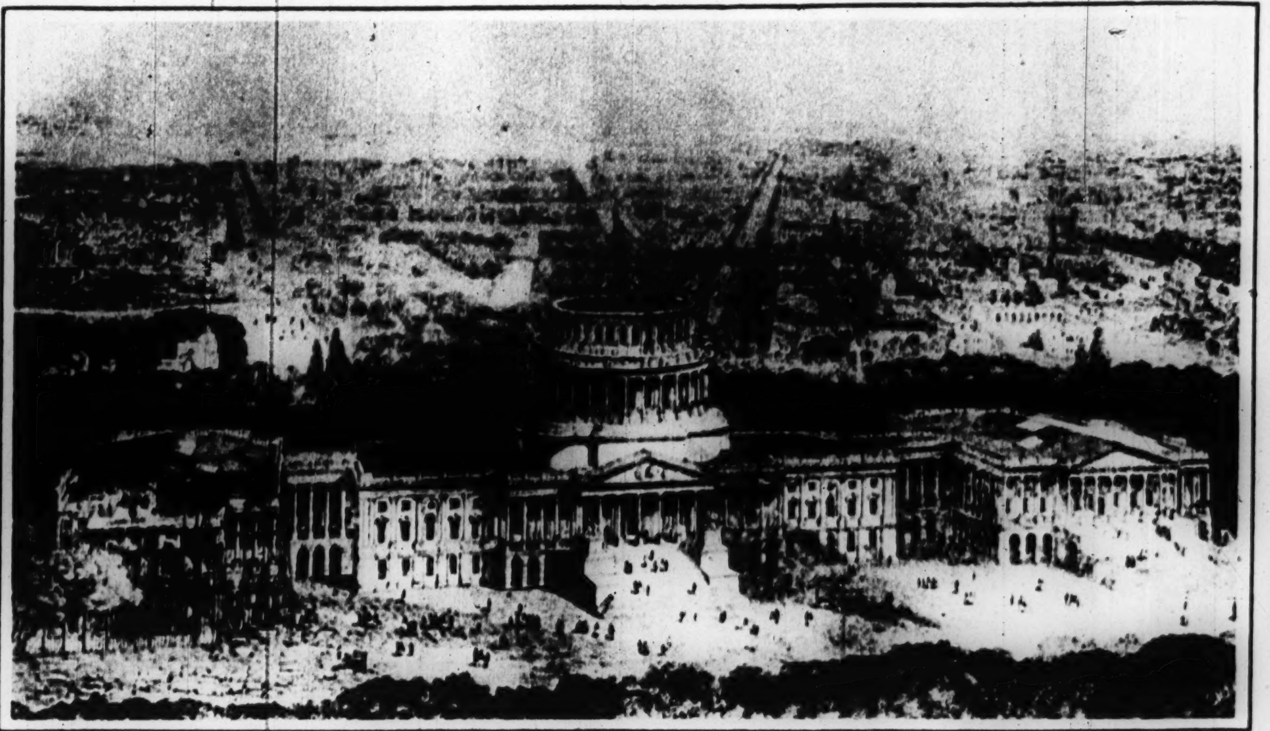
VIEW FROM STAGE
STANLEY THEATER, BALTIMORE MD.

The
TIVOLI
Washington D.C.

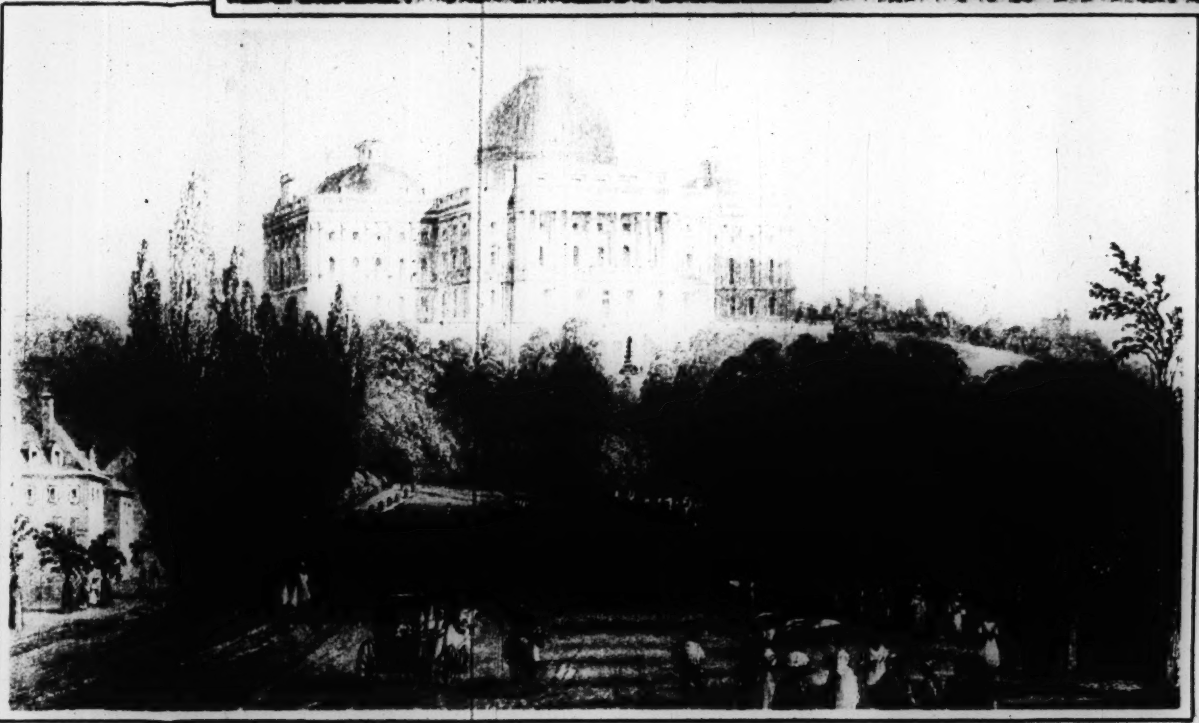
On Washington's Acropolis

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL IN 1927. Looking northwest at the great building, which throughout the world symbolizes the National Capital and the Nation.

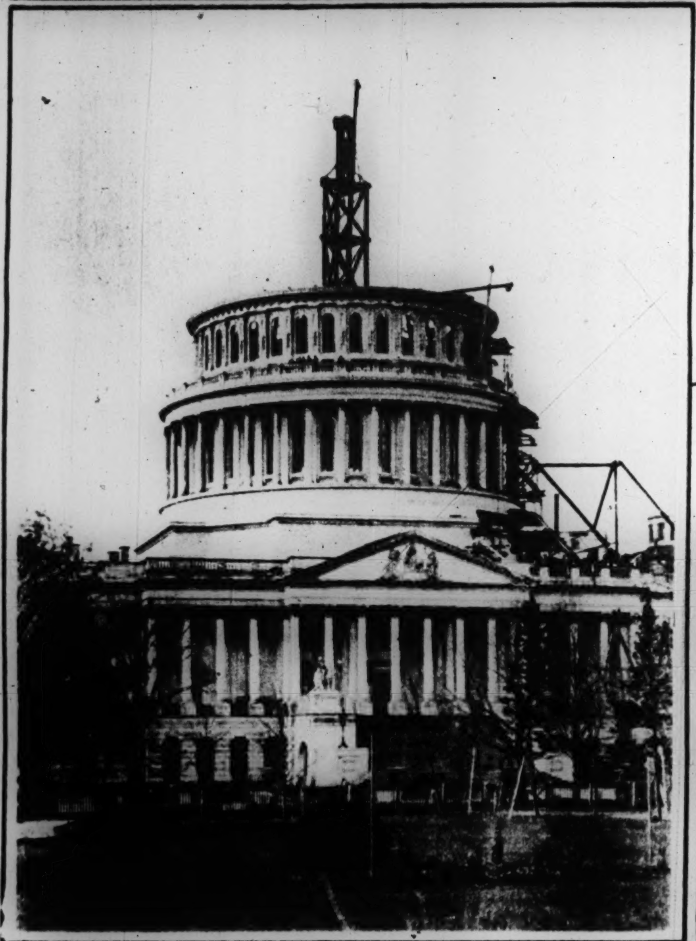
Harris & Ewing



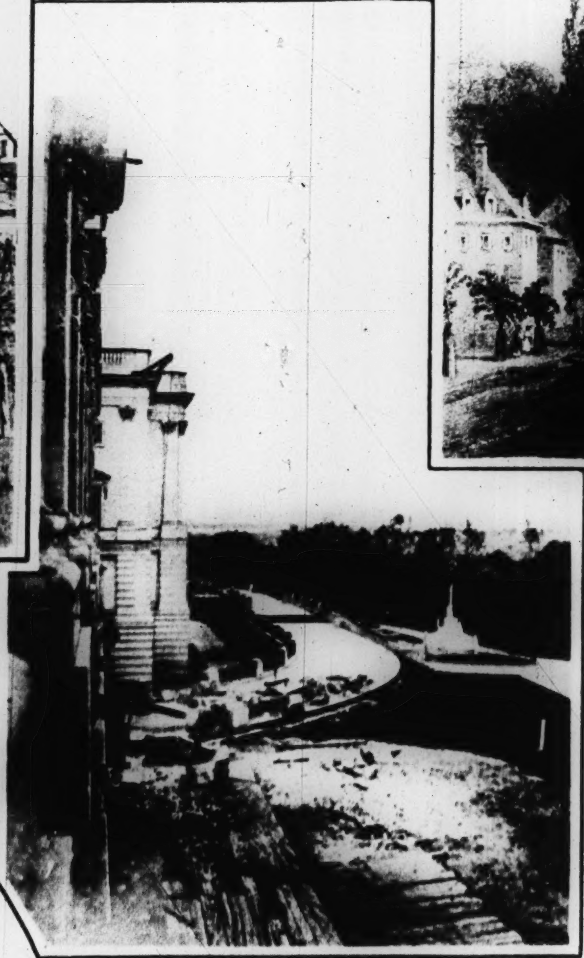
EAST FRONT of the Capitol in 1861, showing the dome and the south wing under-construction and the city in the background.



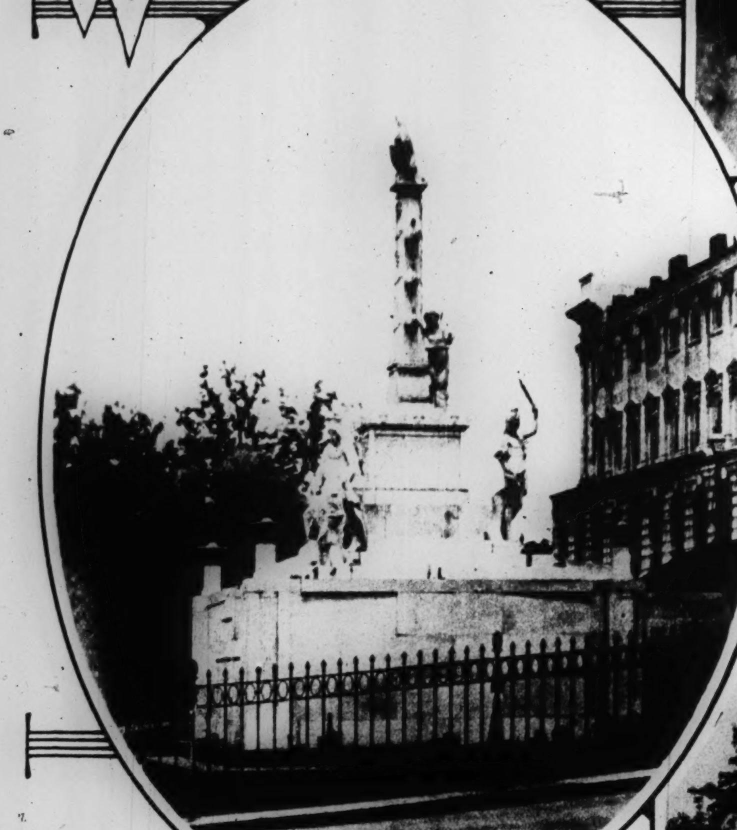
AN ORIGINAL EARLY PRINT of the Capitol.



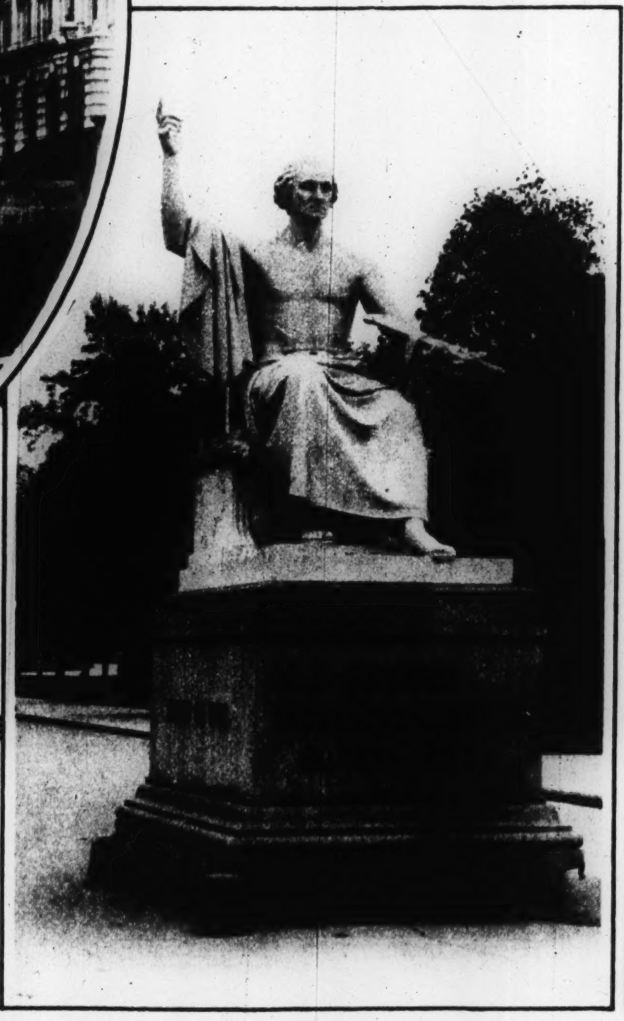
UNDER CONSTRUCTION. East front of the Capitol, from a photograph taken February 12, 1861, showing the progress of the work on the dome.



VIEW ACROSS THE WEST FRONT of the Capitol as it appeared prior to the construction of present terrace. The old Naval Monument may be seen in the position it occupied for many years. Notice the debris and building materials



THE NAVAL MONUMENT on the old west terrace of the Capitol. Built to commemorate the Battle of Tripoli, this monument rested in the Washington Navy Yard from 1808 until the yard was burned by the British in 1812, when it was moved to the west front of the Capitol, where it remained until 1860, when it was removed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON STATUE, by Greenough, in the position it occupied for many years on the east plaza of the Capitol. It was completed in 1841, and for a short time stood in the rotunda of the Capitol before being erected on the plaza. On November 21, 1908, it was moved to the Smithsonian.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of this House was celebrated in 1923

We have now to our record 54-years of continuous, successful service to investors, during which time

Confidence in the Securities Sold by this House

has developed to World-Wide proportions.

The F. H. Smith Company

by adhering to its established principles of conservatism and the safeguarding of its clients' investments has created universal confidence in the securities it underwrites and has achieved a position of National prominence in its particular field of Investment Banking and looks with pride upon its record.

We have prepared a booklet giving in detail the interesting history of this Company and a personal sketch of the men now responsible for and directing its activities for even greater service to its clients.

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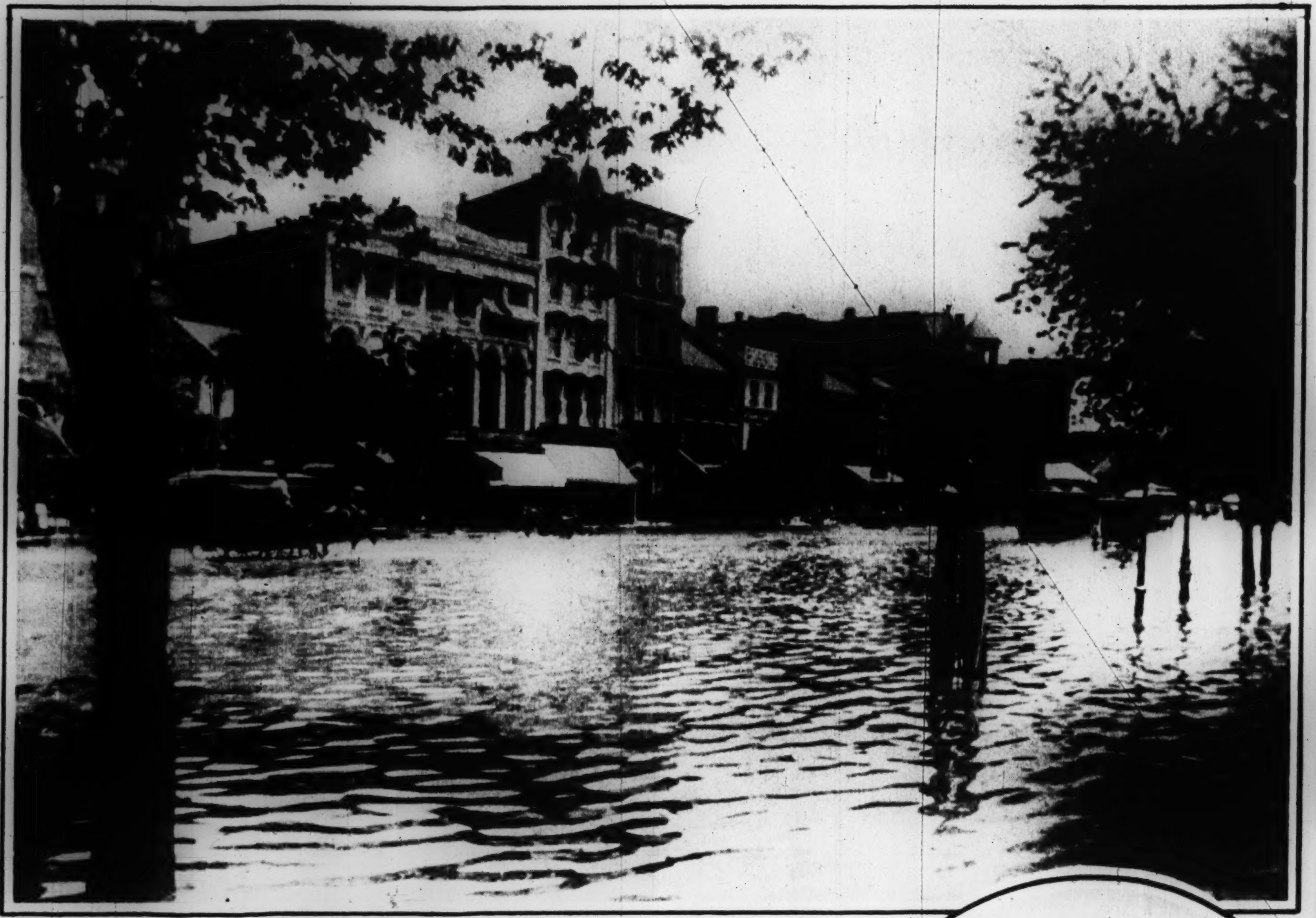
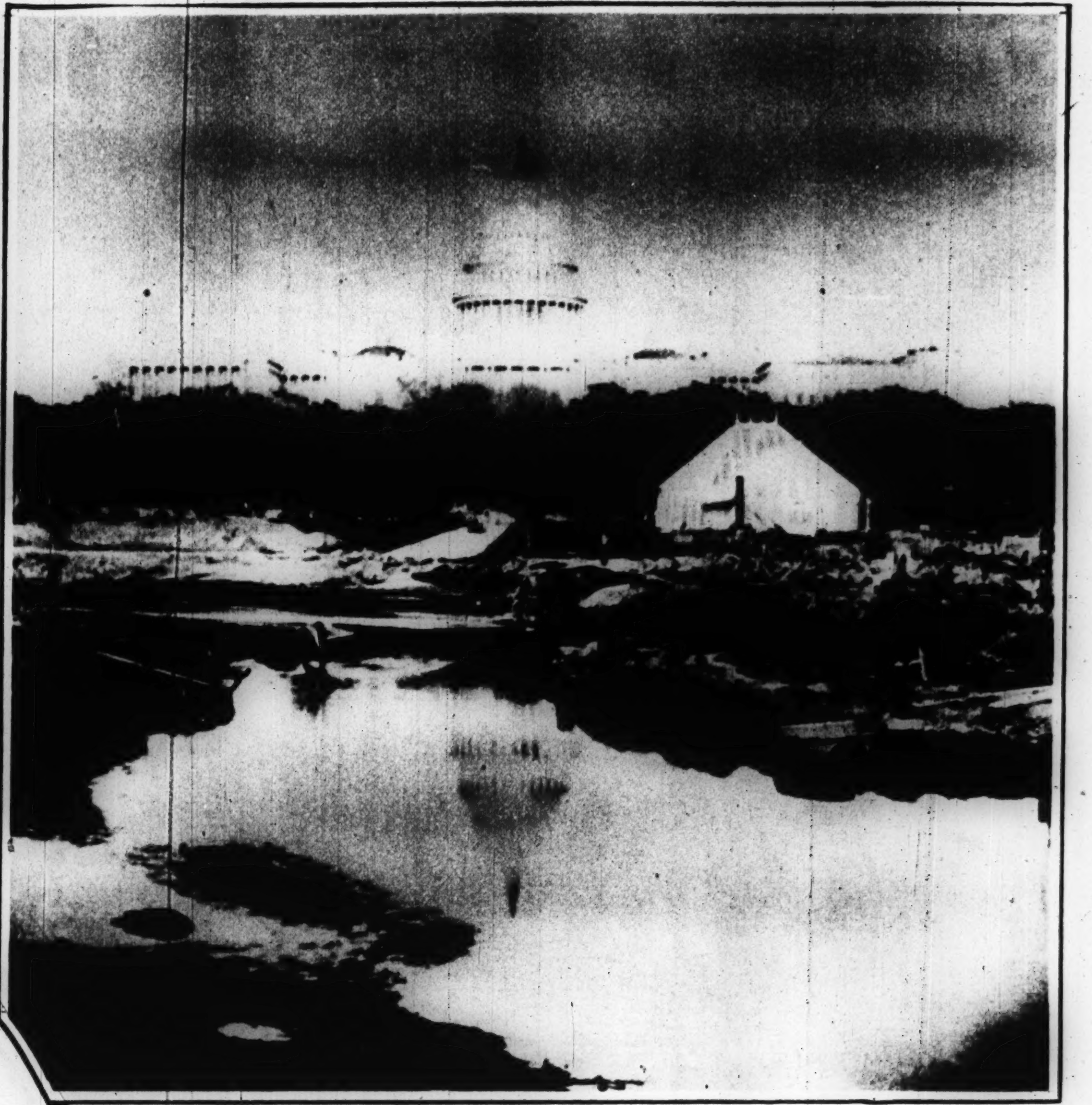
The Washington Post.

TUESDAY
December 6, 1927

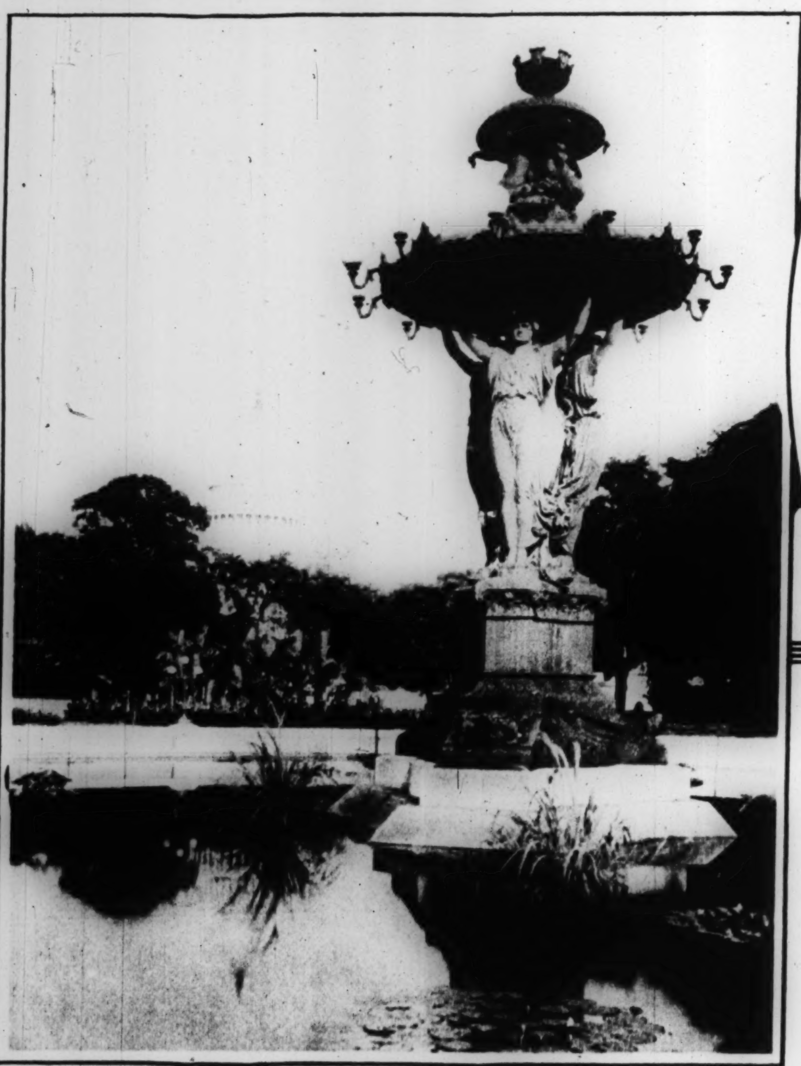


MANY YEARS have passed since Washingtonians have viewed scenes such as this. North side of Pennsylvania avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, looking east during the Johnstown flood, 1889.

Courtesy of Edward Droop

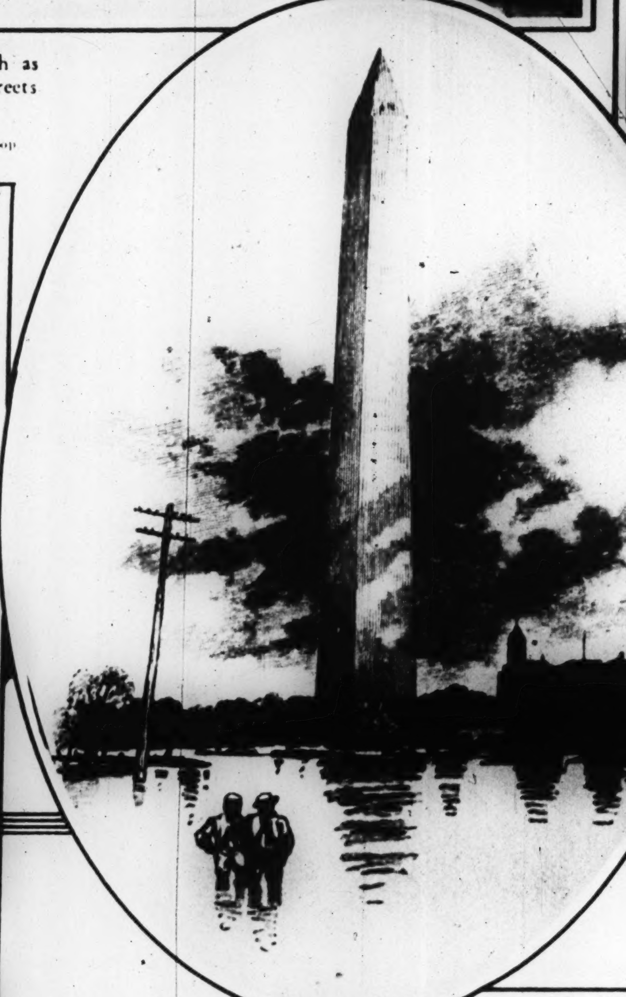


AN EARLY REFLECTING POOL, which was neither beautiful nor healthful. It is typical of conditions in the lower Mall in the Seventies and Eighties.



FOR FIFTY YEARS the Bartholdi Fountain, the work of the famous sculptor who conceived and executed the Statue of Liberty, stood in this imposing site in the Botanic Garden. It was purchased and erected under an act of Congress, March 3, 1877, and was removed to the District storehouse April 20, 1927. It will be reerected when the Botanic Garden is relocated south of Maryland avenue.

Harris & Ewing.

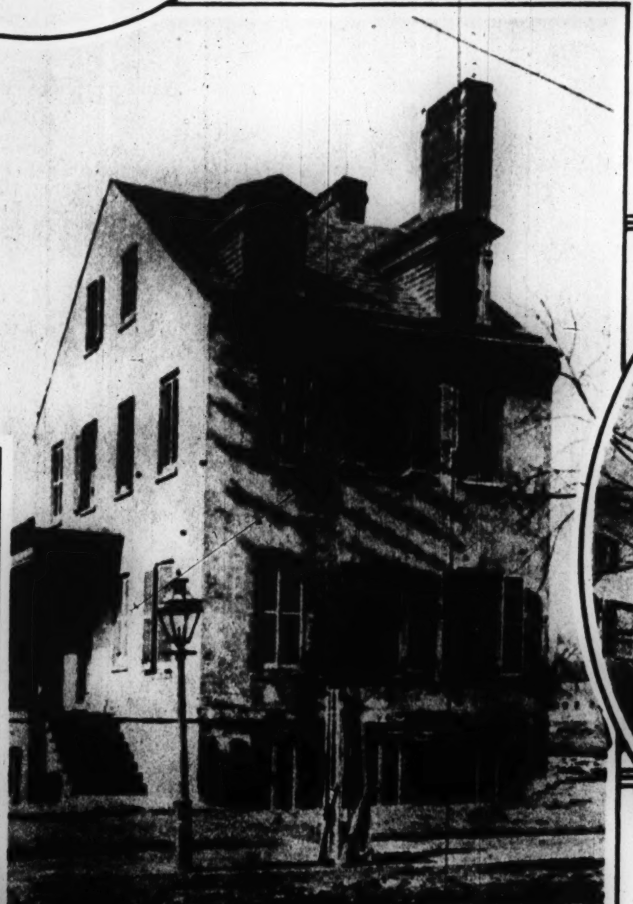


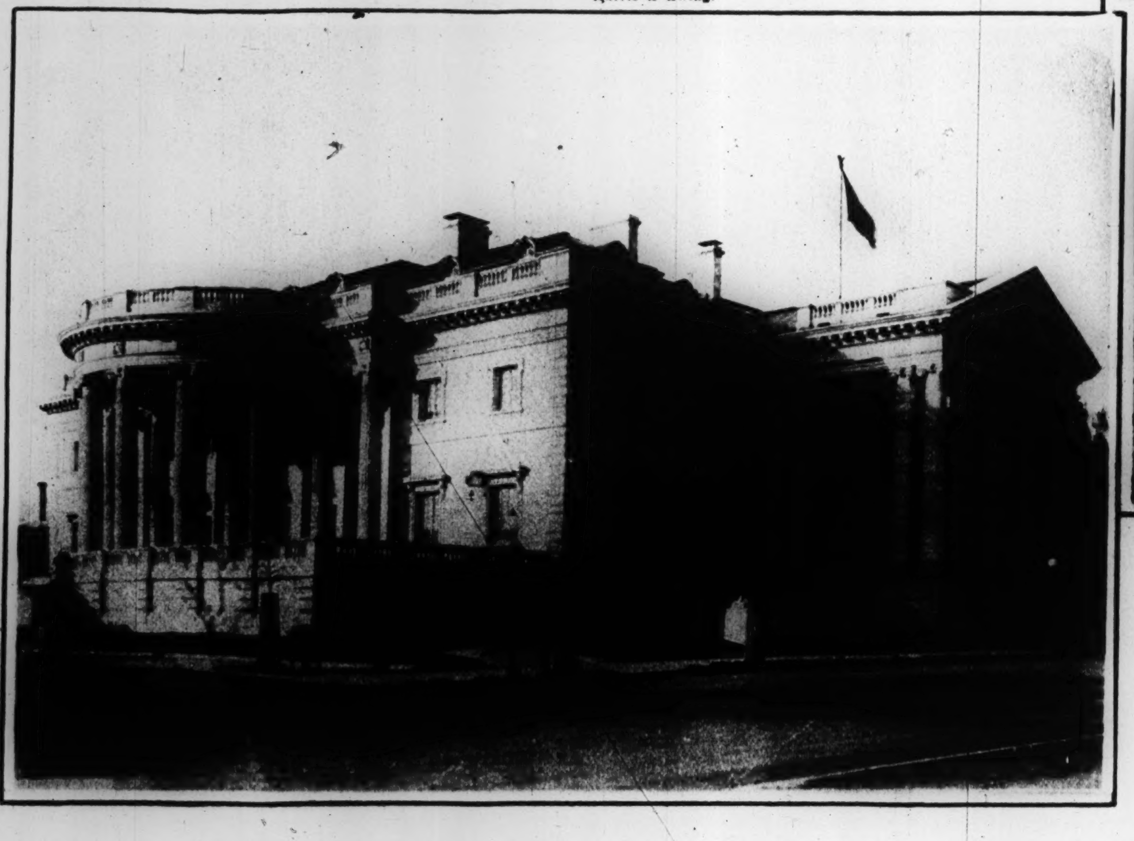
THE MONUMENT stood as though it were on an island when the great flood of 1889 swept into Washington. The reproduction illustrates the depth of water in the Mall.

From a photograph by C. M. Bell

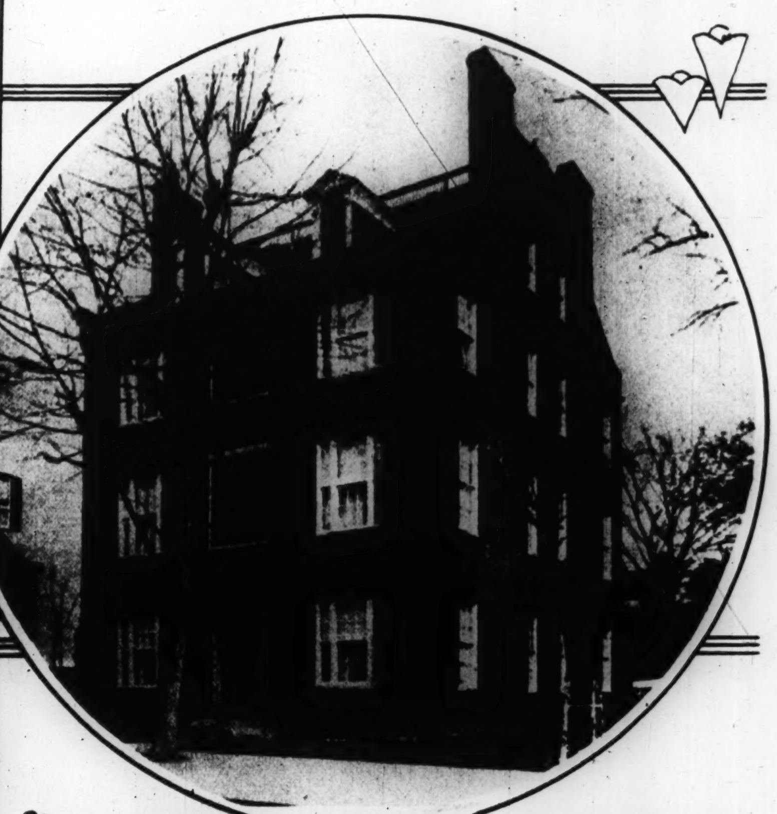
ICE SKATERS of a generation ago used to cut capers on this pond in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution. The lake is now filled in.

Handy Photo





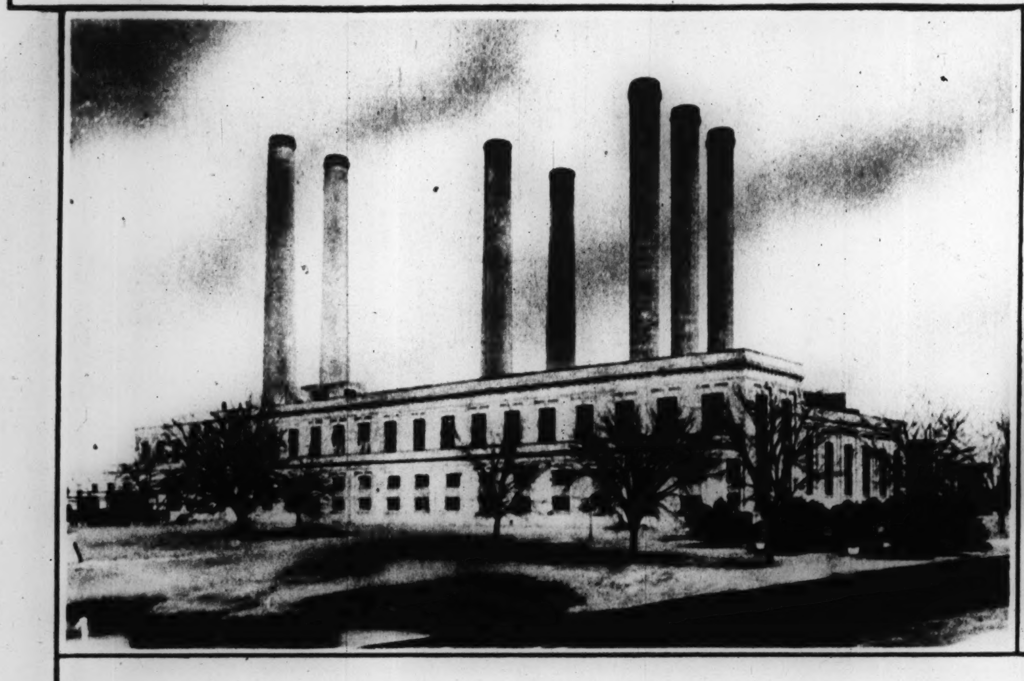
THE YEARS have brought a great change to the northwest corner of Seventeenth and C streets northwest. Above—The old Thomas Carbery Mansion, which stood there for many years. Left—The Memorial Continental Hall, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which now occupies the site. (Harris & Ewing.)



THE HISTORIC BLAINE house on the site now occupied by the Belasco Theater on Madison place. The house was built in 1820 by Commodore John Rodgers. Senator William C. Preston, of South Carolina; Senator Trusten Polk, of Missouri, and Senator William L. Marcy, of New York, lived there in the Thirties, Forties and Fifties. It became the Washington Club, and in front of it, in February, 1859, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, then a member of Congress from New York, shot down Philip Barton Key and into it the dying man was carried. In this house also was attempted the assassination of Secretary Seward. Later it was occupied by the Commissary General of Subsistence. In March, 1889, it was leased and occupied by James G. Blaine, and in it he died, January 27, 1893.

Handy Photo.

STEAM POWER STATIONS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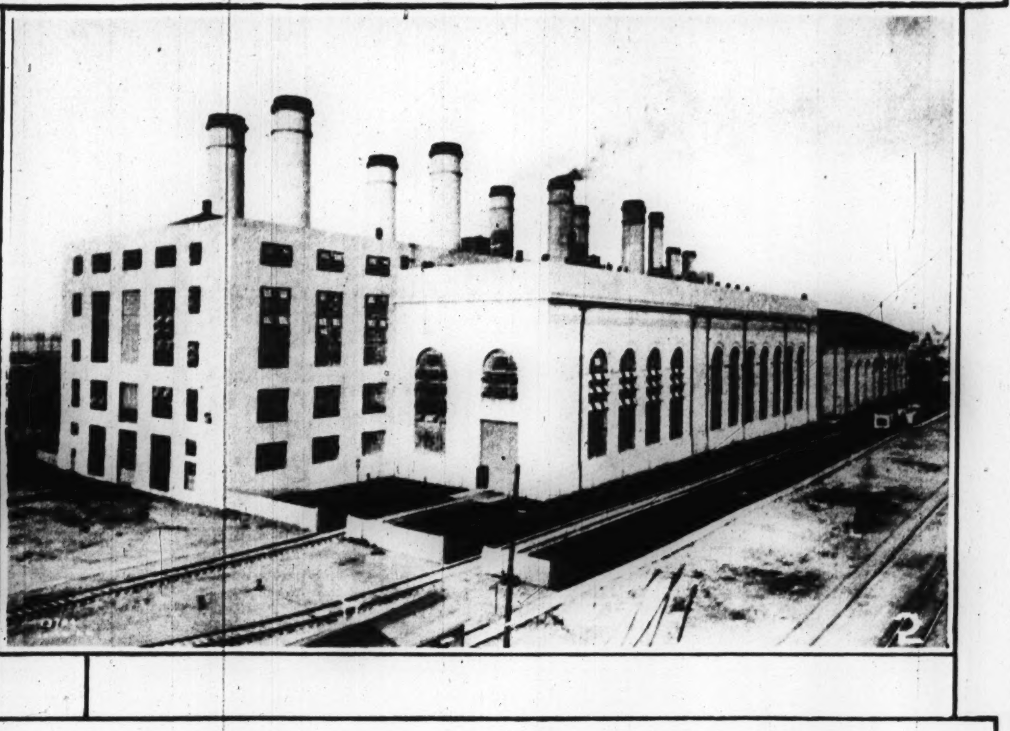
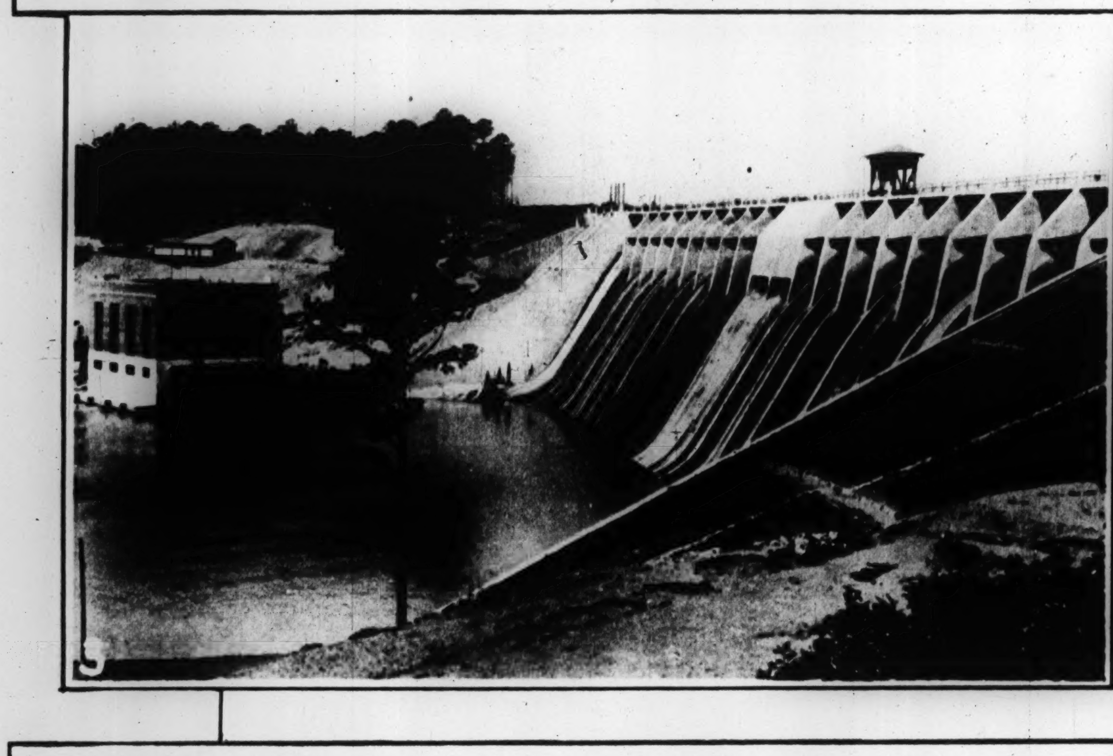

2

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENTS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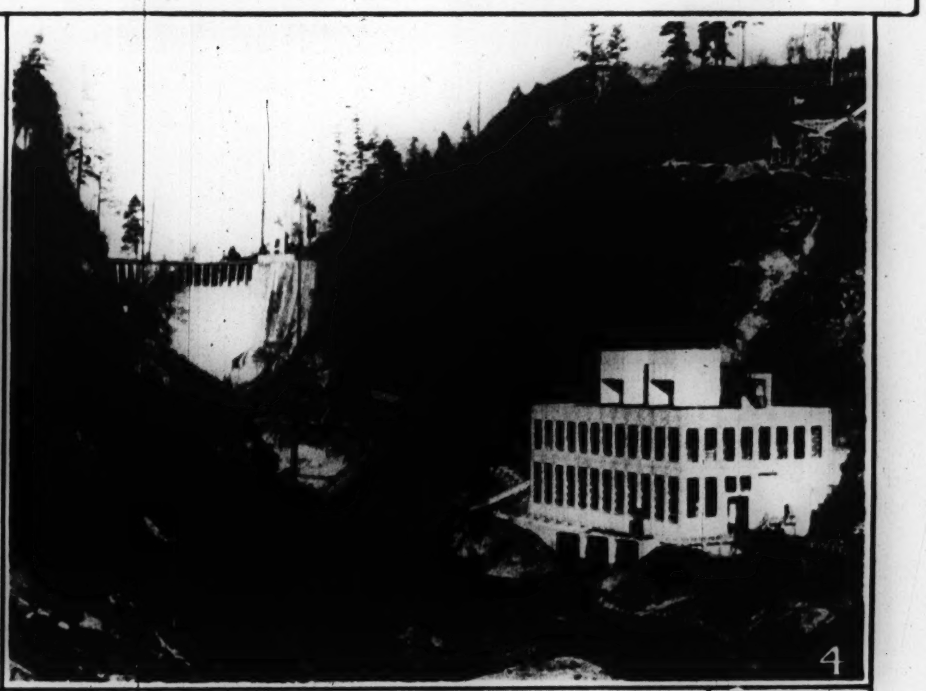
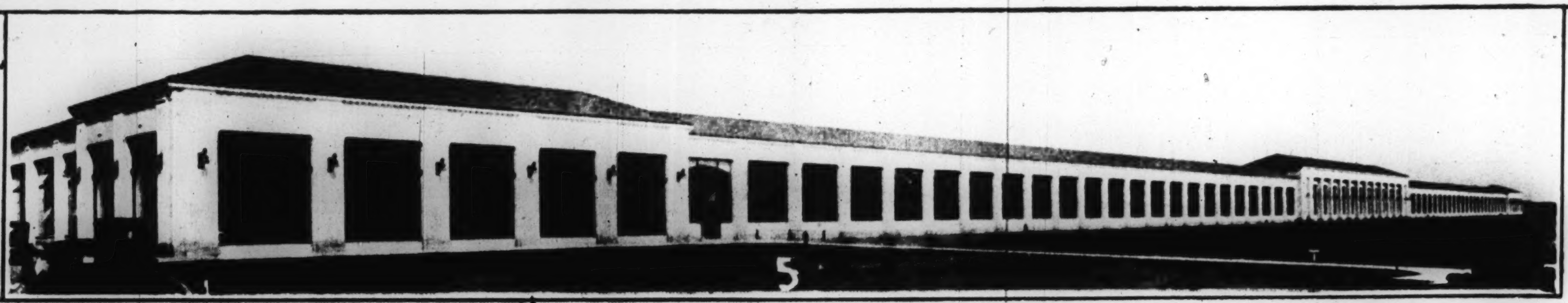

4

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS


5

OFFICE BUILDINGS

6

RECENT WORK

1. Bennings Station, Potomac Electric Power Co., Washington, D. C., 75,000 Kw. Extension
2. Long Beach Station, Southern California Edison Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
3. Bartlett's Ferry Development, Columbus Electric & Power Company, Columbus, Ga.
4. Baker River Development, Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Seattle, Washington
5. Twin Cities Plant, Ford Motor Company, St. Paul, Minnesota
6. The First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires Branch, Buenos Aires, Argentine

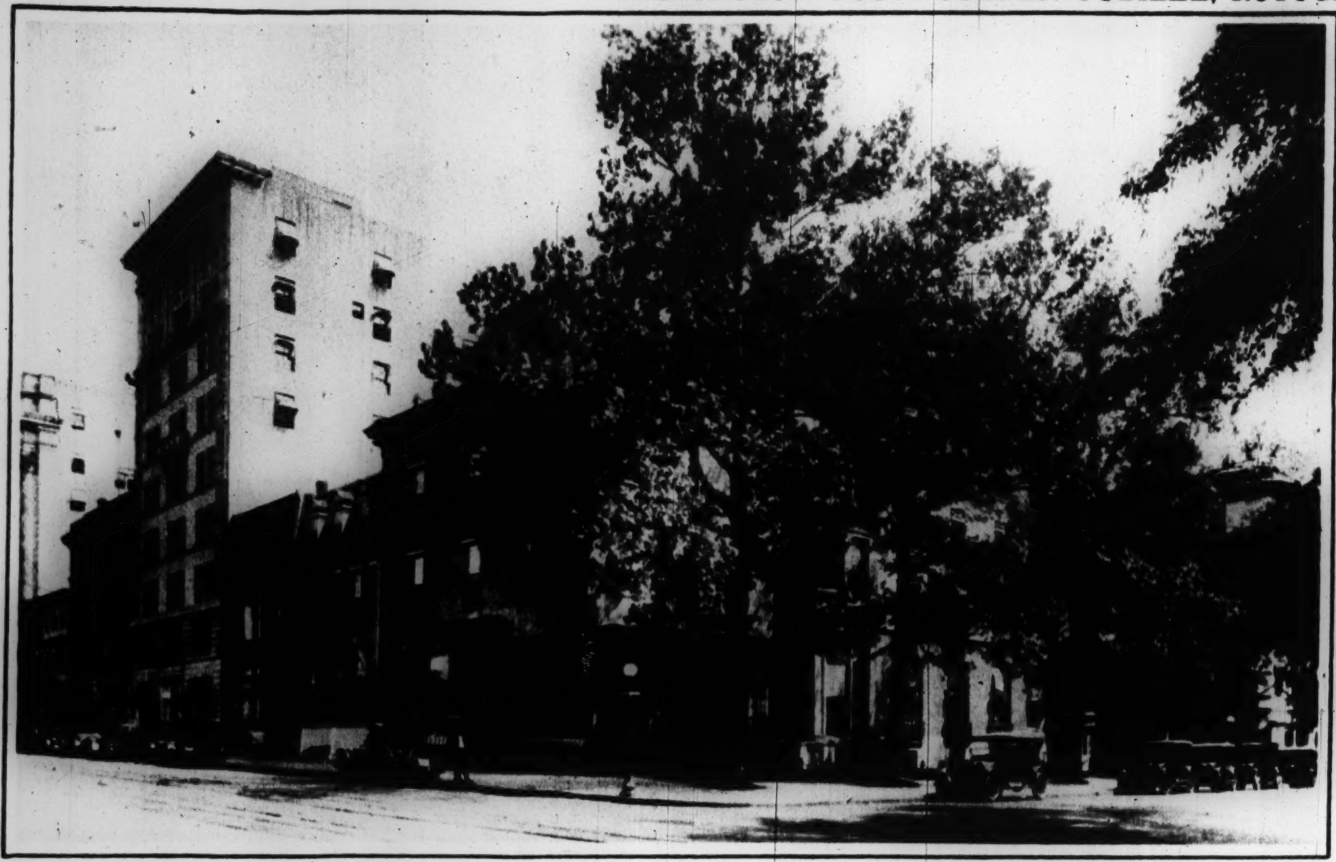
STONE & WEBSTER

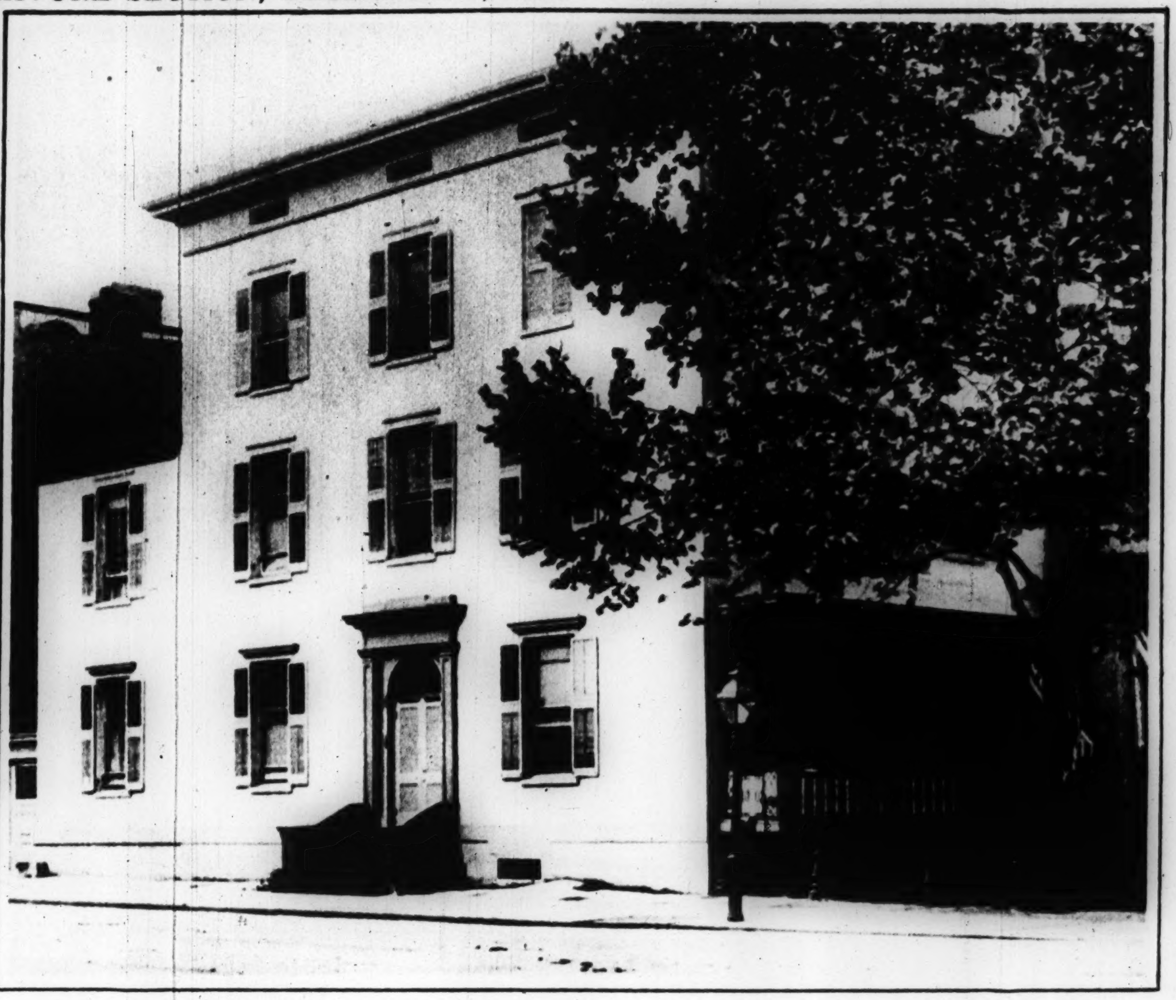
INCORPORATED

Boston, 49 Federal Street
New York, 120 Broadway

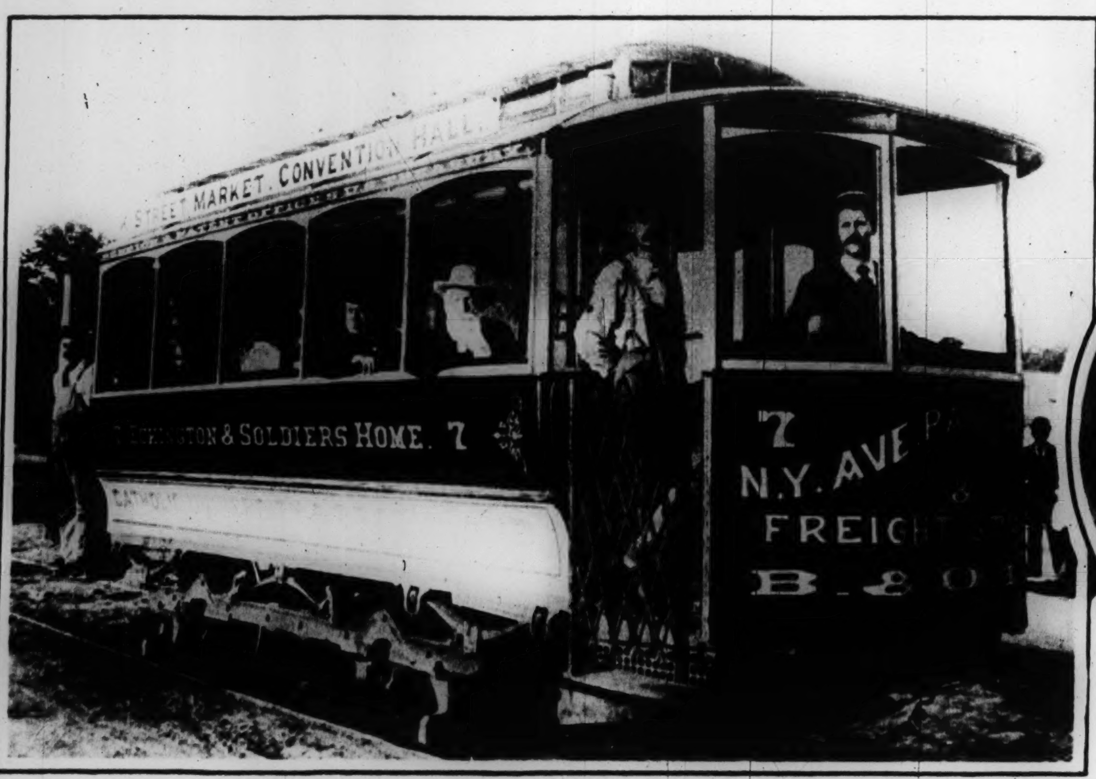
Chicago, First National Bank Bldg.
San Francisco, Holbrook Bldg.

Pittsburgh, Union Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia, Real Estate Trust Bldg.



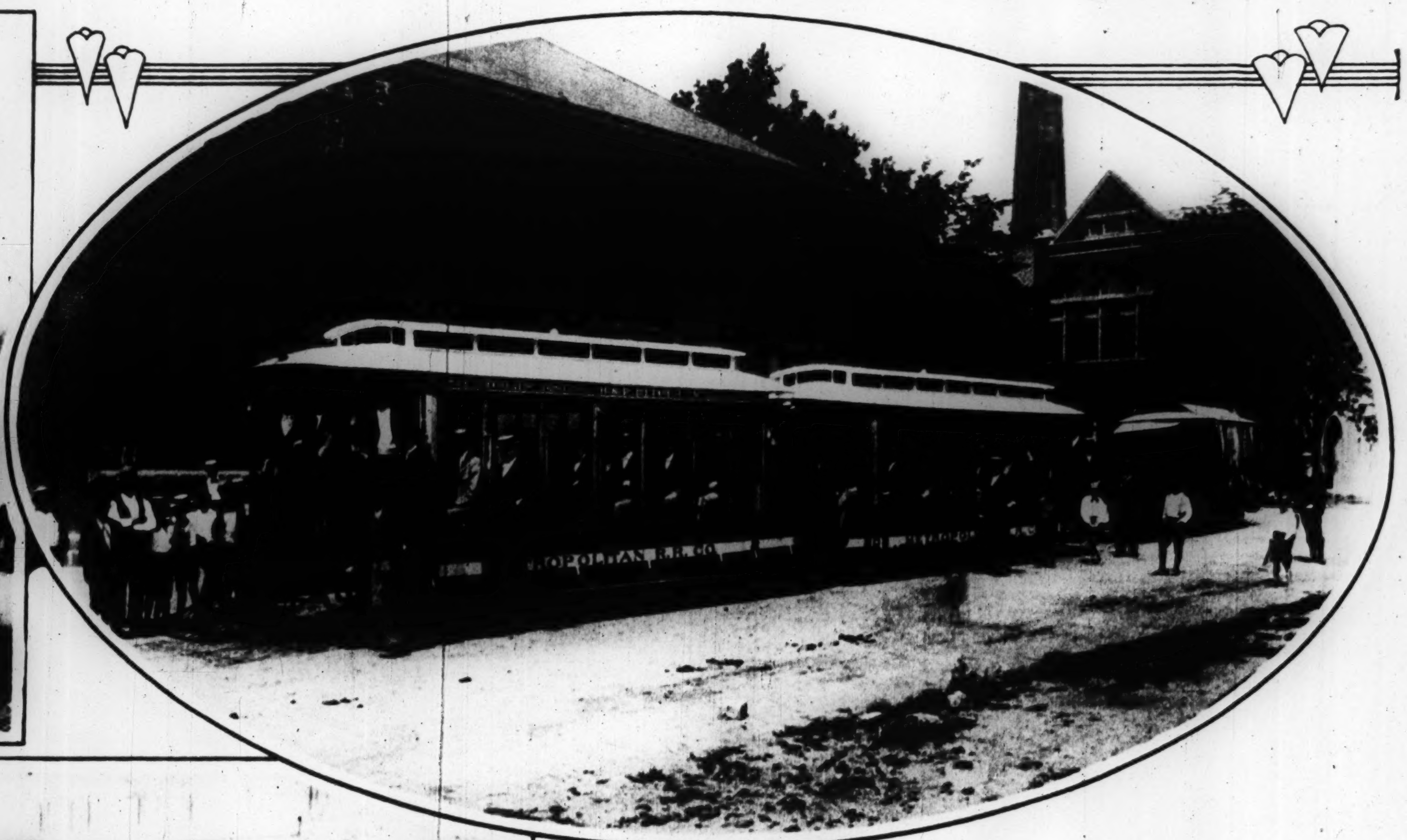


AN HISTORIC MANSION at the southeast corner of the intersection of Vermont avenue, H street and Madison place. Upper right—The Dolly Madison house as readers of the first issue of The Post knew it. Above—The house as it has been enlarged and preserved as a home for the Cosmos Club. (Underwood & Underwood.)



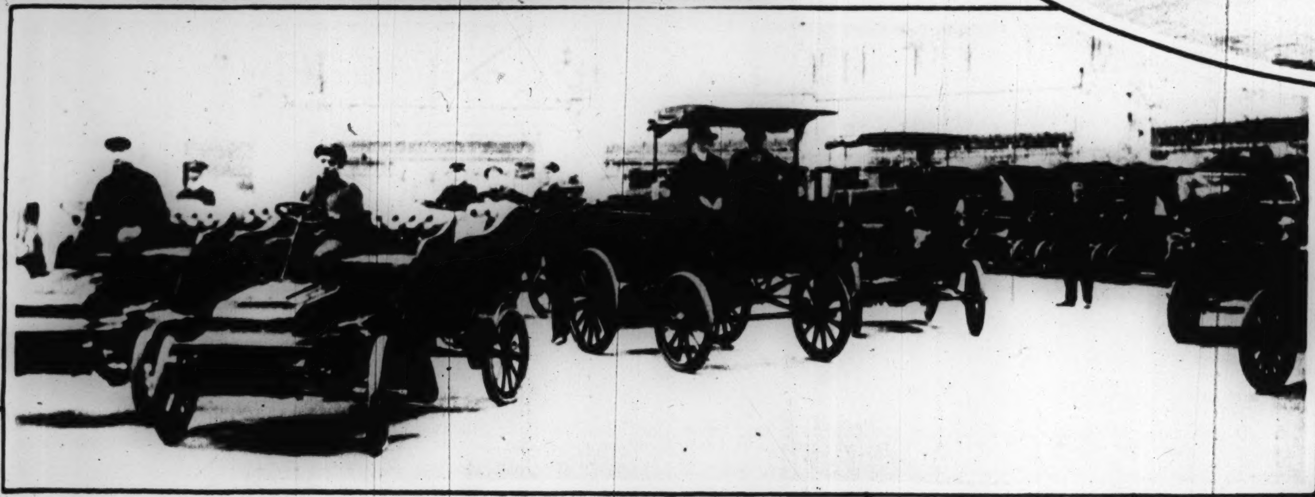
AN EARLY TYPE of electric street car in Washington. The man looking out of the front window is Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada. Notice the legends on the side, front and top of the car telling the route.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



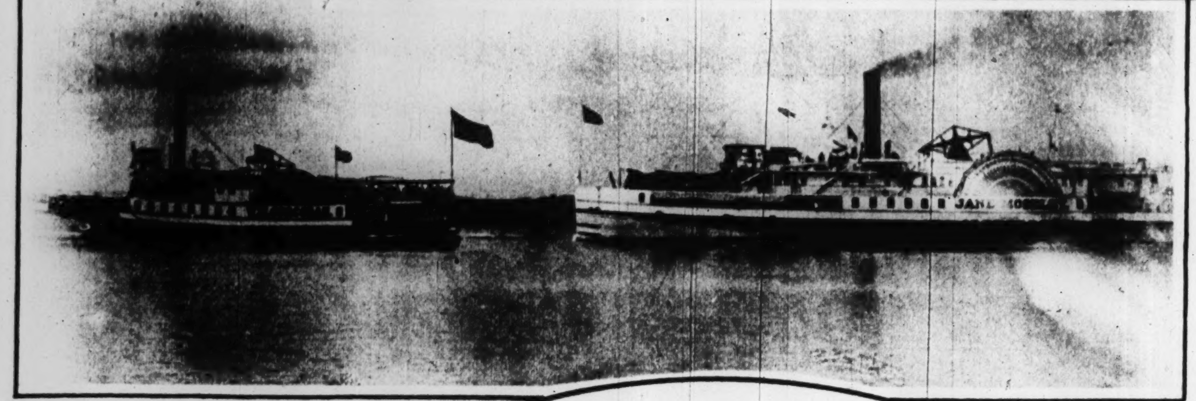
THE FIRST CABLE CAR to run on Seventh street starting out for its first trip. The elaborate type of fender, commonly known as "cow-catcher," has been abandoned. The stride in street car construction may be seen by comparing the cable cars with the horse car on the right.

Handy Photo.



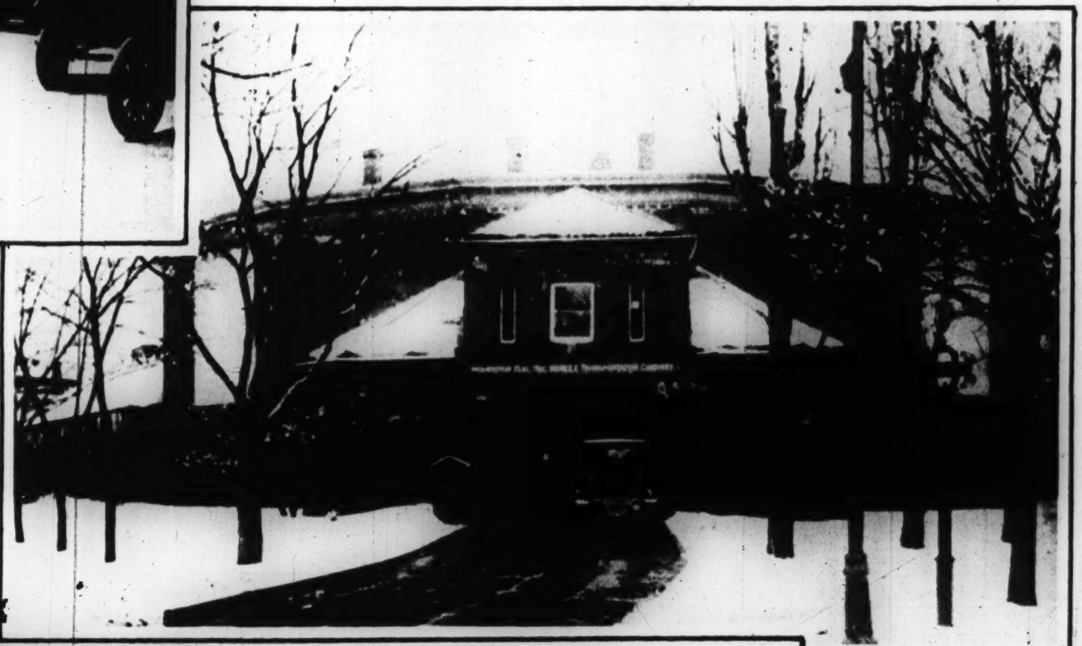
PIONEERS in the field of "horseless carriages." A group of early automobiles in the interior of the Panorama Building. The large electric vehicle in the center is one of the first automobiles to run on Pennsylvania avenue.

Courtesy of Otto Jacobi.



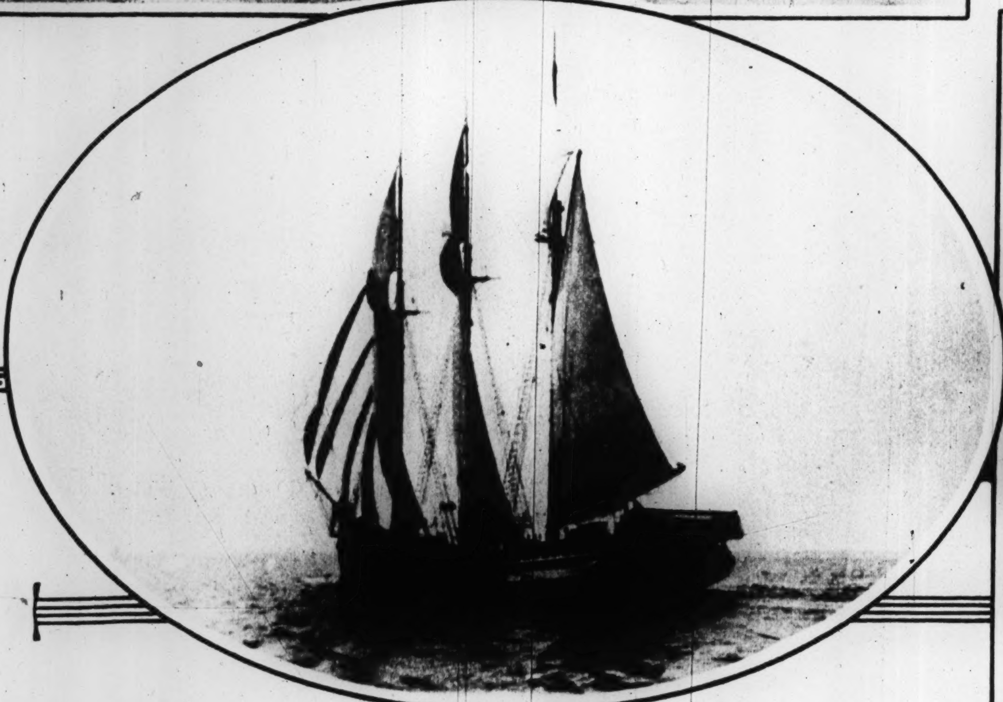
TWO FAMOUS old side-wheelers, the W. W. Corcoran and the Jane Moseley, known for many years to river men the length of the Potomac.

Handy Photo.



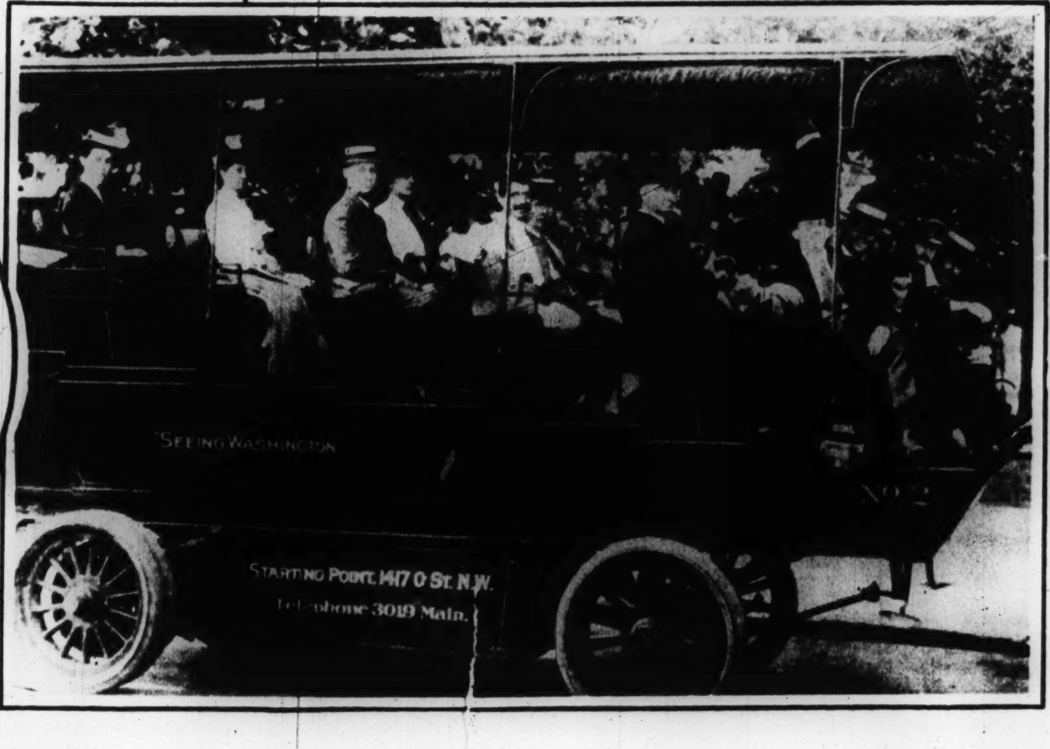
THE FIRST GASOLINE STATION in Washington was in the Panorama Building, Fifteenth and Ohio avenue northwest. The pump was in the black box to the left of the door. The building was occupied in 1899 as Washington's first large garage and automobile livery service.

Courtesy of Otto Jacobi.



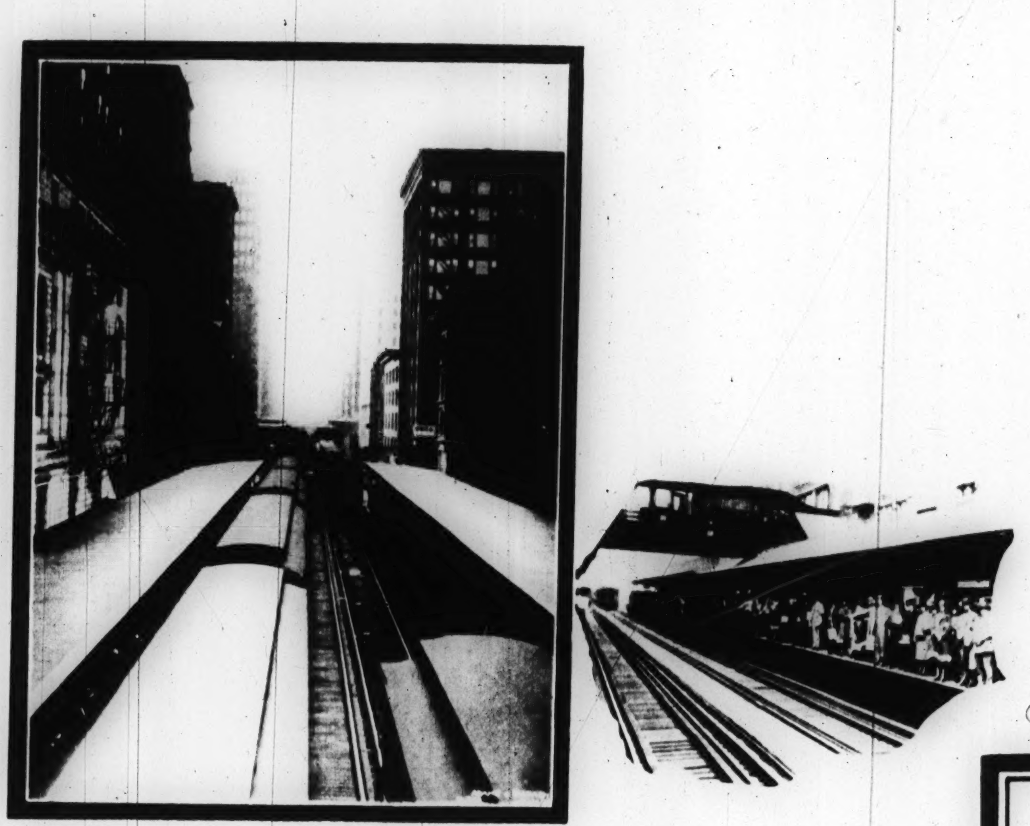
ICE FROM MAINE. Before the widespread use of artificial ice these boats were familiar sights on the Potomac River.

Courtesy of Lyman F. Hewins.


SEEING WASHINGTON
STARTING POINT 1417 G St. N.W.
Telephone 3019 Main.

SEEING WASHINGTON in 1904 from the city's first automobile sightseeing car. Prior to that time street cars were used for sightseeing.

Specializing



Looking down the "Loop" right-of-way of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company at the Adams Street station. This company carried 228,812,766 revenue passengers in 1926, totaling nearly $19,000,000 in fares. High speed service, in 8-car trains which radiate in all directions from the downtown district, provides excellent transportation for the second largest city in the United States. Last year the company won first prize in a contest sponsored by Forbes Magazine and conducted by the American Electric Railway Association. The award which was open to all electric railways of the country, was given for the company's outstanding merit in winning the good will of its customers.

© Gardner & Neuman

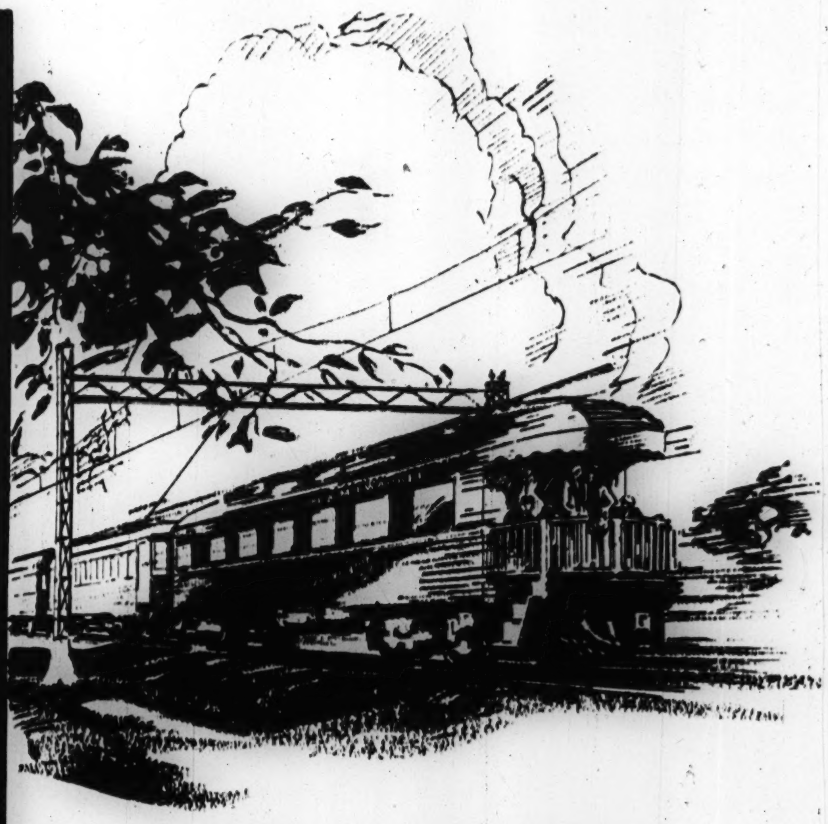
The new "waterless" type of gas holder of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company in Chicago—of 15,000,000 cubic feet capacity. A 48-inch gas main 22 miles long connects this and other plants in Chicago, serving as a super-fuel backbone for the gas needs of 850,000 residential customers and industrial users. In 1926 this company sold over 35,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas — about one-seventh going to industry.

Circle—Operating subsidiaries of Midland Utilities Company serve the highly concentrated and industrial section of northern Indiana, called "the workshop of America", with electricity, gas and transportation. This new 6,000,000 cubic foot daily capacity gas manufacturing plant of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company at Fort Wayne supplies that city with industrial and domestic gas.

Grand Tower steam generating station of the Central Illinois Public Service Company, on the Mississippi River, adjacent to the southern Illinois coal fields. The output of this station is fed into high tension transmission lines which connect with the Company's 2,325-mile transmission system and with western Kentucky systems.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

Waukegan generating station of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, housing three turbo-generator units with a total capacity of 110,000 kilowatts. With the recent installation of the 50,000 kilowatt generator, this station can now produce electric energy at the rate of a kilowatt-hour on 1.3 pounds of coal. Fuel conservation is indicated by the fact that it took 3.7 pounds of coal to produce one kilowatt in 1916. This company serves over 350,000 customers in 300 communities in an area of 6,000 square miles around Chicago.



Observation car train of the Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad—the famous North Shore Line—on its new Skokie Valley route. Every hour, de luxe trains, with parlor car or diner facilities leave both Chicago and Milwaukee for the swift eighty-odd mile trip to the other metropolis.

in Public Utility *Investment Securities*

THE constantly growing popularity of public utility securities is evidenced by an increase in stockholders of companies we represent amounting to more than 400 per cent since 1922—companies supplying the city of Chicago and over 2900 other American communities with the essential services of electricity, gas and transportation.

Mindful of the wide investment diversity of this type of security — geographical, industrial, and seasonal, as well as diversity of price, income, yield, and protection — it is reasonable that the investing public looks to the dependable public utility industry for investment opportunities, which are enhanced by time payment facilities and ready marketability.

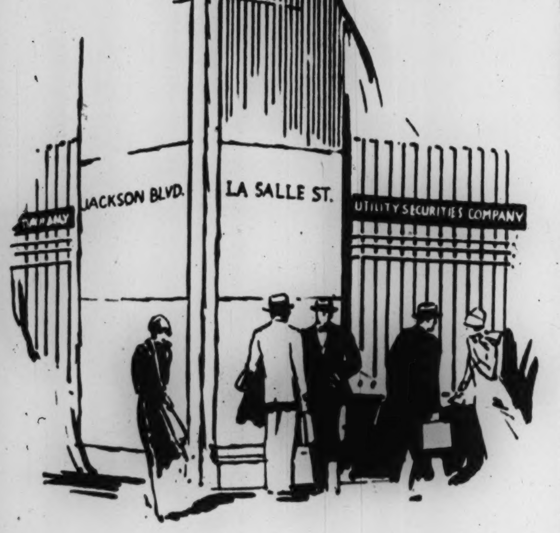
We represent successful public utility companies operating in 23 states, including Commonwealth Edison Company, The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, Middle West Utilities Company, Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Midland Utilities Company, and Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad. Send for free illustrated yearbooks.

UTILITY SECURITIES COMPANY

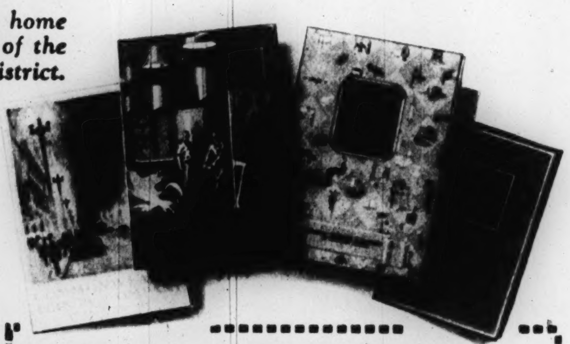
230 South La Salle Street, CHICAGO

INVESTMENTS *that* ENDURE

St. Louis • Milwaukee • Louisville • Minneapolis • Indianapolis
Utility Securities Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.


JACKSON BLVD.
LA SALLE ST.
UTILITY SECURITIES COMPANY

Corner of our new home offices in the heart of the Chicago financial district.



UTILITY SECURITIES COMPANY,
230 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

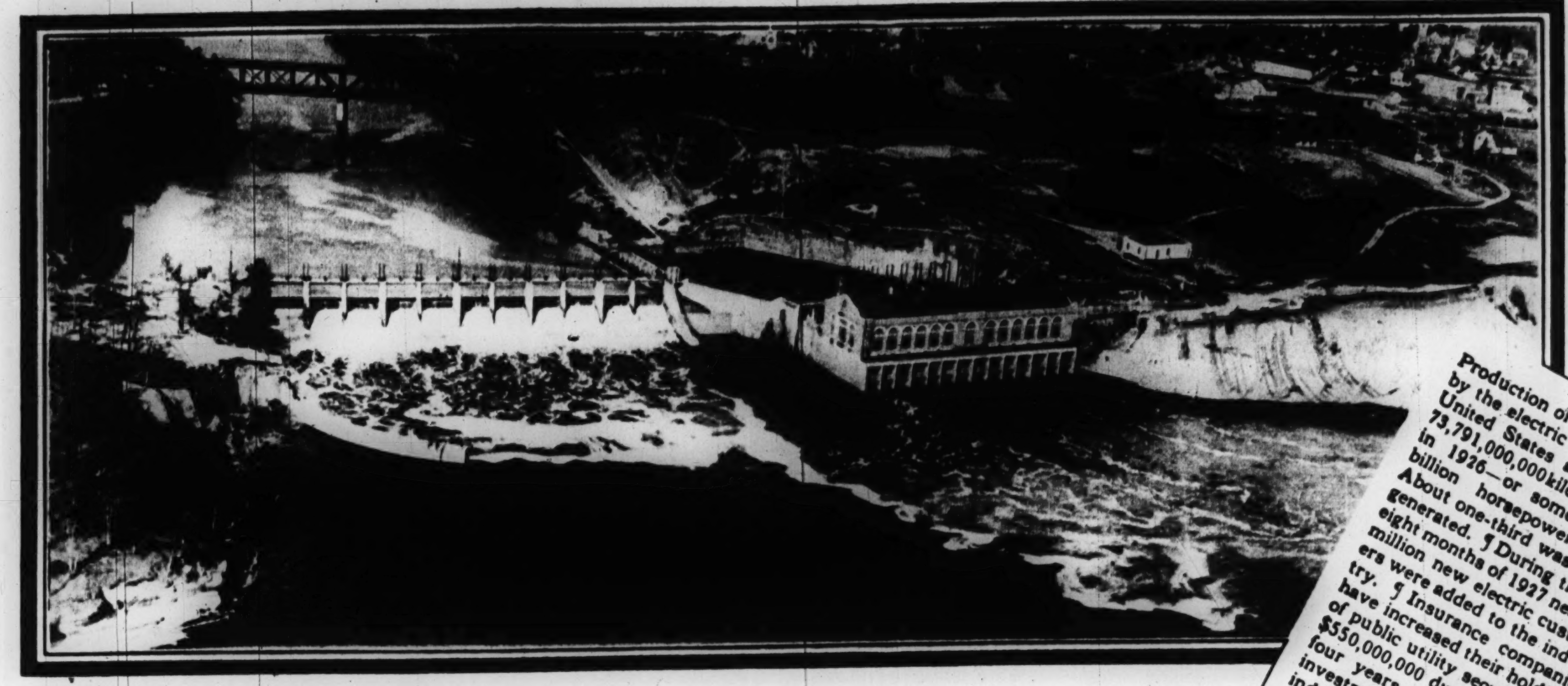
Without obligation, please send me a copy of the following 1927 yearbooks:

- ☐ Commonwealth Edison Company
- ☐ Public Service Company of Northern Illinois
- ☐ The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company
- ☐ Middle West Utilities Company

Name..

Address..

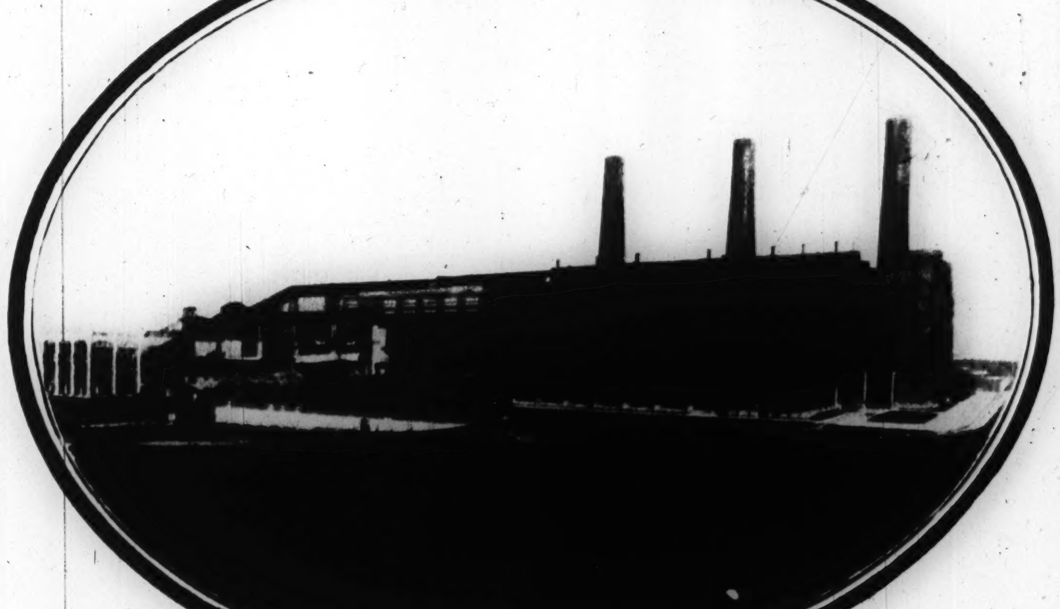
City..

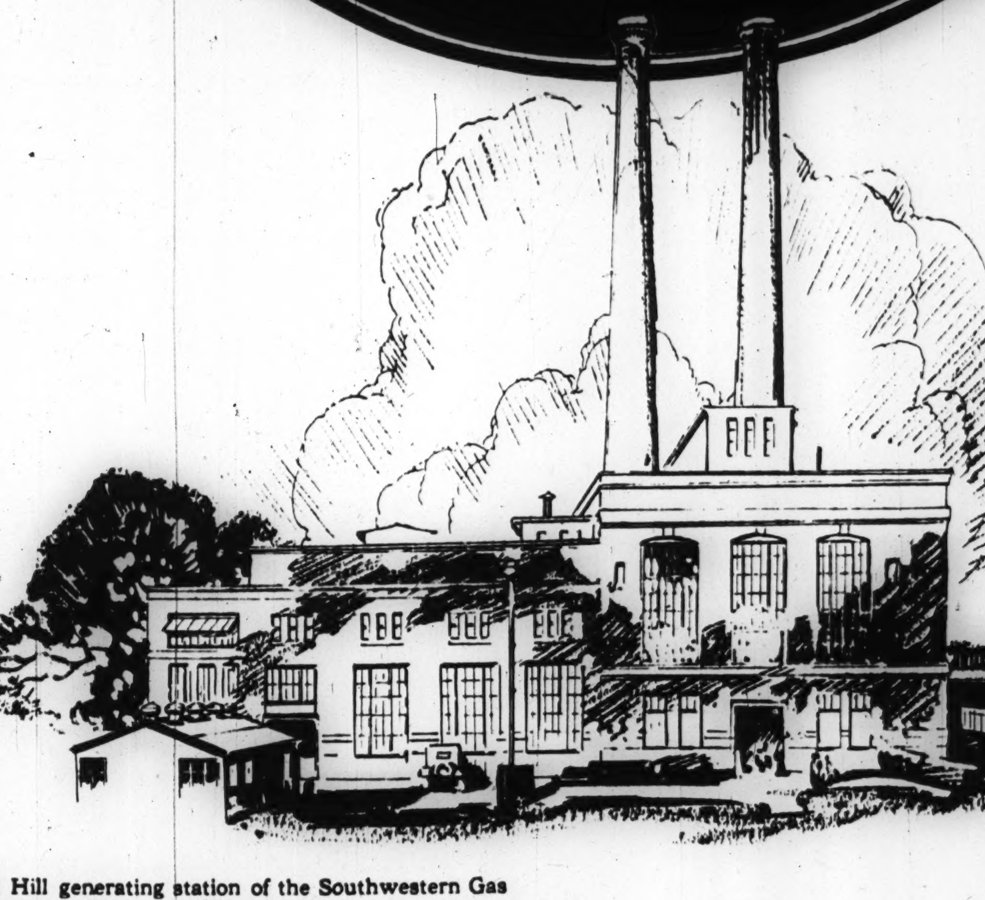


Production of electric power by the electric plants in the United States amounted to 73,791,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1926—or some hundred billion horsepower-hours. About one-third was hydro-generated. ¶ During the first eight months of 1927 nearly a million new electric customers were added to the industry. ¶ Insurance companies have increased their holdings of public utility securities by $550,000,000 during the past four years, indicating great investment confidence in the industry.

10,700 horsepower hydro-electric generating station of the Wisconsin Power and Light Company, at Kilbourn. One of several hydro developments along the Wisconsin River, this plant serves as an important unit in the super power system of the middle west. The company is controlled by the Middle West Utilities Company through the North West Utilities Company, and serves 200 communities in 28 counties of the state.

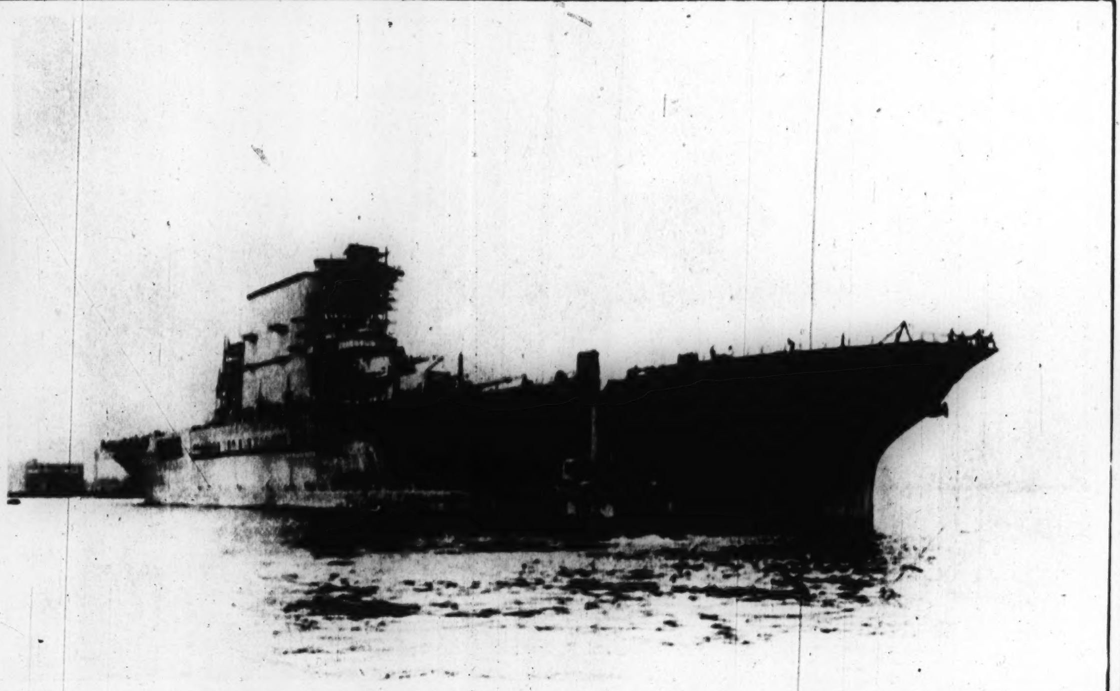
Below—Crawford Avenue station of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago. Additions this year are bringing the installed capacity to 325,000 kilowatts — more than 430,000 horsepower. This company has by far the largest maximum load of any company in the world. The use of energy per customer and per capita is greater in Chicago than in any other city of comparable size. The annual output of electricity in the Chicago district — nearly a thousand kilowatt hours per capita per annum — is greater than anywhere else in the world, except on the Pacific Coast and in the Niagara Falls district, where circumstances are unique. The average selling price to the final user is lower in the Chicago district than in any place where electric energy is produced by steam and territorial, population and industrial circumstances are comparable. In 1926 the company produced 3,482,632,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy. The increase over 1925 alone approximated the annual electric requirements of a city the size of New Orleans.





Arsenal Hill generating station of the Southwestern Gas & Electric Company at Shreveport, La. Three 10,000 kilowatt units supply electric energy locally, also transmitting power by high line to Texarkana thence connecting with important super power systems of the southwest.

No 1



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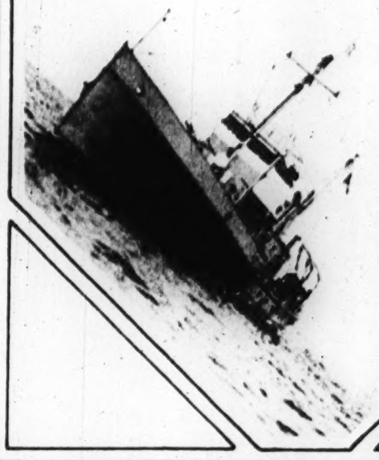
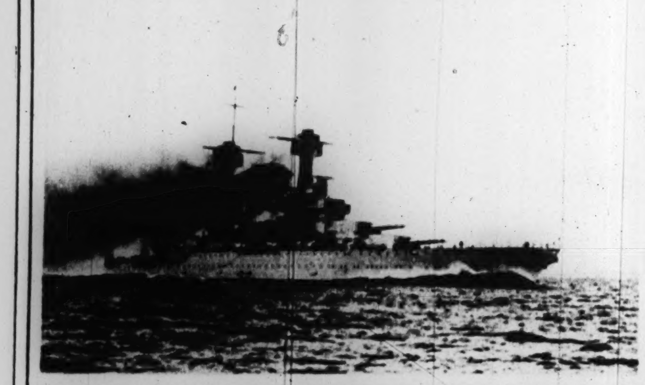


Types of Ships Built for the United States Government

1. AIRPLANE CARRIER—"SARATOGA."
2. BATTLESHIP—"MICHIGAN."
3. COAST GUARD PATROL BOAT—"JACKSON."
4. TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER—"BROOKS."
5. BATTLESHIP—"COLORADO."



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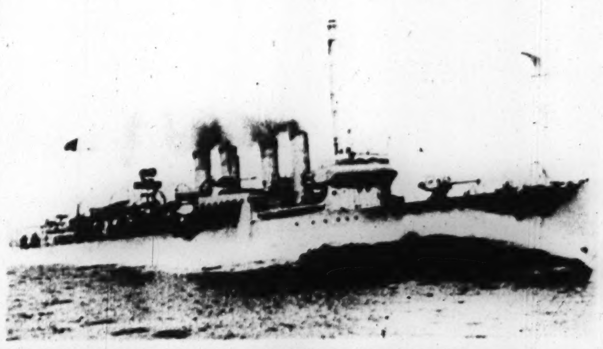

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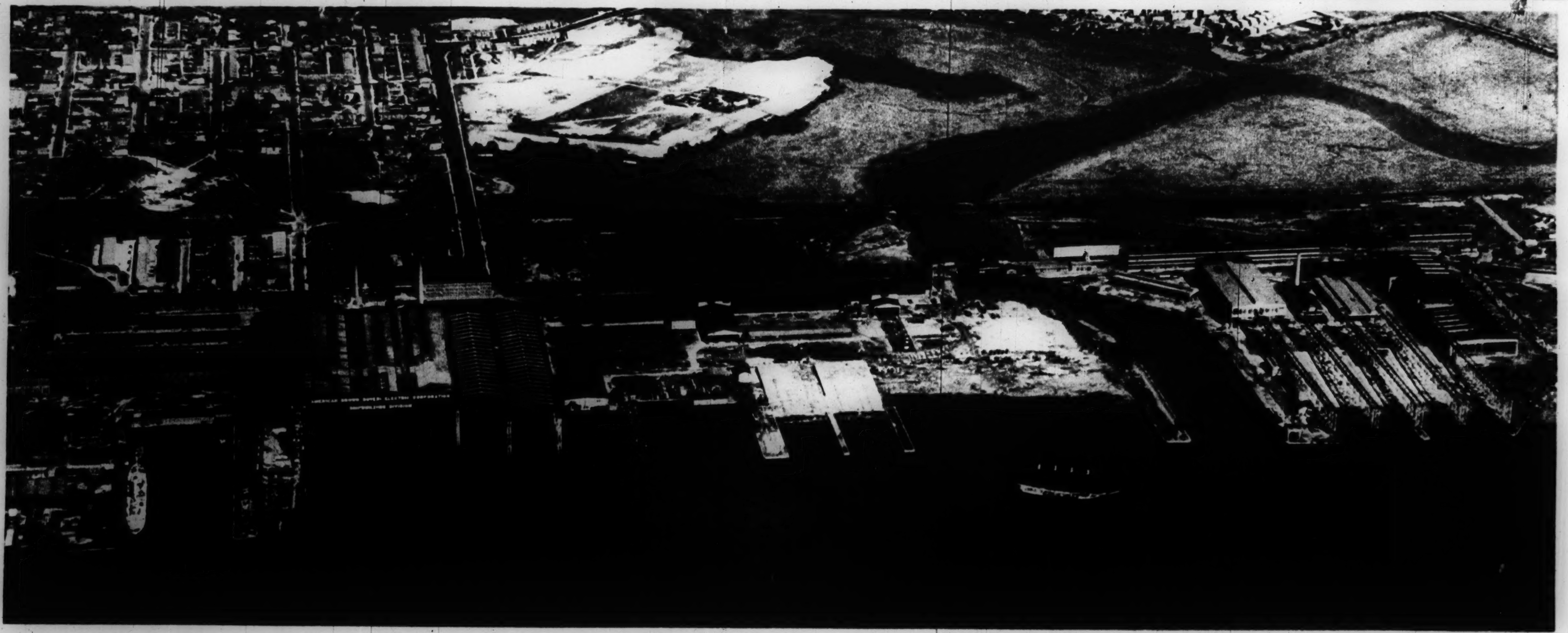


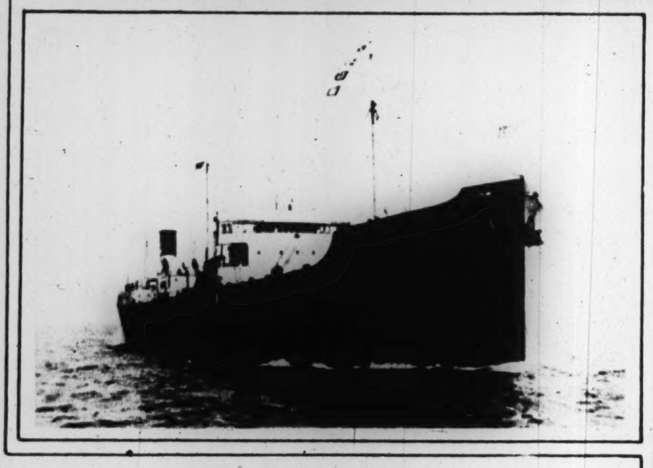
Airplane View of Main Plant

American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation

Formerly

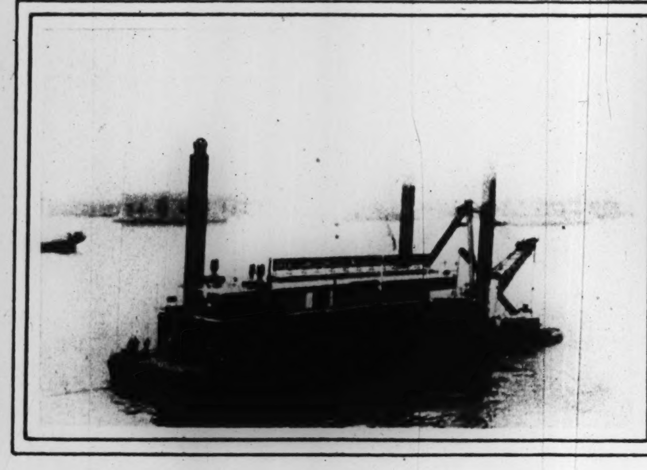
New York Shipbuilding Corporation

CAMDEN, N. J.

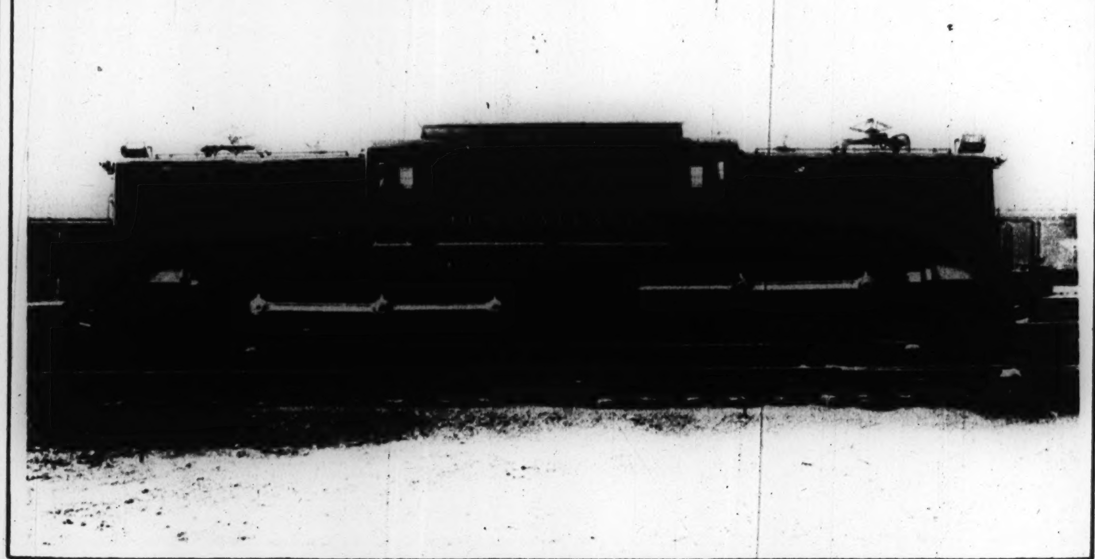


M. S. GULFCREST
Built for Gulf Refining Co.

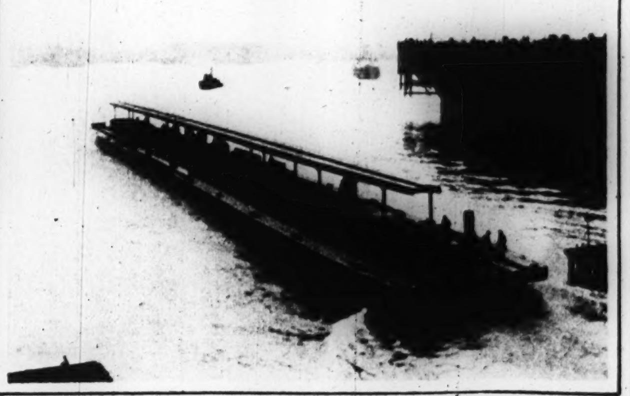
ELECTRIC FERRYBOAT
Built for Electric Ferries, Inc.



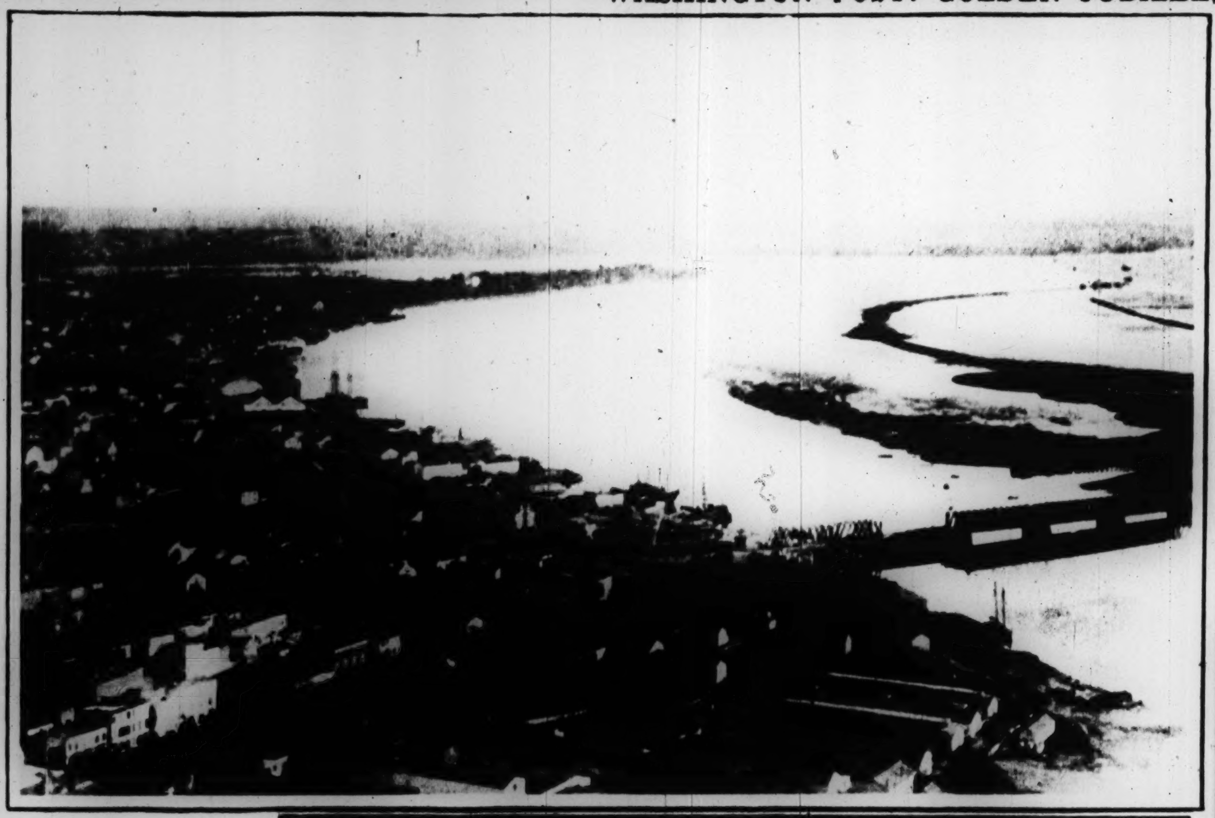
DREDGE "CREST"
Built for Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co.



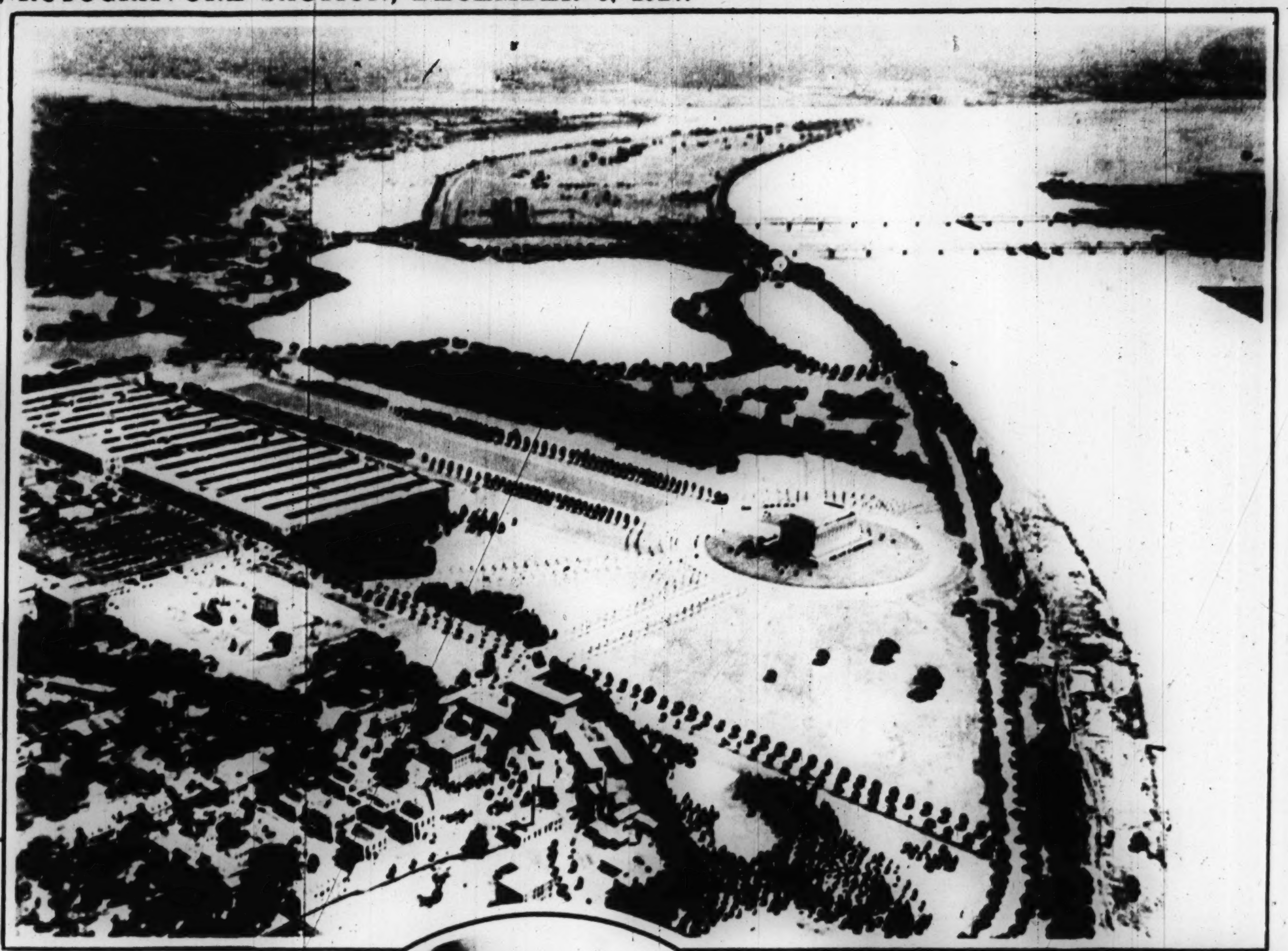
CLASS-L-5-PDB-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE
Electrical Equipment Supplied



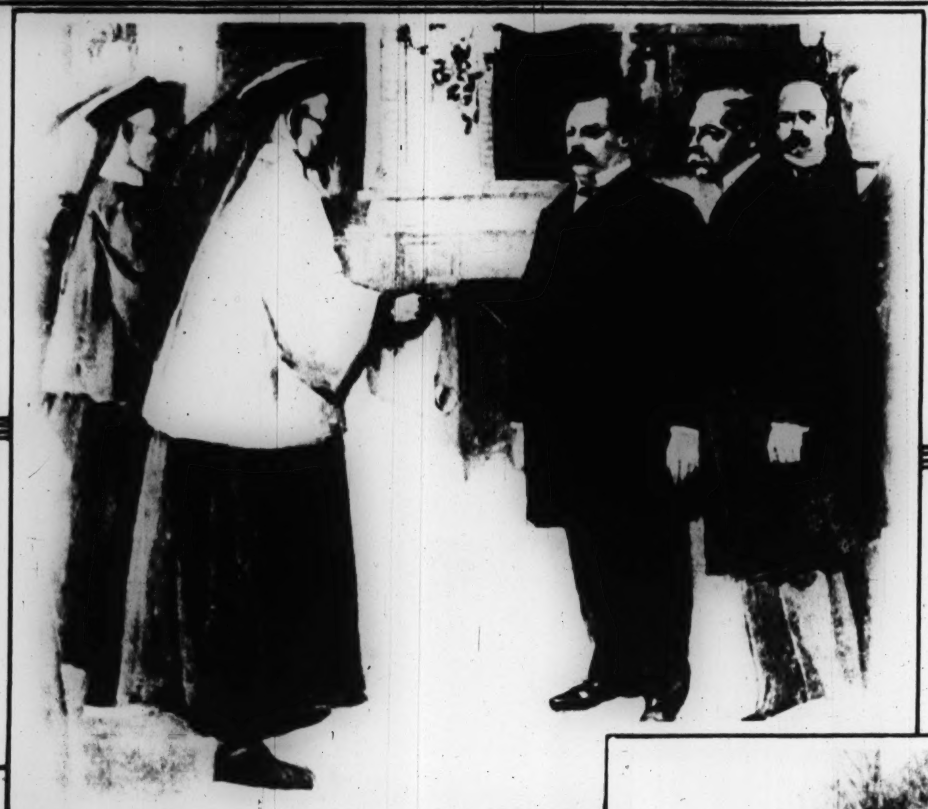
CARFLOAT
Built for New York Central Railroad.



THE RIVER FRONT as it looked from the Washington Monument in 1884, when that structure was 484 feet high. Notice the expanse of shallow water which since has been filled in to make Potomac Park. The old Long Bridge may be seen at the right.



VIEW FROM THE MONUMENT in 1927 showing the vast amount of improvements brought about along the water front and in the Mall.



A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR to Washington, September 3, 1896, Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, received by President Cleveland.

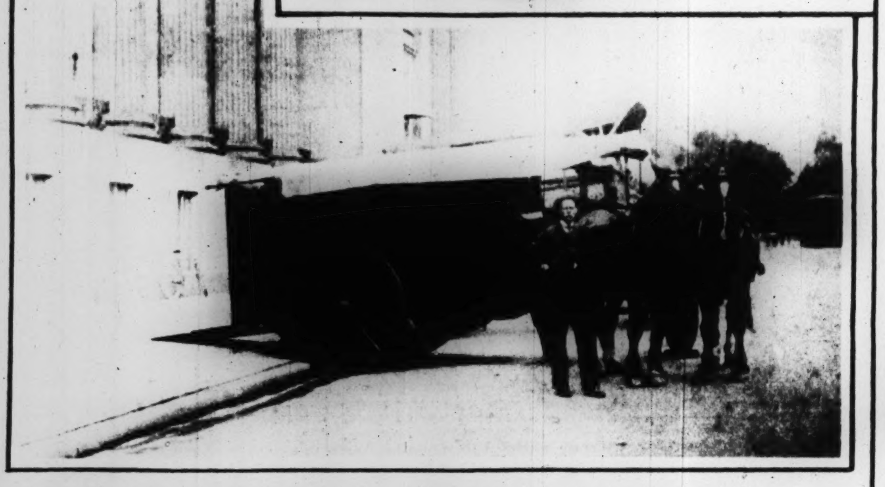
From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine.

THE QUEEN OF SIAM who, when she was Princess Prajatipok, visited Washington in September, 1924 with Prince Prajatipok, now King of Siam.

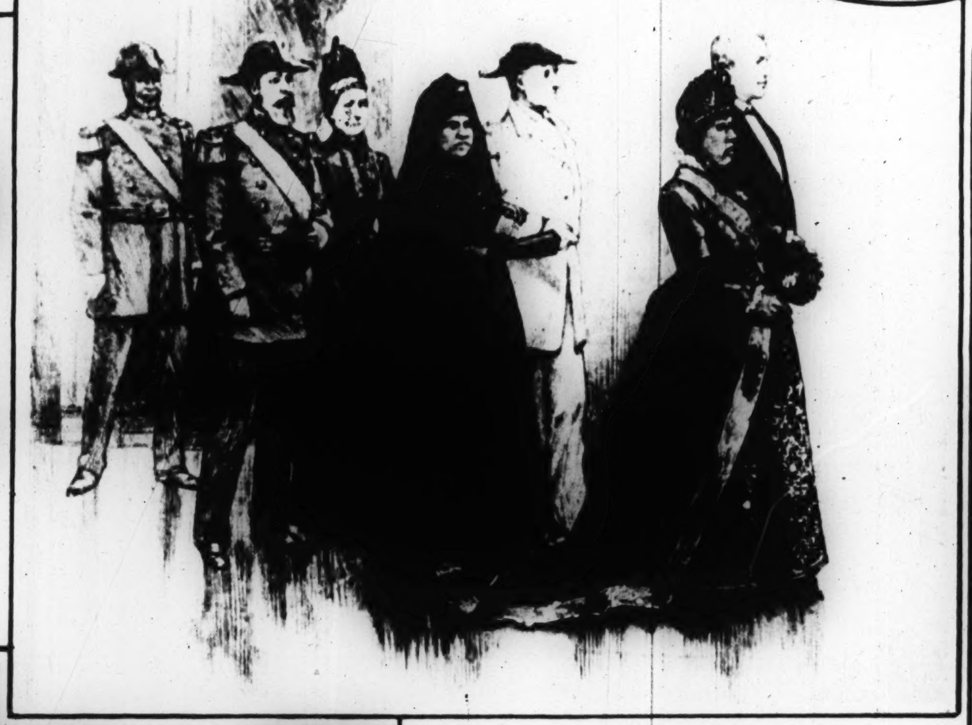
Harris and Ewing

ALBERT, King of the Belgians, who visited Washington in October, 1919, to confer with President Wilson in regards to the United States' part in the World War.

Harris and Ewing.



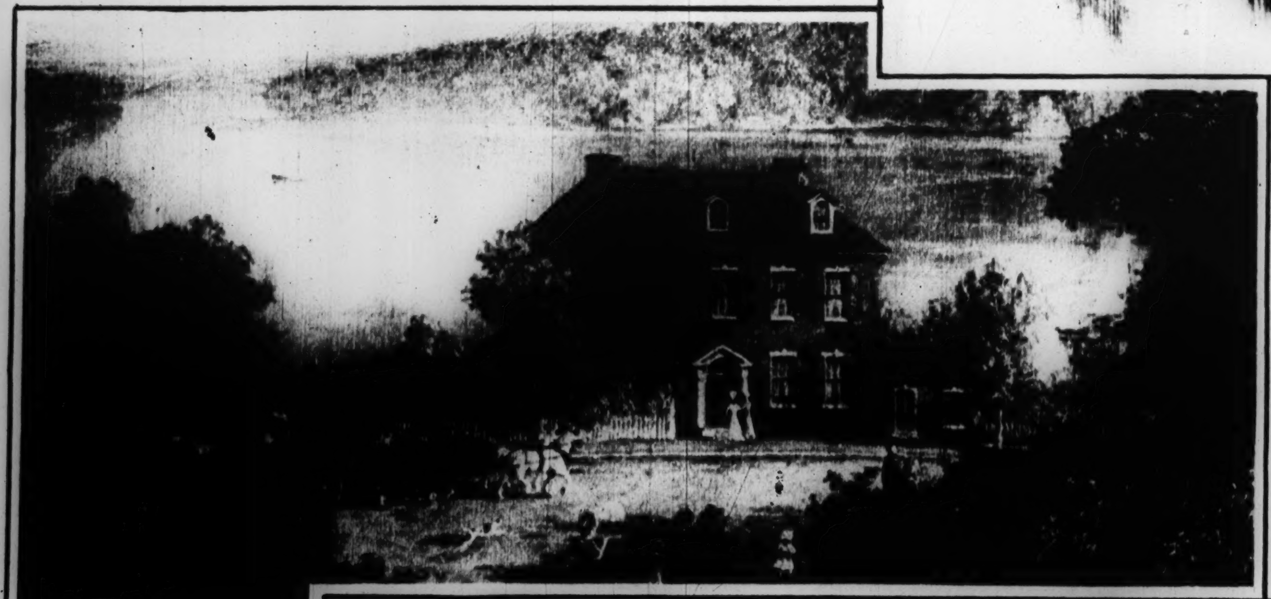
VAST SUMS of money formerly were transported in this vehicle, the first used by the Treasury for the sole purpose of moving money. The picture, showing George H. Reynolds, who had charge of the vehicle, was taken about 1897. The two horses belonged to Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, who turned them over to the Government when they became too unruly for carriage duty.



RECEPTION OF QUEEN KAPIOLANI of Hawaii, at the White House, May 4, 1887. The sketch, reproduced from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine; shows the queen and her suite approaching the Blue Room.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA, who came to Washington with the Japanese delegation to the conference on the limitation of armaments, November, 1921.

Harris and Ewing.



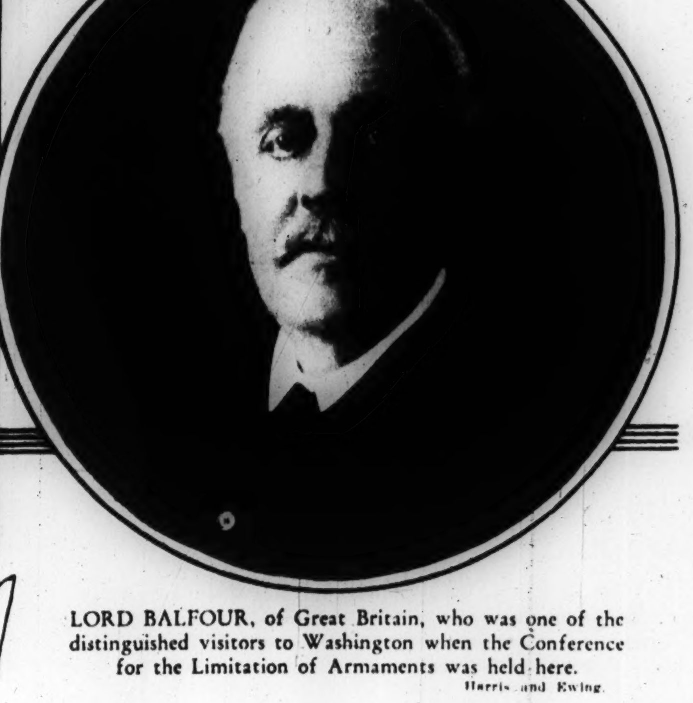
KEY MANSION, Georgetown, home of the author of the Star-Spangled Banner. This venerable relic was torn down to provide the M street approach to the Key Bridge.

THE GEORGETOWN HOME of Henry Foxall, donor of the site for the old Foundry Church. The old house is at 3123 Dumbarton avenue northwest.

Courtesy of Allen C. Clark.

MARSHAL JOSEPH JOFFRE, of France, hero of the Marne, who visited Washington April 26, 1917.

Harris and Ewing.



LORD BALFOUR, of Great Britain, who was one of the distinguished visitors to Washington when the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments was held here.

Harris and Ewing.

When the shadows of evening fall about the majestic Union Station

Through its portals Pennsylvania trains carry you without change to 9 of the country's 10 largest cities

THE American people have become a traveling people.

Good roads, automobiles, flying limiteds, constantly improved railroad service, together with a prosperity unequalled in our history, have created a host of travelers—so great a number that it would have staggered the imagination of twenty years ago.

Perhaps no city in the nation has profited from this more than the City of Washington.

The City has drawn its visitors from the four quarters of the globe not only by the prestige of being the nation's capital, but by its own sheer beauty. Constantly increasing numbers throng its streets and hotels and homes to marvel at the grandeur of its public monuments and the charm of its parks and public gardens.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been privileged to play a dominant role in facilitating travel to and from the Capital.

It connects Washington directly with through car service with nine of the country's ten largest cities—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

And through these cities as gateways it offers the highway between the cities and towns of every section and the country's capital.

Interior of Pennsylvania Station, New York

One of the focal points of New York City is the Pennsylvania Station. To travelers from Washington it offers the most convenient access to the city.

150,000 people travel daily on the 750 Pennsylvania and Long Island trains which go in and out of this terminal.

Travelers to the downtown section of New York have the convenience of the Pennsylvania's downtown terminal—the Hudson Terminal at Church and Cortlandt Streets.

The advantages of the Pennsylvania Service to Washington

The Pennsylvania offers through car service to all the most important centers east of the Mississippi River which are northeast and west of Washington.

To Baltimore, there are thirty-seven trains daily; Philadelphia, 24; New York, 18; Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 3; to Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2; Buffalo, 3; Pittsburgh, 9.

The Pennsylvania has recently established a special dining school to train chefs and waiters in its dining car service, thus assuring delicious and well served meals.

And if you are in the mood for luxury even beyond that of the Pennsylvania's regular Pullmans, try one of the single room compartments equipped with real beds on the night train to New York.

Leaders of the Pennsylvania Fleet from Washington . . .

LIBERTY LIMITED
Leaves Washington 3:10 P.M. Arrives Chicago 9:00 A.M.

THE AMERICAN
Leaves Washington 6:30 P.M. Arrives St. Louis 5:10 P.M.

THE RED ARROW
Leaves Washington 3:15 P.M. Arrives Detroit 8:15 A.M.

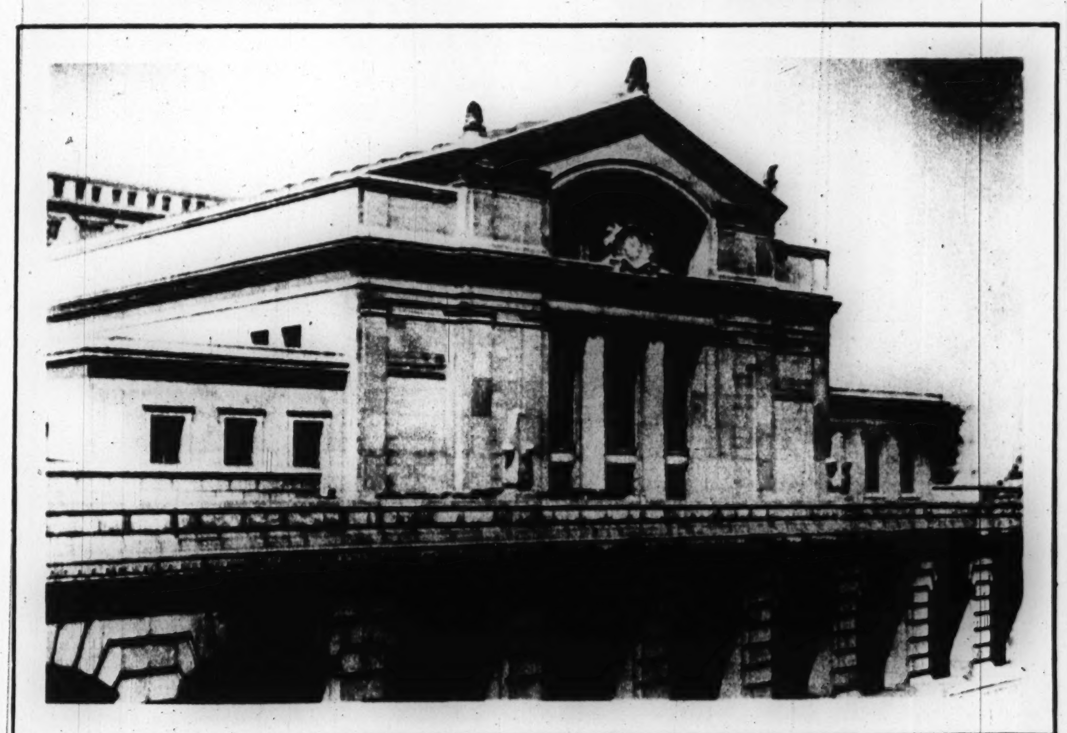
THE MONTREALER
Leaves Washington 2:30 P.M. Arrives Montreal 8:05 A.M.
Arrives Quebec 2:30 P. M.

THE CLEVELANDER
Leaves Washington 7:20 P.M. Arrives Cleveland 8:50 A.M.

FEDERAL EXPRESS
Leaves Washington 7:45 P.M. Arrives Boston 7:50 A.M.

COLONIAL EXPRESS
Leaves Washington 8:15 A.M. Arrives Boston 7:55 P.M.

CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED
Leaves Wash. 4:15 P.M. Arrives West Phila. 7:00 P.M.
Arrives New York 9:00 P. M.



The new Union Station in Chicago

Considered by many to be the most beautiful railroad station in the world—a most fitting gateway to the metropolis of the West.

Entering Chicago through this terminal, the visitor finds himself within convenient approach to the city's centers. If he wishes to go to North Michigan Avenue, Sheridan Road and the North Shore, the broad uncongested sweep of Wacker Drive waits to speed him quickly to his destination. He entirely avoids the confusion and delays of the Loop.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

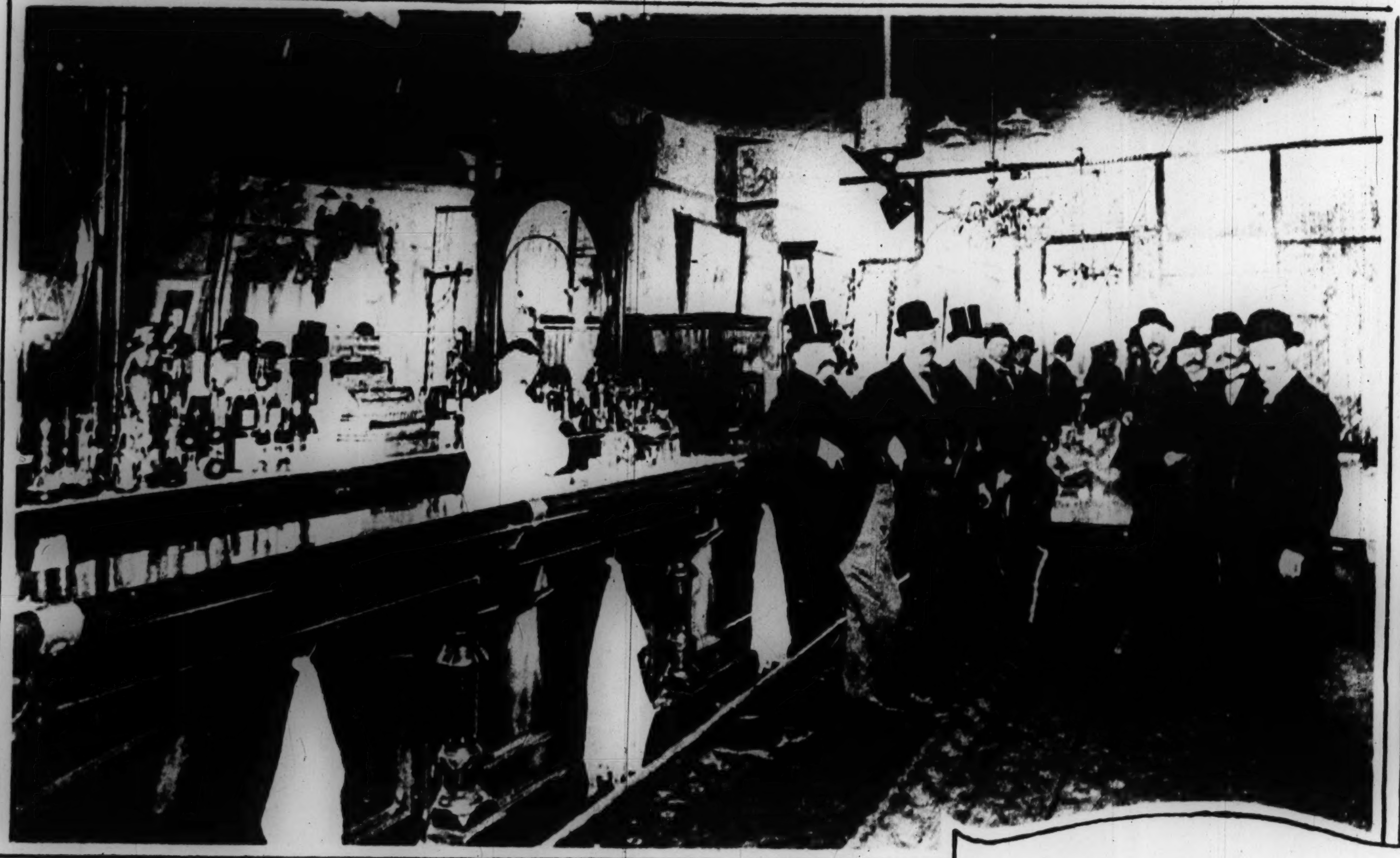
Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America

FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
NUMBER

The Washington Post.

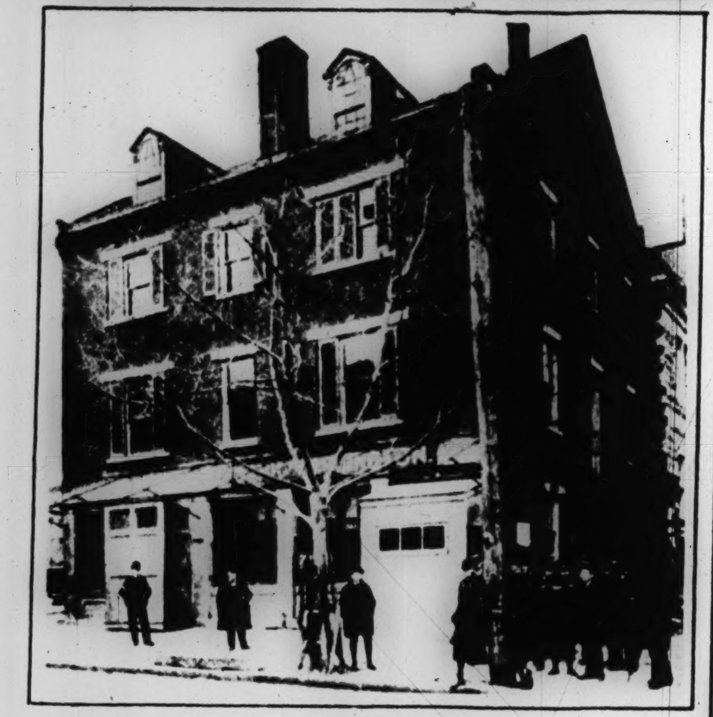
TUESDAY
December 6, 1927

SOME THINGS WASHINGTON WILL NEVER SEE AGAIN

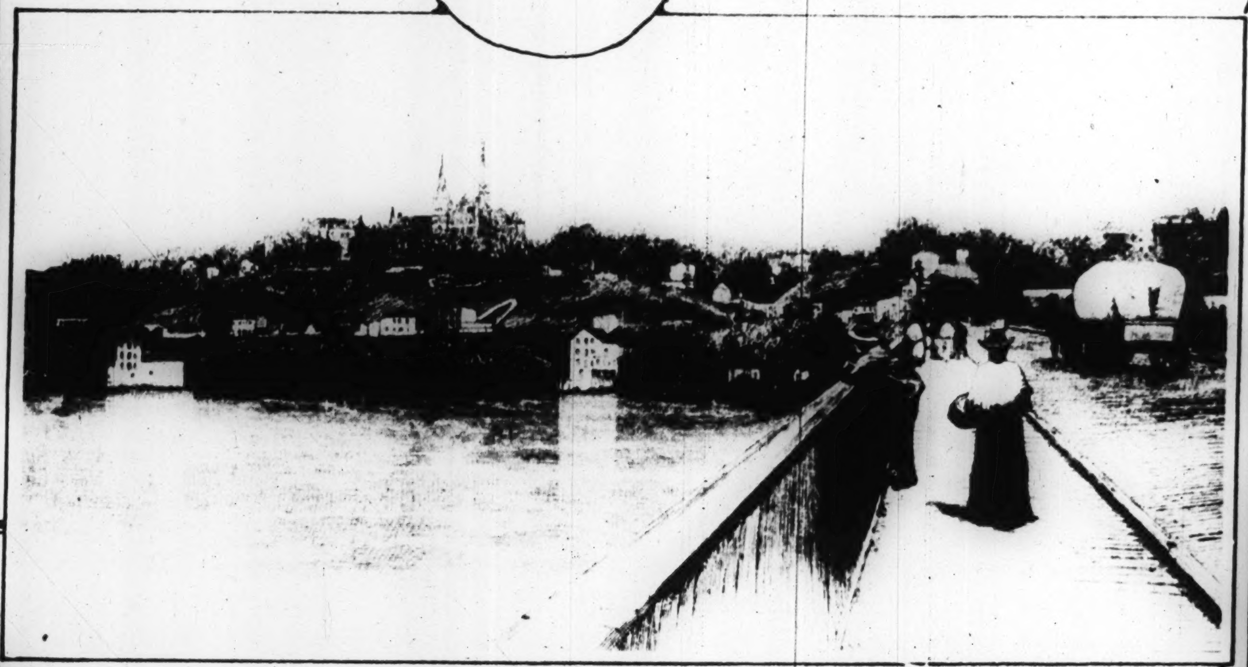


WARWICK'S FAMOUS BAR. Thirteenth street between E street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. An interior view of a celebrated port of call in the Nineties.

HUDSON TAYLOR MANSION, which occupied the site at the northeast corner of Ninth and D streets northwest, until it was torn down in 1868. Lincoln Hall was built on this site, which is now occupied by the Strand Theater.

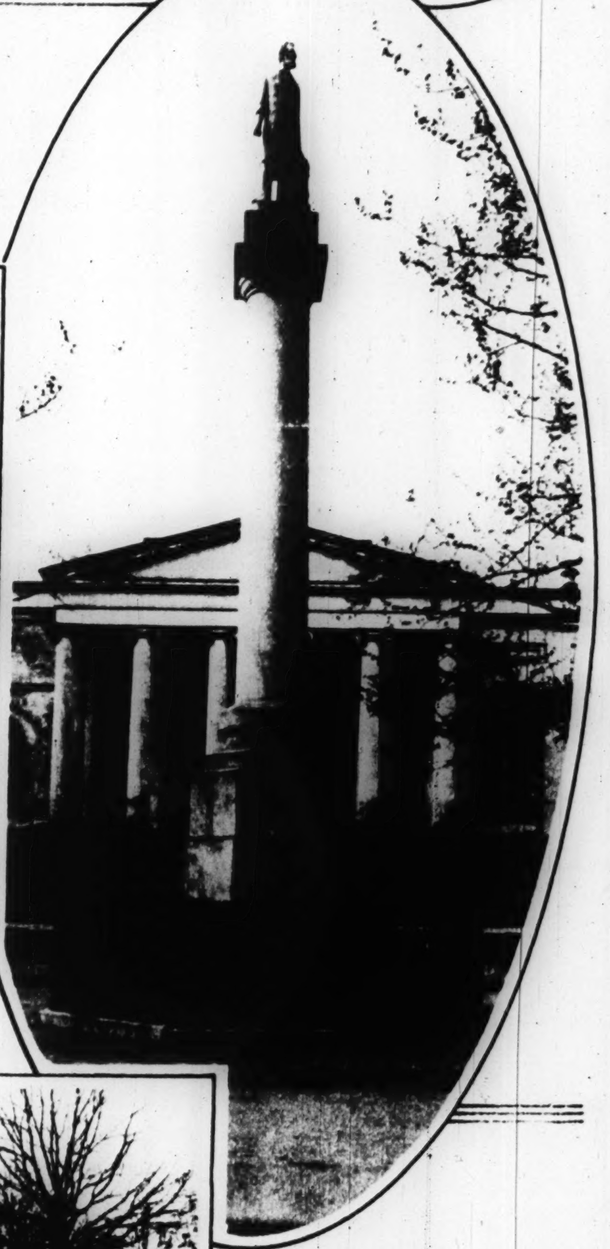


BANK OF WASHINGTON at the corner of Seventh street, C street and Louisiana avenue northwest, the present site of the new building. This structure was occupied by the bank from 1831 to 1889.

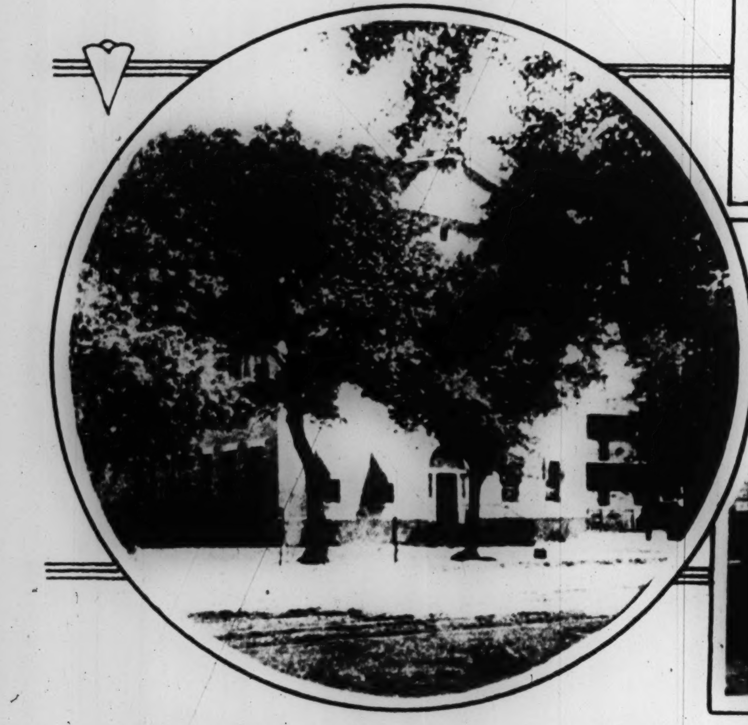


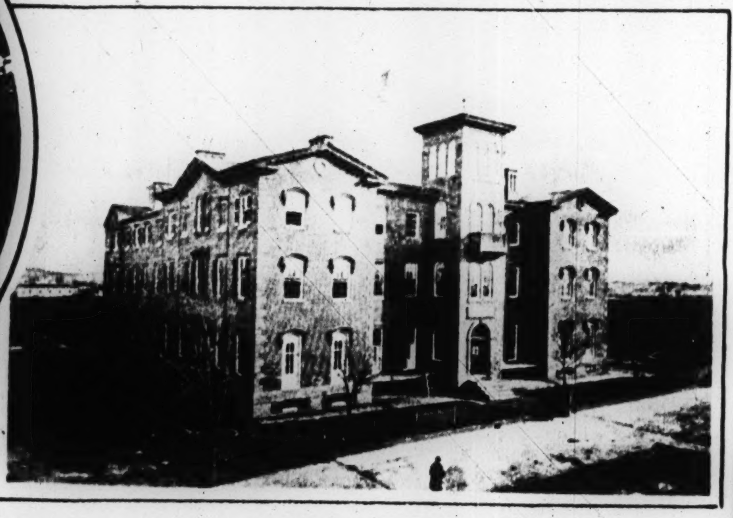
OLD GEORGETOWN BRIDGE. Looking north from the bridge toward Georgetown University at the time of the Centenary celebration of the university, February 20, 1889.

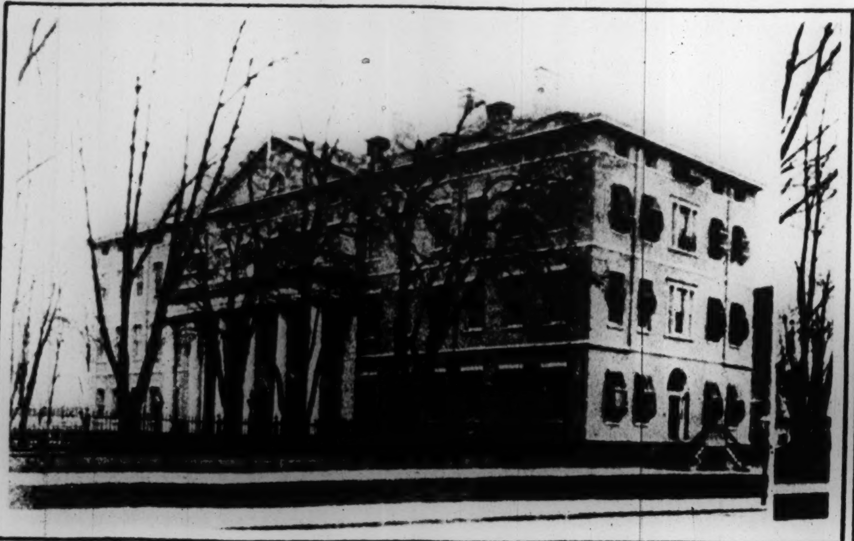
From a Photograph by C. M. Bell

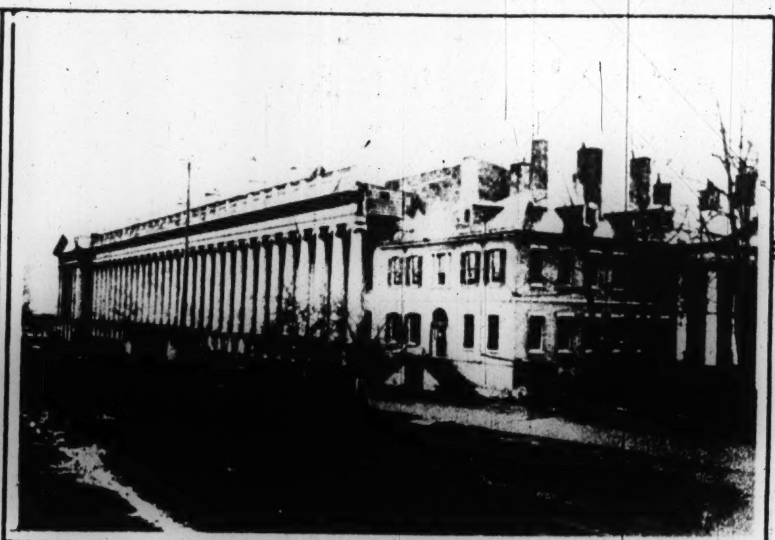


LOT FLANNERY'S STATUE of Abraham Lincoln on the high pedestal upon which it formerly stood, in front of the courthouse, from 1868 until the fall of 1919. It was reerected on a new and much lower pedestal in 1922.

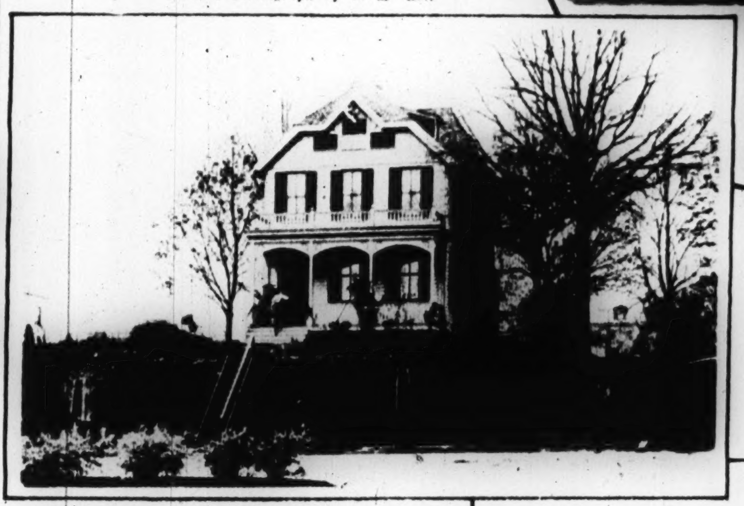




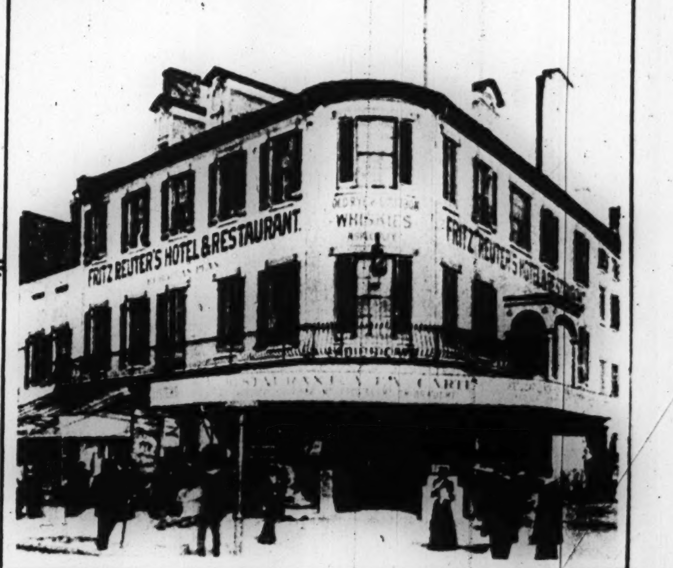




FORMER HOMES OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS. The old Navy Department Building (above, left), formerly occupied the southern portion of the present site of the State, War and Navy Building, while the old War Department Building (below, left), occupied the northern portion. The State Department once used the building on the southeast corner of Fourteenth and S streets northwest (above, right), later the home of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and at an earlier period had its home in a building (below, right), just south of Pennsylvania avenue on Fifteenth street, which was not torn down until the building of the Treasury had progressed up to its walls.



HOME OF DR. WILLIAM TINDALL, corner of Columbia road and California street northwest, from 1881 until 1907. Site of the residence built by A. M. Lathrop.



FRITZ REUTER'S hotel and restaurant, established in 1869 at the northwest corner of Pennsylvânia avenue and Four-and-a-half street and for many years celebrated throughout the country for its food and drink. The photograph was taken in 1894.

The Power of the Mighty Ohio River Now Being Added to the Resources of LOUISVILLE

Premier Industrial Location of America

STANDING at nearly the center of population of the United States, and the gateway to the amplified purchasing power of the South, LOUISVILLE has made remarkable progress in the last six years. Since 1920, no less than 171 enterprises joined the prosperous industries of this famous Kentucky city—now possessing 812 diversified factories producing 350 million dollars of goods annually. Since 1920 the population grew 35 per cent—to a present total of 325,000, ninety-seven per cent American born—the great majority living in their own homes. Climate and natural resources have been generous to this solidly-built metropolis of the beautiful State of Kentucky, but its keen-minded, progressive business men are responsible for its prosperity.

Great New Hydro-Electric Plant *Now Under Construction*

The tremendous power of the mighty Ohio River will soon be put to work for the benefit of Louisville's present and future industries. One of the Nation's large hydro-electric plants is now more than half completed—a conspicuous example of co-operation between the Government and commercially directed industry.

Here the Government is building a huge dam as part of the nine-foot channel development of the Ohio River, and the Louisville Gas & Electric Company is finishing a 135,000 horsepower power station at the city's door.

Approximately 10 million dollars will represent the investment in this project, which will have a decisive effect in the advancement of inland navigation through the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico.

Unusually Low Rates for Hydro Power

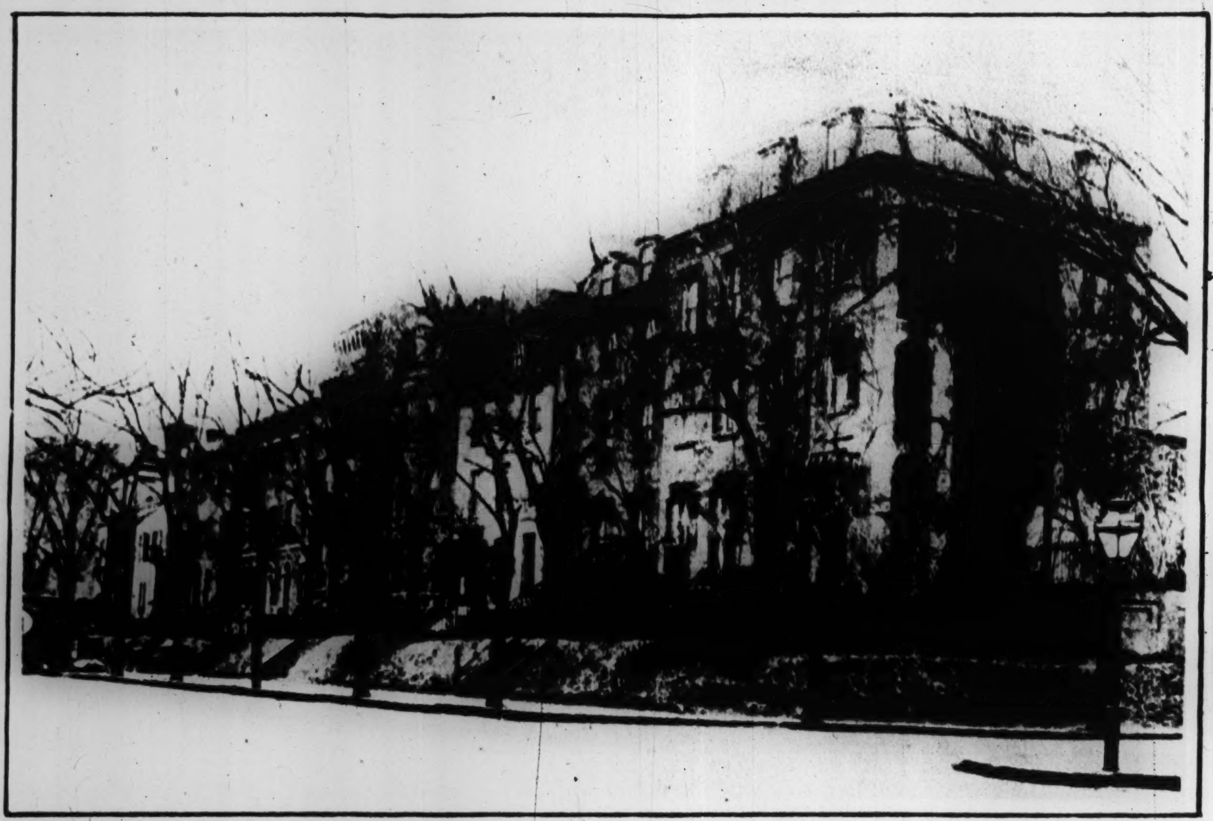
The characteristics of the Ohio Falls power development are such that its output of energy must be utilized for industrial power, and to make possible exceedingly low rates to certain kinds of industries in which power is a dominant necessity.

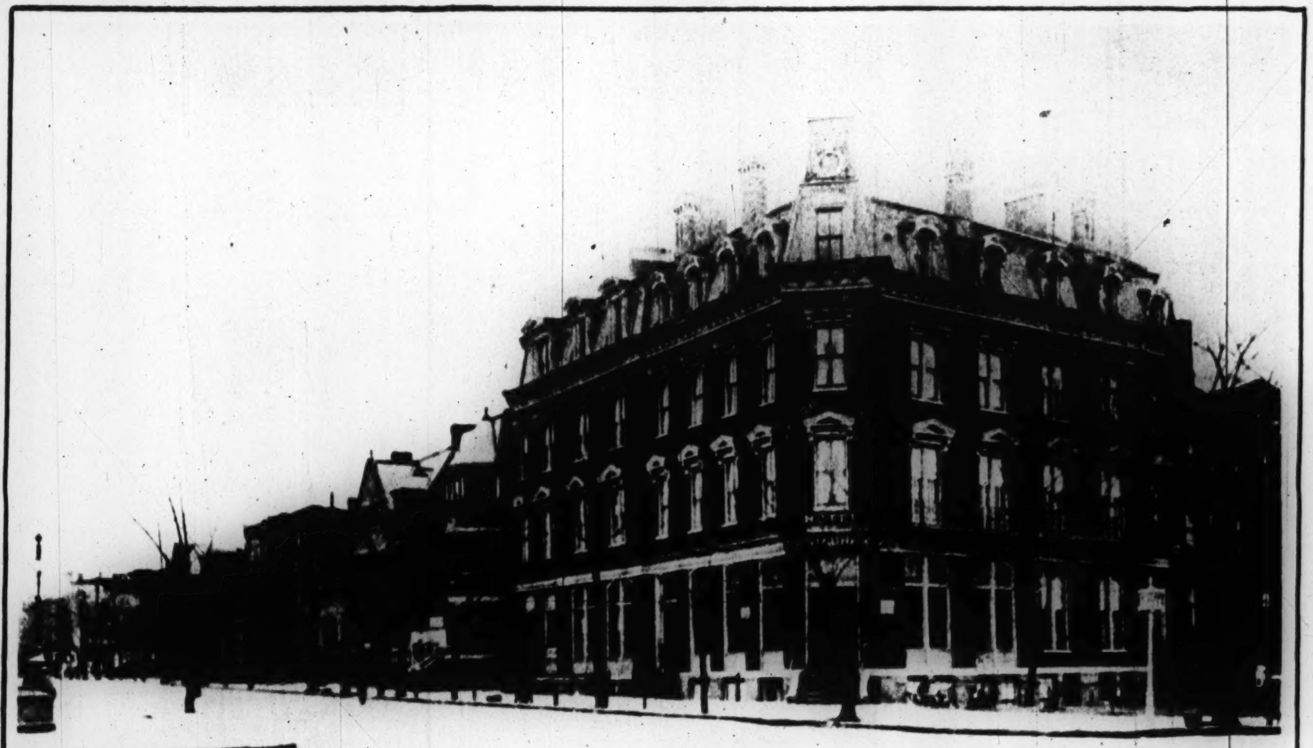
Near Center of Population

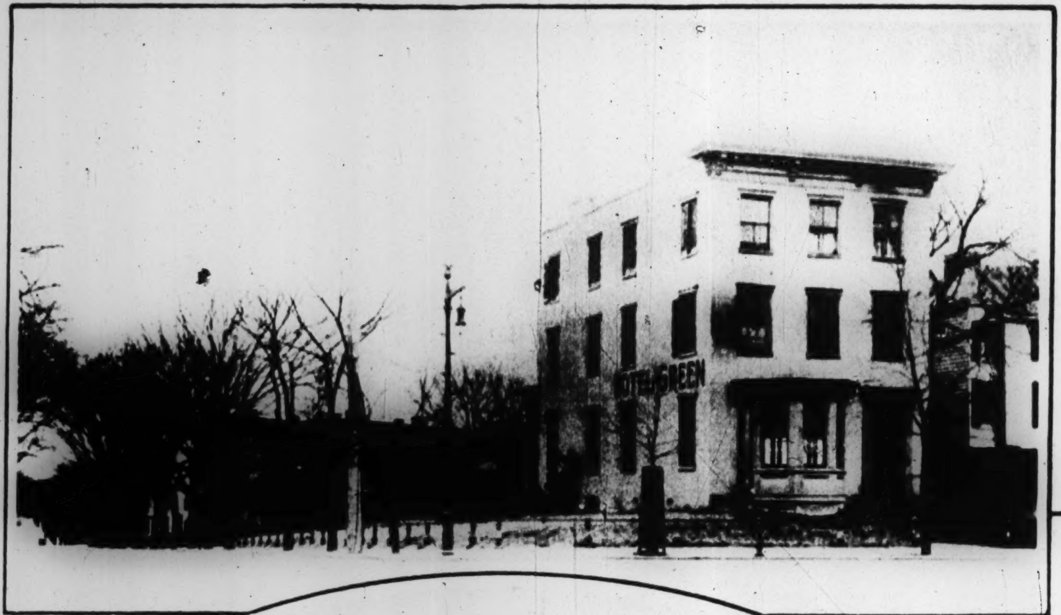
Louisville's location near the center of population, its waterway, railroad and terminal transportation facilities, wealth of nearby raw materials, available factory sites, splendid banking facilities, joined with low-priced hydro-electricity, natural gas and coal, make it emphatically "the premier industrial location of America."

This foundation, which for 10 years has assisted in the industrial growth of Louisville, will be glad to send you a new illustrated booklet, and complete information on specified subjects. All inquiries treated with strict confidence.

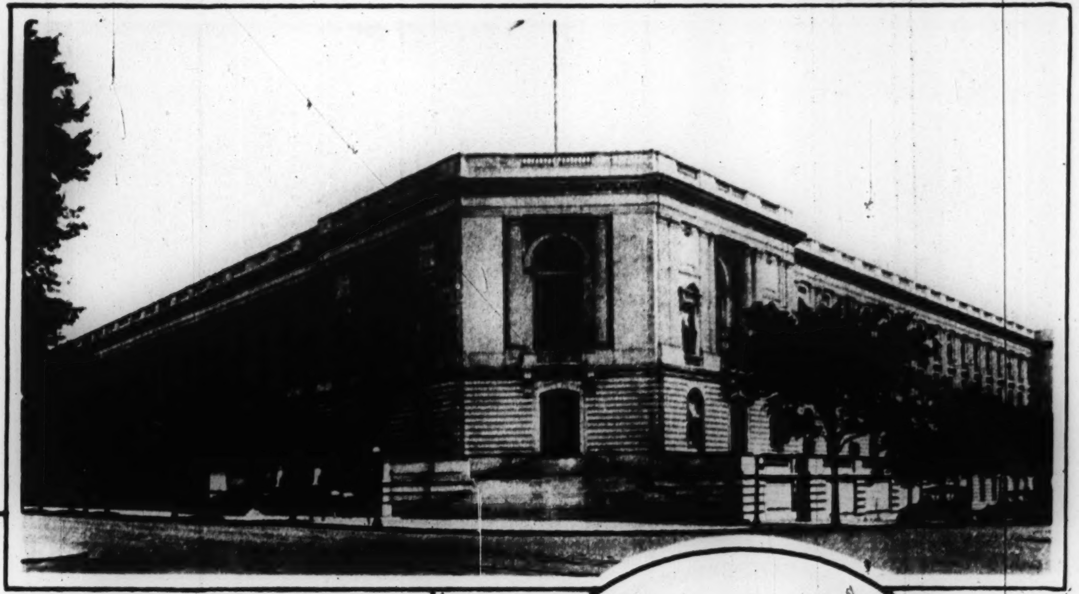
LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED
405 COLUMBIA BUILDING LOUISVILLE, KY.

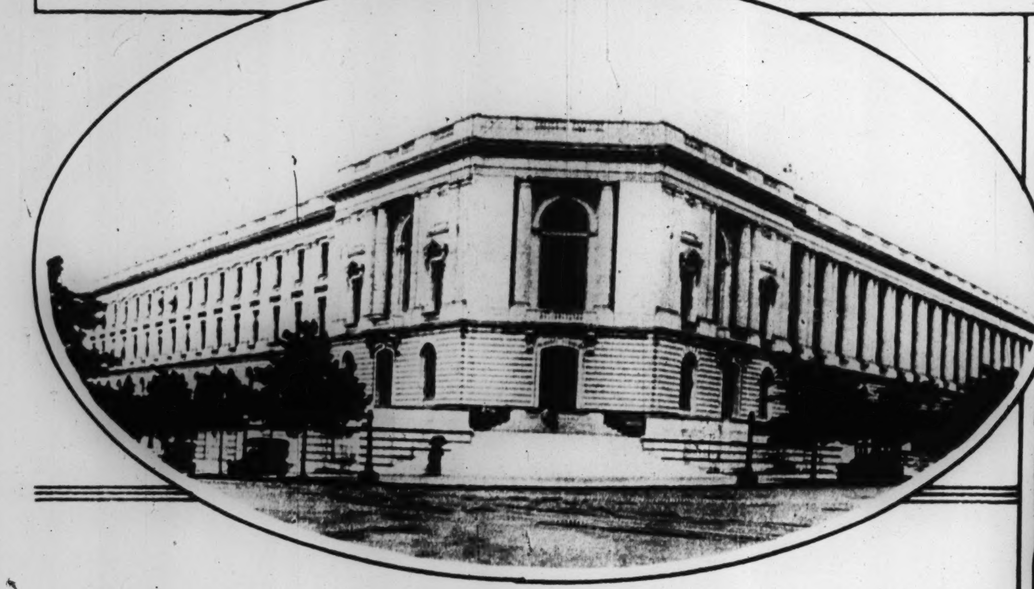




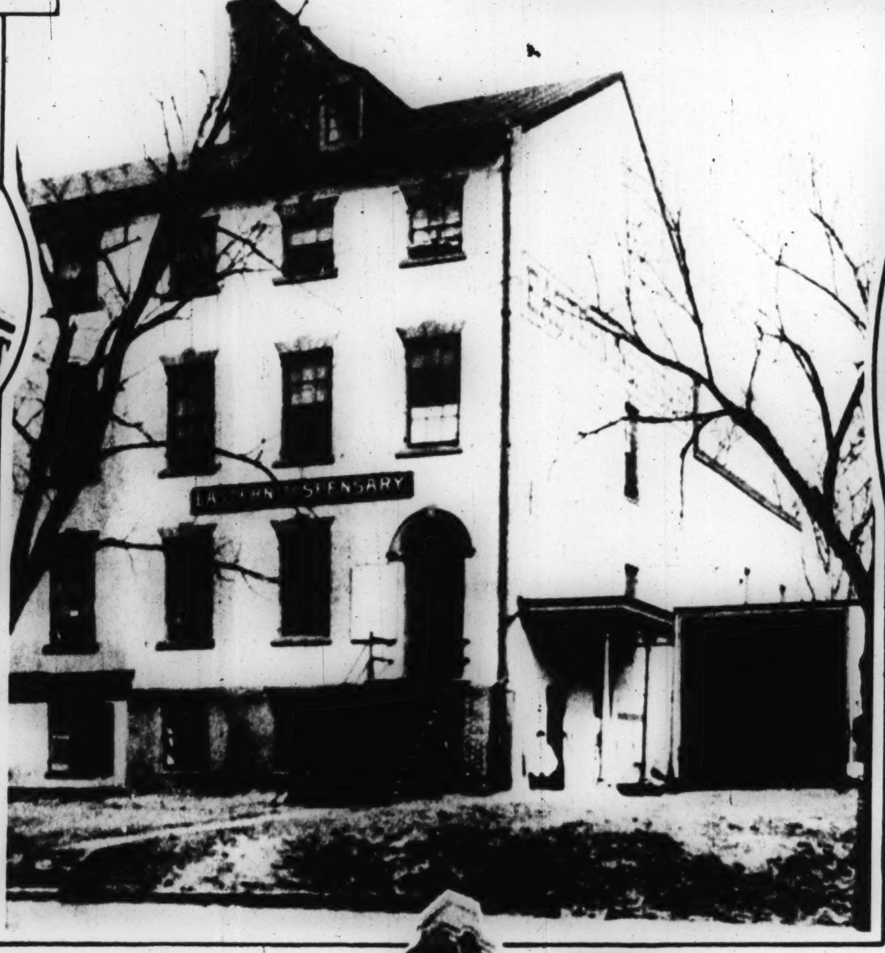


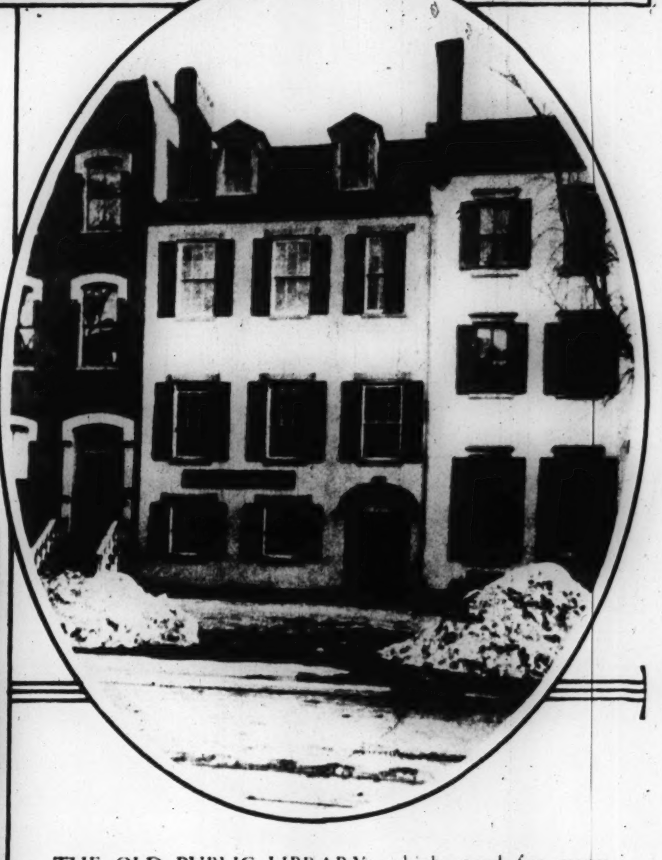
WHERE LEGISLATORS NOW TOIL. Prior to April 14, 1906, when the corner stone of the House Office Building (right, Harris & Ewing photo.) was laid, the northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and C streets southeast (above, left) was occupied by the home of the late Judge Joseph Holt, Secretary of War and Attorney General in Buchanan's Cabinet. The southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and B streets southeast (above, right) was the site of Brock's Congressional Hotel, while at the southwest corner of First and B streets southeast (left) stood Hotel Green.





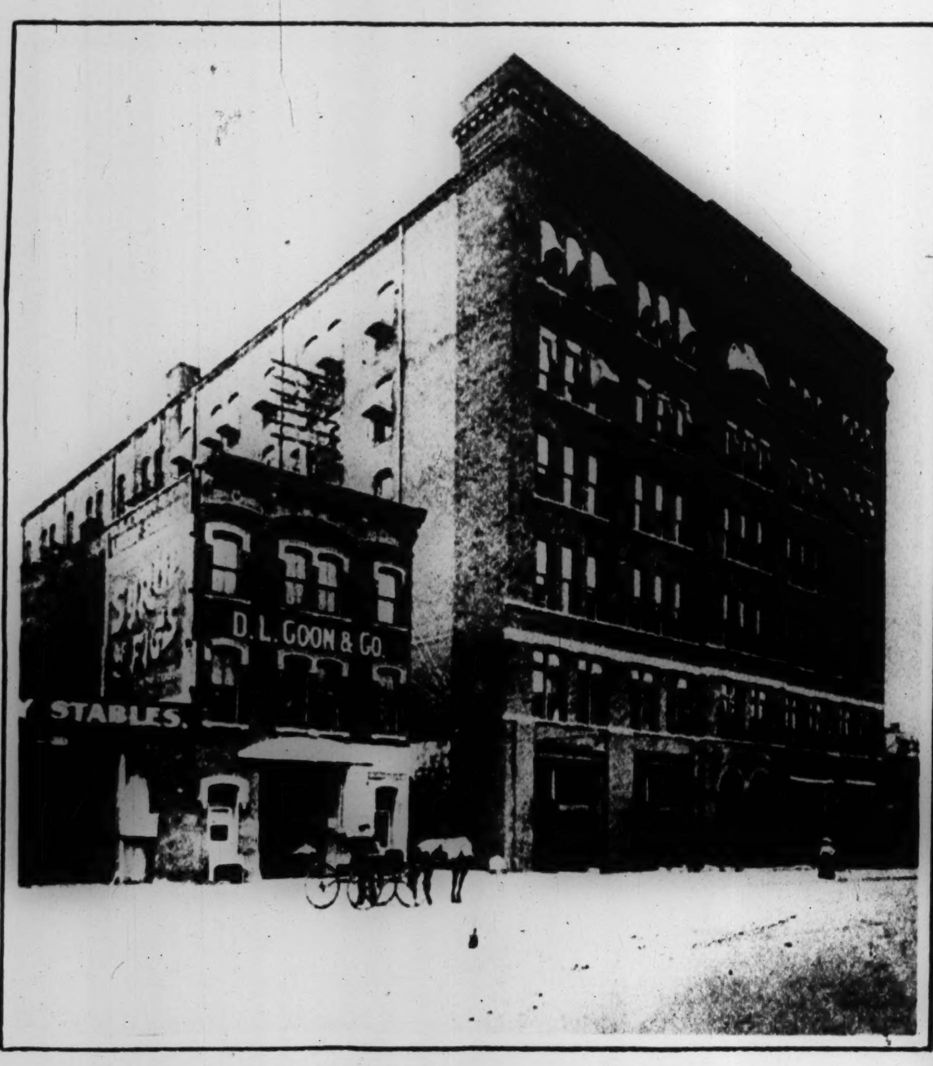
BEFORE THE CORNERSTONE of the Senate Office Building was laid, July 31, 1906, above (Harris & Ewing), Casualty Hospital, then known as the Eastern Dispensary, stood on the Delaware avenue side of the site, just above B street.



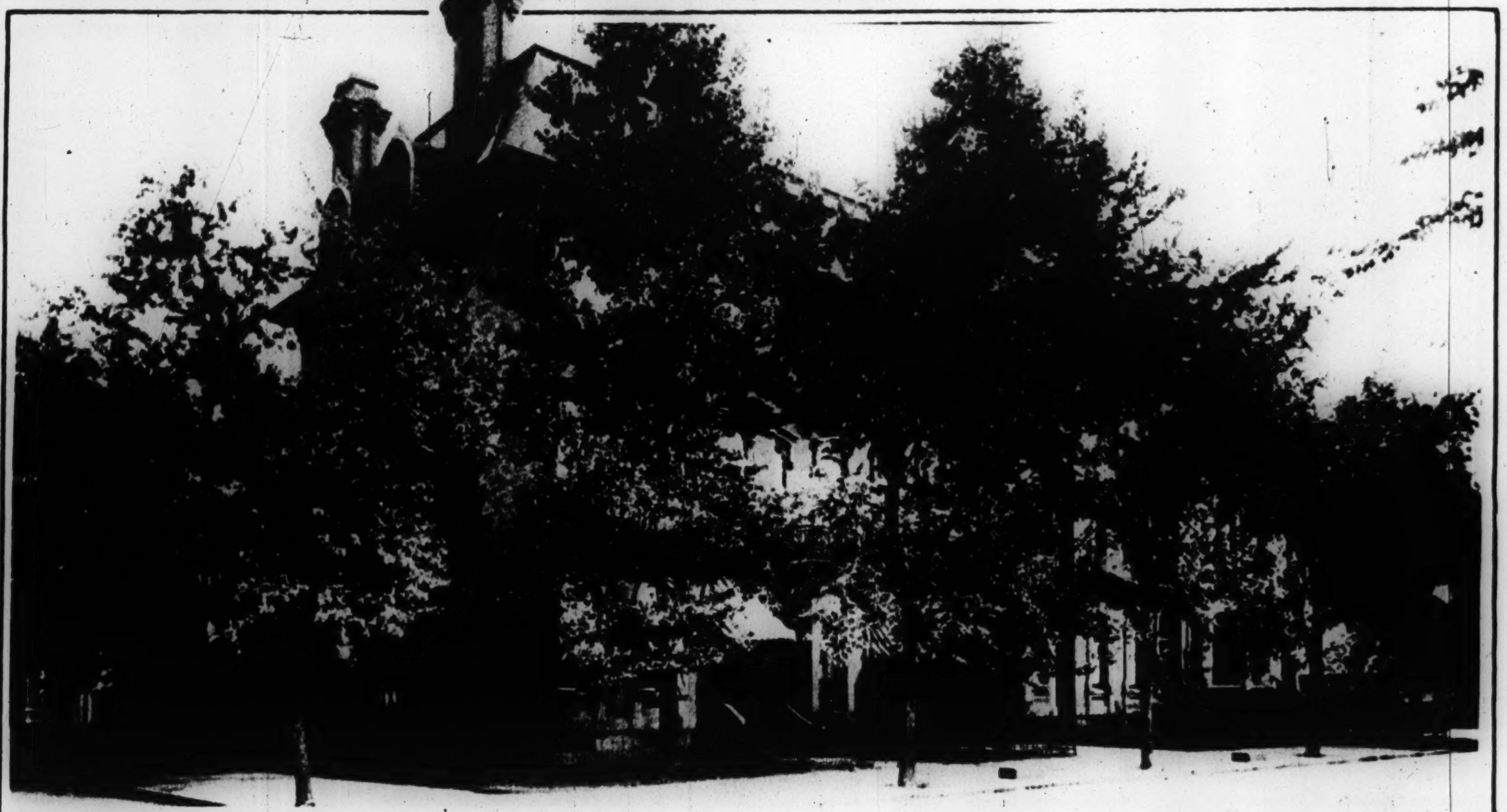


THE OLD PUBLIC LIBRARY, which stood for many years at 1326 New York avenue northwest.

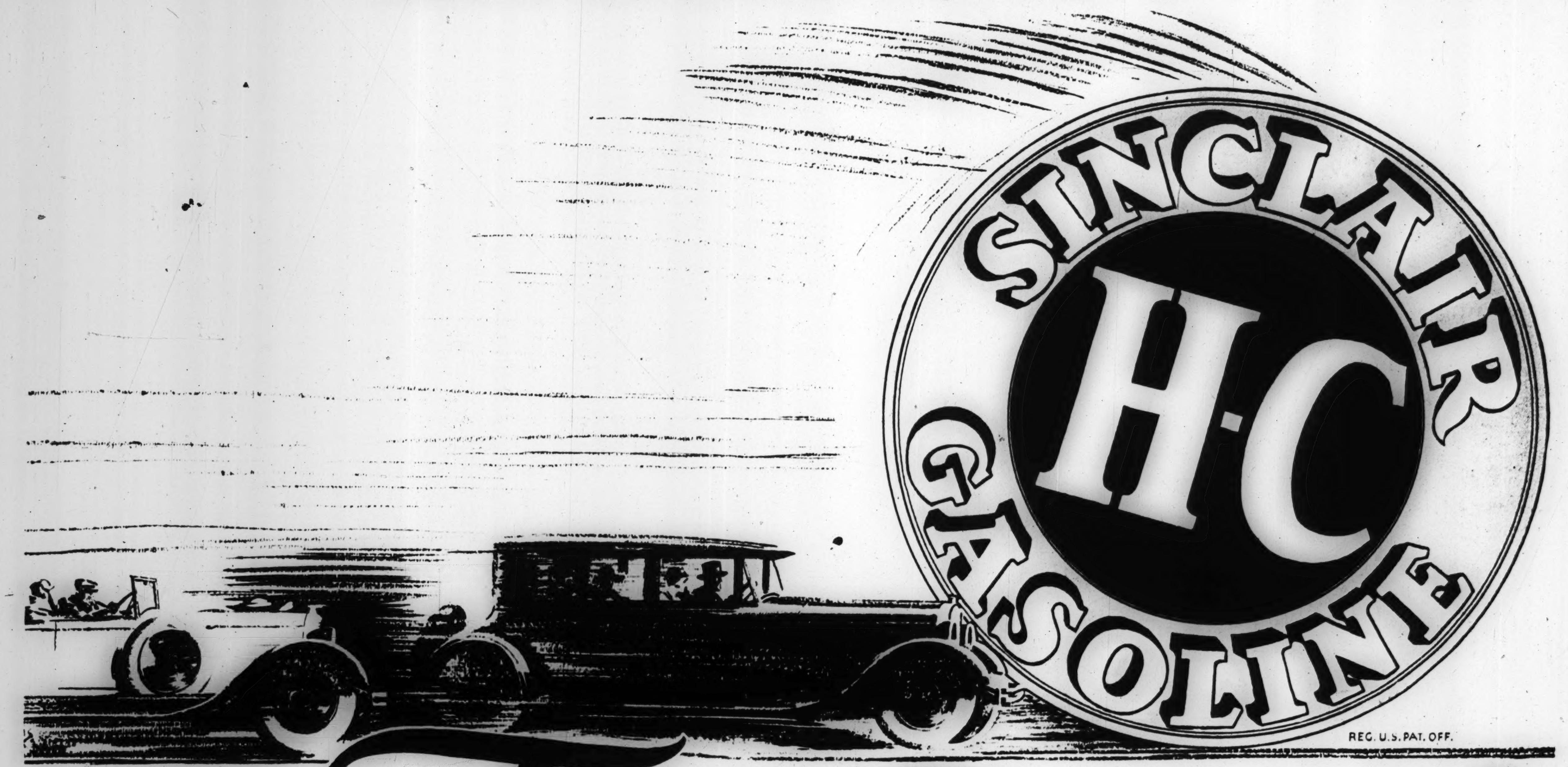
Handy Photo



UNION BUILDING, G street between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, was the city postoffice from 1892 until 1898.



IN THE SEVENTIES the southeast corner of Fifteenth and I streets northwest, where the Liberty National Bank now stands, was occupied by the homes of Fernando Wood and James G. Blaine. Both houses were afterwards converted into John Chamberlin's Club. The steeple of St. Matthew's Church, at H street, may be seen at the right.



Top-Speed that passes them all!

YOU'LL never know how much power you can get out of your engine until you put Sinclair H-C Gasoline into your tank!

Whether you drive a roadster or a limousine, a four-cylinder or an eight—there's a new motoring thrill awaiting you in H-C Gas because it gives High Compression performance in new or old engines of any type. This extraordinary all-pure gasoline allows your engine to operate at its maximum compression and deliver its full power under all engine conditions.

When you put your foot down on the accelerator, *instantly* your car will leap ahead—smoothly, easily—going where you ask it to go, traveling as fast as you want it to go.

H-C Gasoline is *all* pure gasoline—its High Compression Anti-Knock properties are in the gasoline—*not in any added foreign substance.*

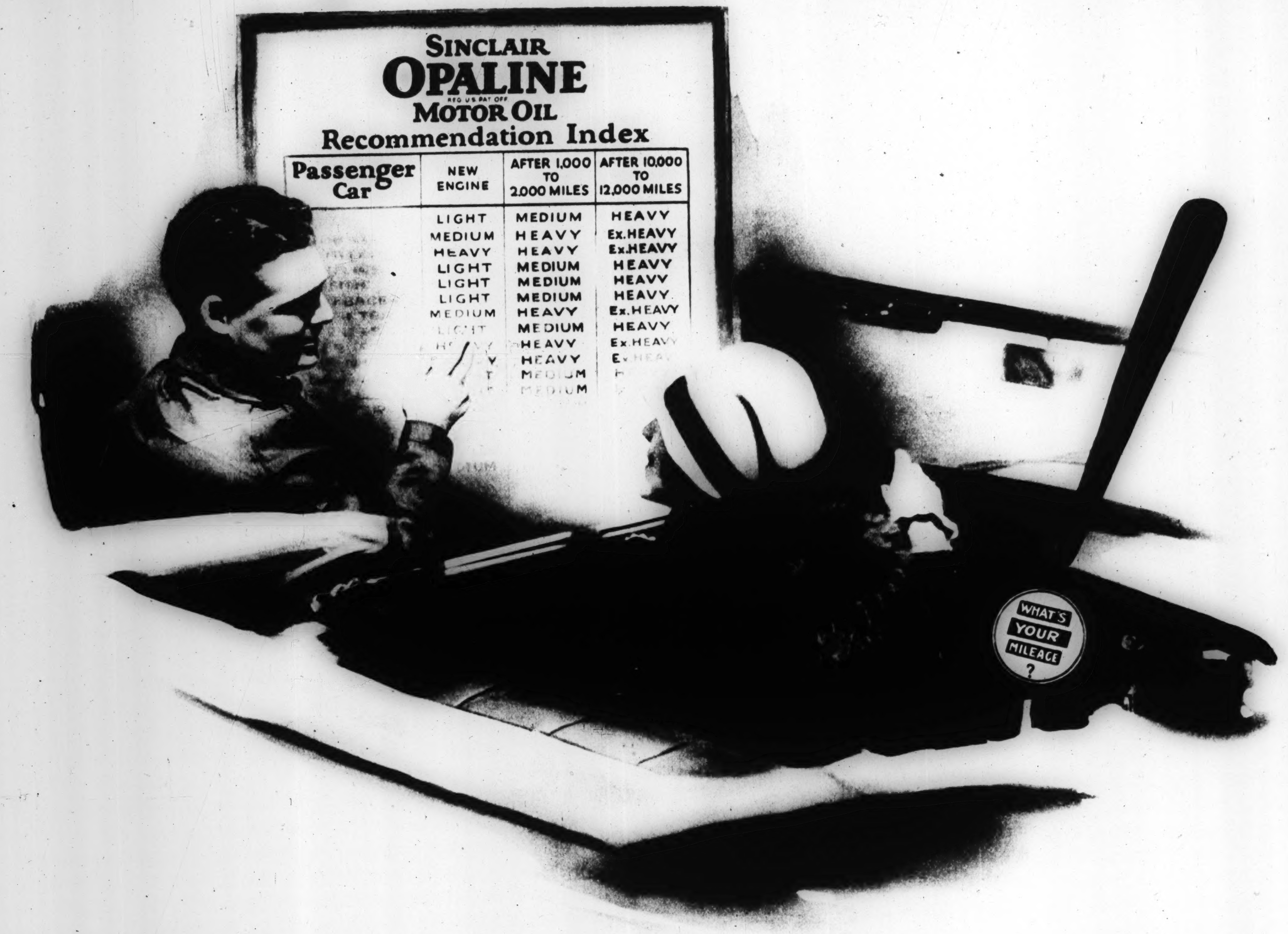
H-C is the final answer to your question: "What gas shall I use to keep the knock out of my cylinders?" It's the safest, surest, finest gas that your motor-money can buy and makes it easy for you to get your engine's *full* power! Look for the silver-like H-C pump.

The better all-year High Compression Anti-Knock fuel for all engines!

SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE

STOPS KNOCKS

What's your MILEAGE ?


SINCLAIR
OPALINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR OIL
Recommendation Index
Passenger Car
NEW ENGINE
AFTER 1,000 TO 2,000 MILES
AFTER 10,000 TO 12,000 MILES
LIGHT MEDIUM HEAVY
MEDIUM HEAVY Ex.HEAVY
HEAVY HEAVY Ex.HEAVY
LIGHT MEDIUM HEAVY
LIGHT MEDIUM HEAVY
LIGHT MEDIUM HEAVY
MEDIUM HEAVY Ex.HEAVY
LIGHT MEDIUM HEAVY
HEAVY HEAVY Ex.HEAVY
HEAVY
MEDIUM
MEDIUM
WHAT'S YOUR MILEAGE ?

Your Speedometer talks

and warns you to lubricate your engine according to its mileage!

Let us look at the figures on your speedometer which tell how many miles your car has been driven.

It's important, this mileage record—*it tells you the correct grade of oil to put into your crankcase!*

Why? Because the mileage on your speedometer indicates the degree of wear there is in your engine. As your car travels hundreds and thousands of miles, the pistons begin to lose their snug fit in the cylinders. As the pistons speed up and down against the cylinder walls the space between the two wears larger.

And here's the secret of correct lubrication—buy oil according to your mileage! Your oil must be heavy enough—or light enough—to *fill and seal that space* between the piston and the cylinder wall, to prevent your power from blowing by! The cylinders in a new car call for a lighter oil. But as wear increases through mileage, the oil must be increased in body! That is not only science but common sense. That is the one way to assure constant piston seal—which gives maximum compression and power . . . greater security and economy of operation . . . more mileage from gasoline . . . less dilution and sludge . . . less carbon trouble . . . less wear and lower repair bills . . . resulting in increased pleasure and satisfaction in driving.

Oil according to mileage—this is the logic of lubrication—and the basis on which Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil is made and sold. It seals the piston—and, furthermore, it cushions all moving parts in the engine, reducing the noise of operation. Tell the Authorized Sinclair Dealer your speedometer reading—he'll fill your crankcase with the correct grade of Opaline Motor Oil. He'll give you not just good oil, but correct lubrication.

SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, INC.

Also Makers of Sinclair Gasoline and H-C Gasoline

Atlanta Chicago Kansas City
Boston Houston New York

SINCLAIR OPALINE MOTOR OIL

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Seals Power at Every Degree of Wear

The Virgin Islands

LOCATION

40 miles east of Porto Rico; 1,440 miles south of New York City; 1,025 miles northeast of Panama Canal.

AREA

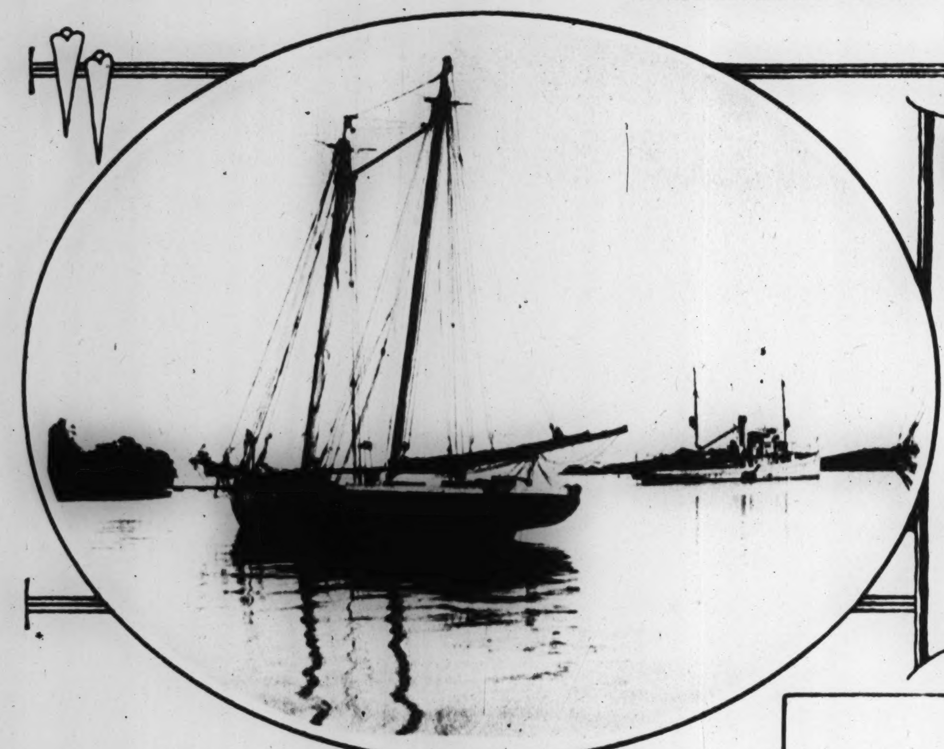
Of three largest inhabited islands, 132 square miles.

POPULATION

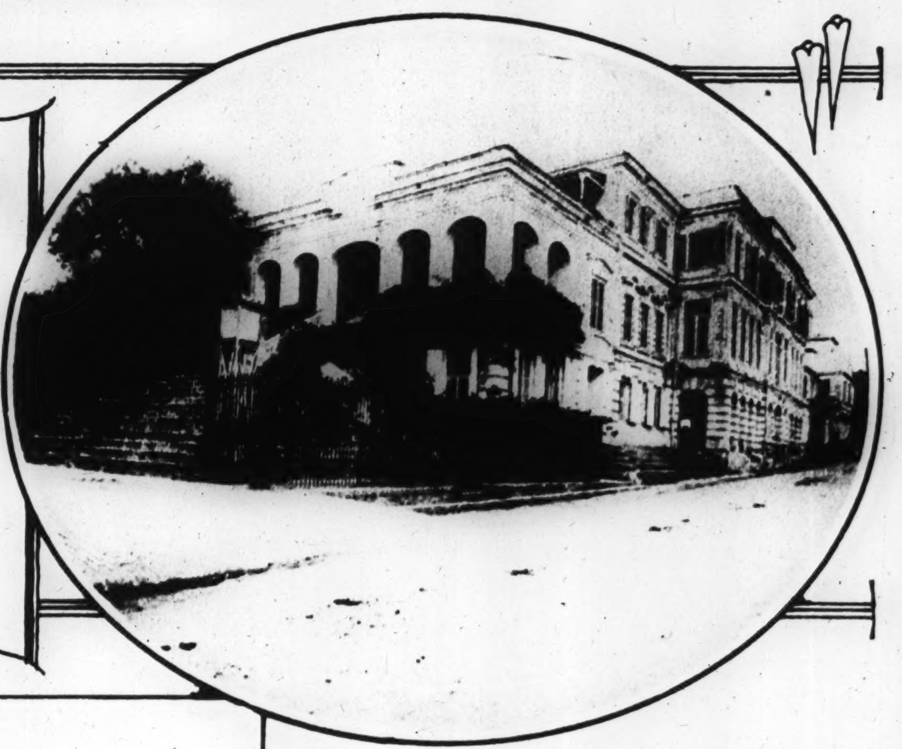
26,000 (colored, 24,100; white, 1,900); density, 200 per square mile.

LEADING INDUSTRIES

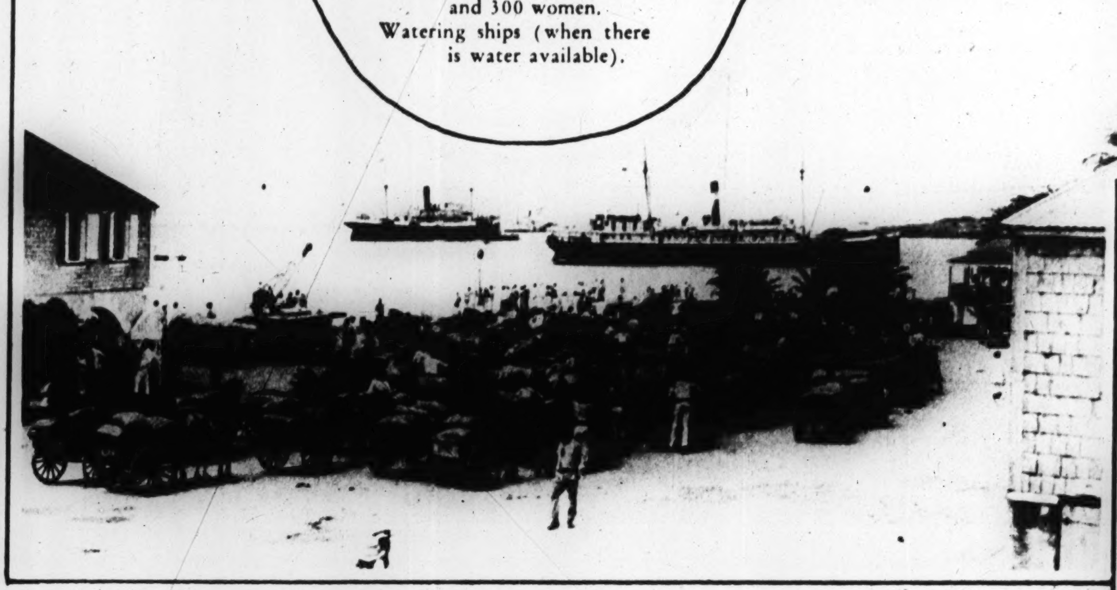
Sugar cane, 12,000 acres.
Cotton, 2,000 acres.
Grasses and fodder, 30,000 acres (cattle raising).
Fishing.
Coaling steamships, 150 men and 300 women.
Watering ships (when there is water available).



OLDEST SHIP AFLOAT. Schooner Vigilant, built in United States of America.



ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING, Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I.



SHIPPING SUGAR from the port of Christiansted, St. Croix, 1915.

TYPICAL STREET SCENE, Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I. (Danish period.)

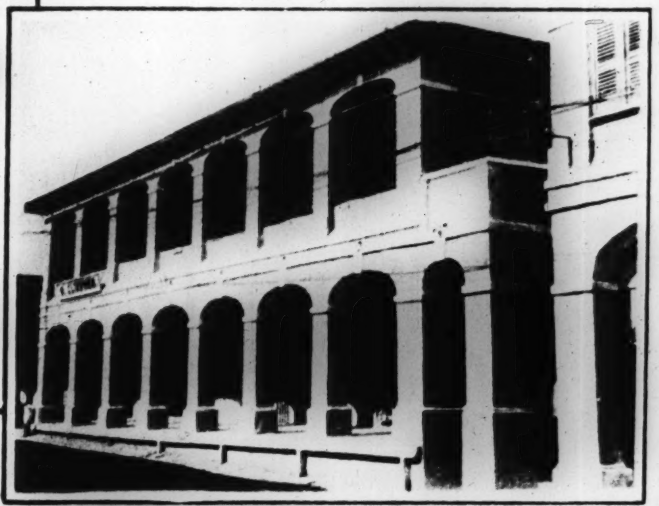
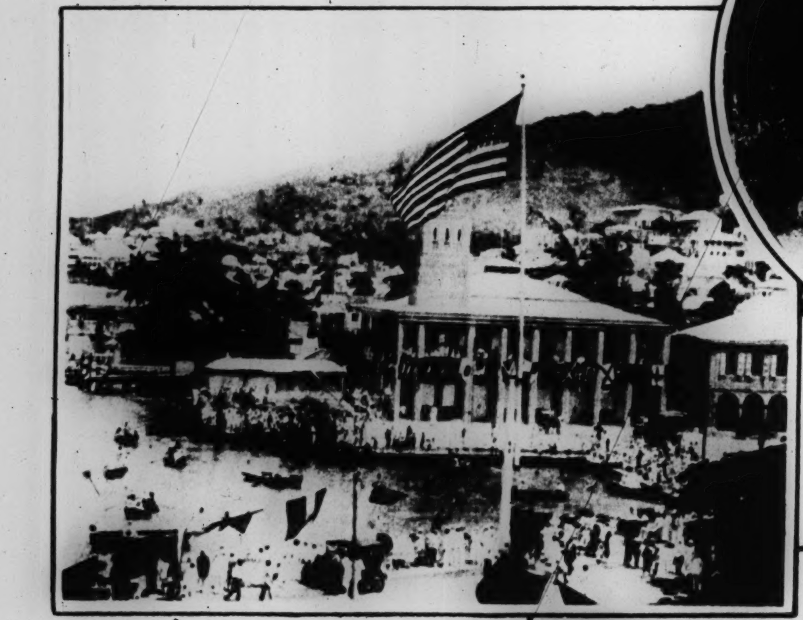


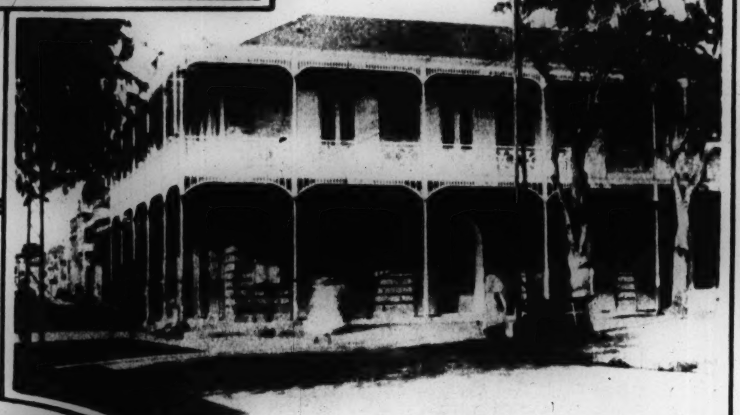
PHOTO OF BUILDING more than century and a half old in which Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, "clerked" as boy. The building is still standing in good shape in the town of Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I. Hamilton was born in the British island of Nevis in 1757. He went to Christiansted an infant with his mother, Rachel Levine, and aunt, Miss Mitchell, and entered the employment of his uncle, Nicholas Cruger, in the building shown in the picture. He was sent to America by popular subscription at the age of 16, then Queens College, now Columbia University.

"GOING TO SCHOOL" along the rocky roads of St. Croix, V. I.

MR. ROOSEVELT on way to Panama Canal stopped at St. Croix. He is here seen with their Danish governor on the porch of the American Consulate at the Islands of St. Croix.



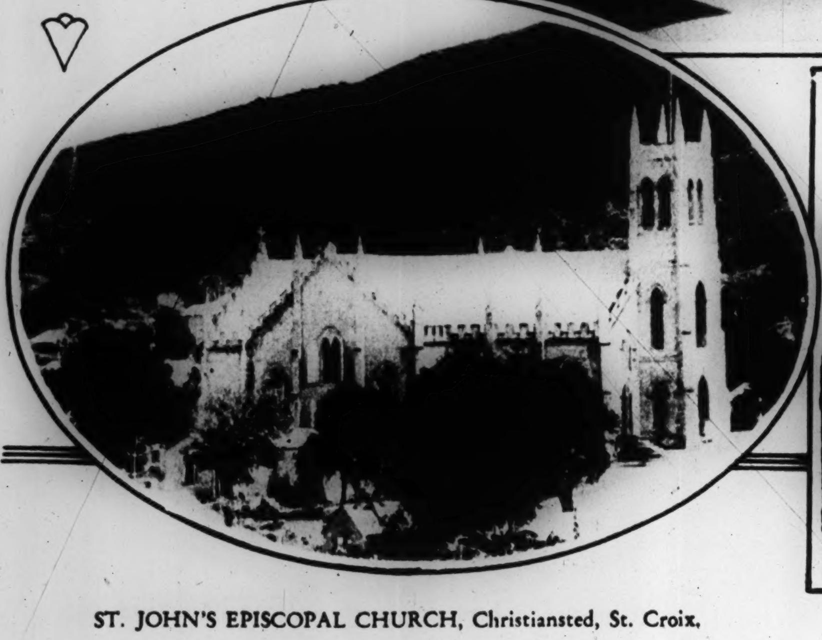
LANDING PLACE, St. Thomas, V. I.



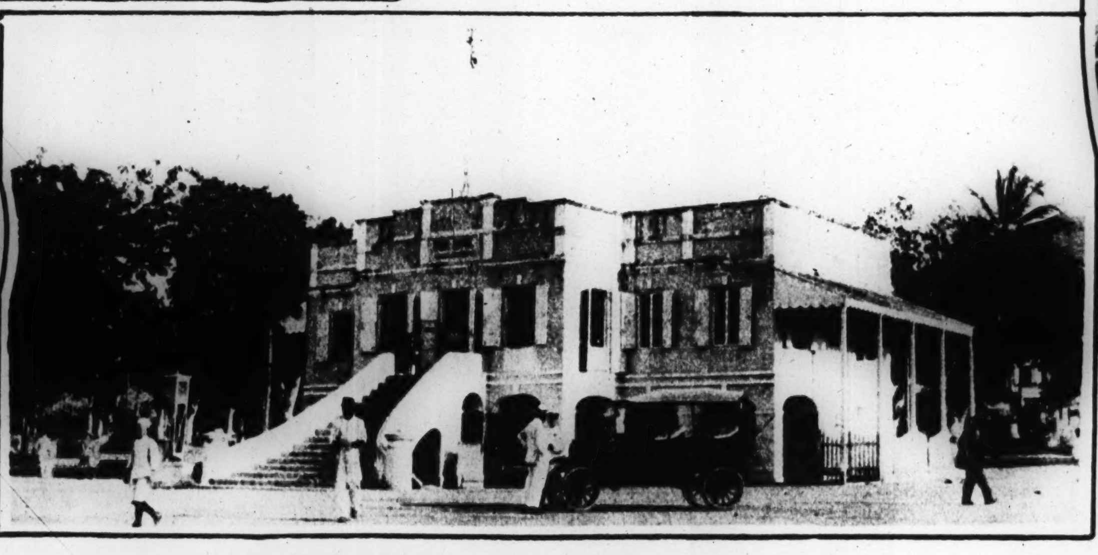
TYPICAL ST. THOMAS RESIDENCE.

TYPICAL RURAL SCENE, St. Croix, V. I.

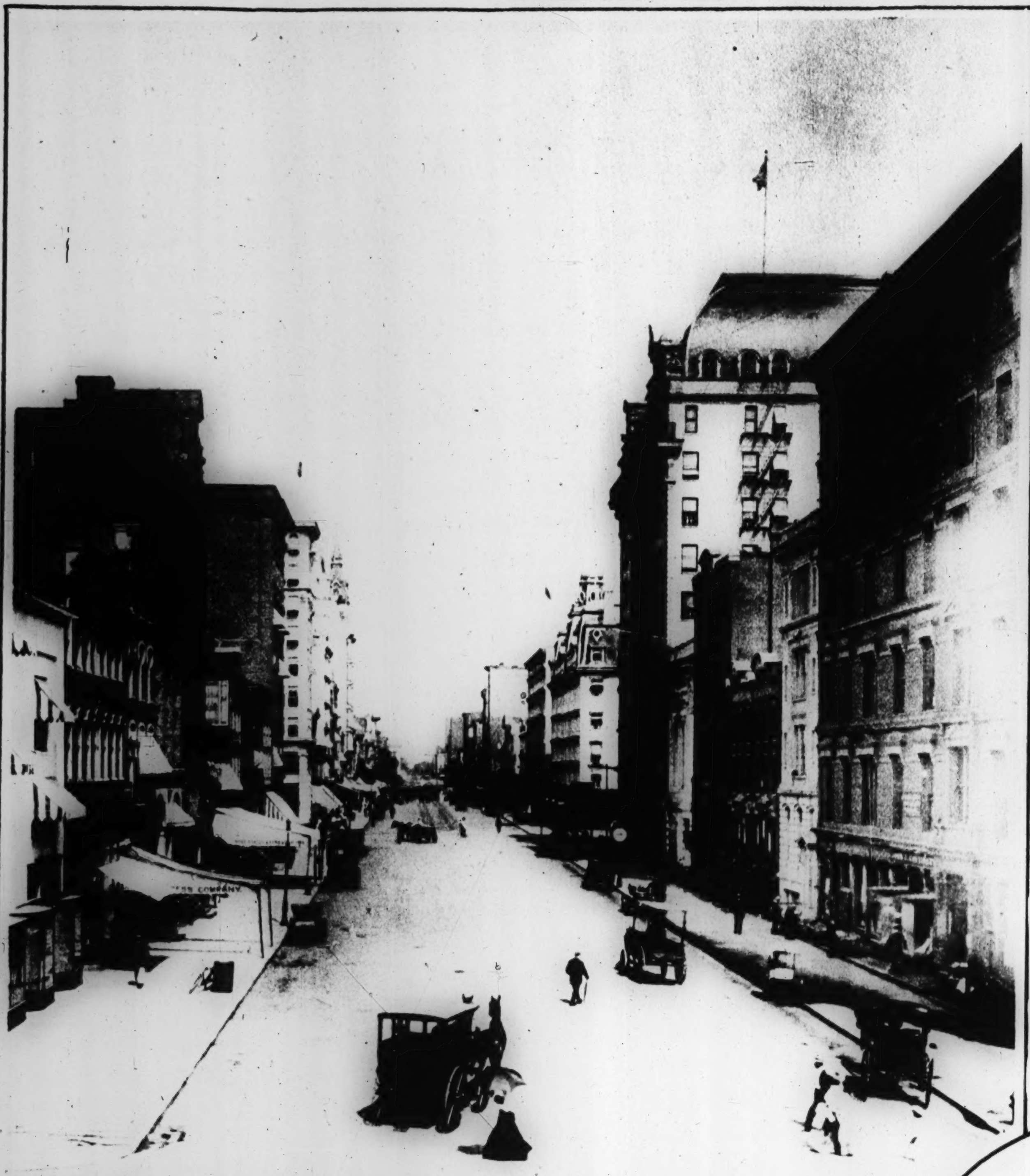
GRAVE OF RACHEL LEVINE, mother of Hamilton, at Estate Grange (the family estate), Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I.



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Christiansted, St. Croix.

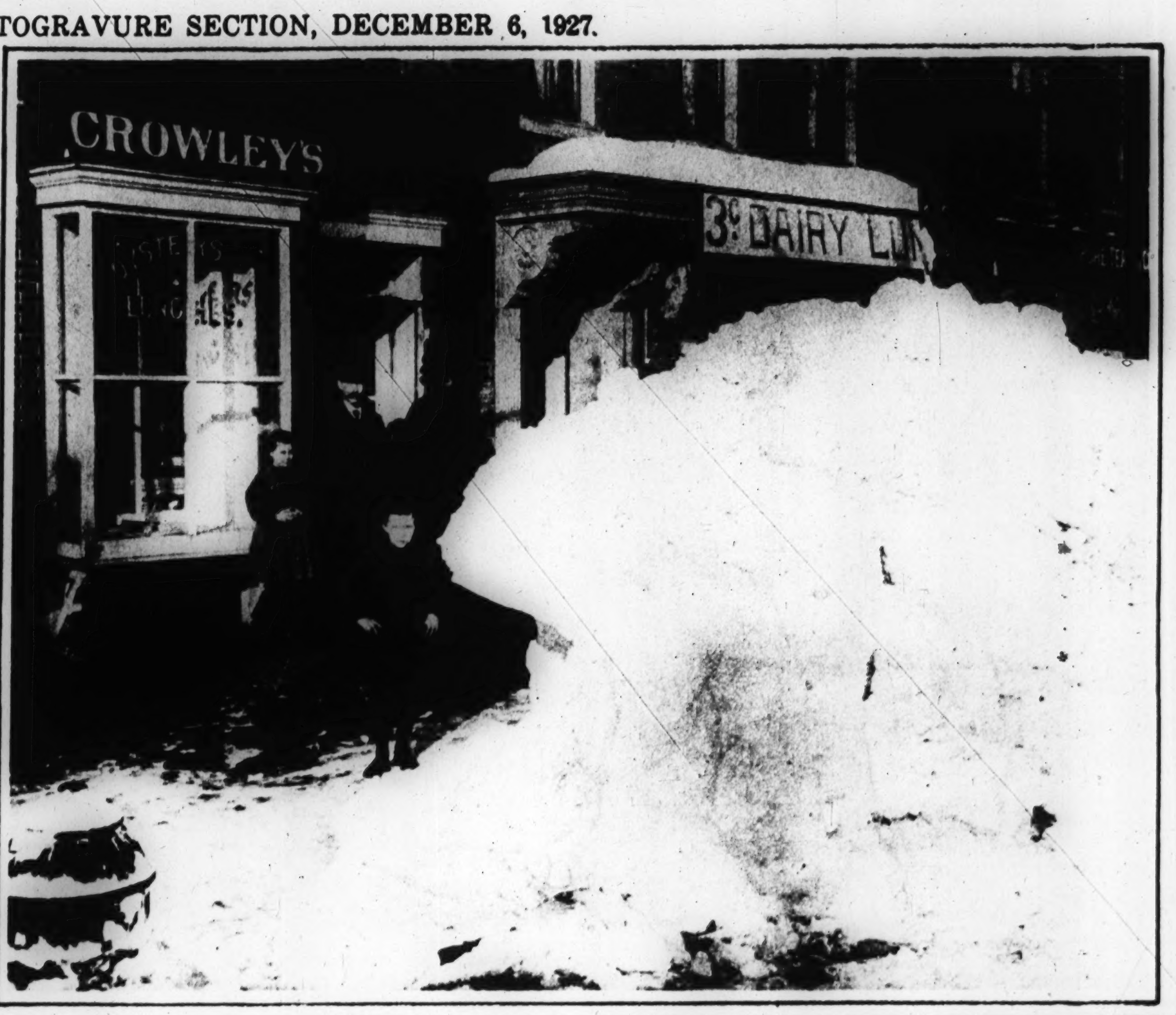


POSTOFFICE, CHRISTIANSTED, V. I.

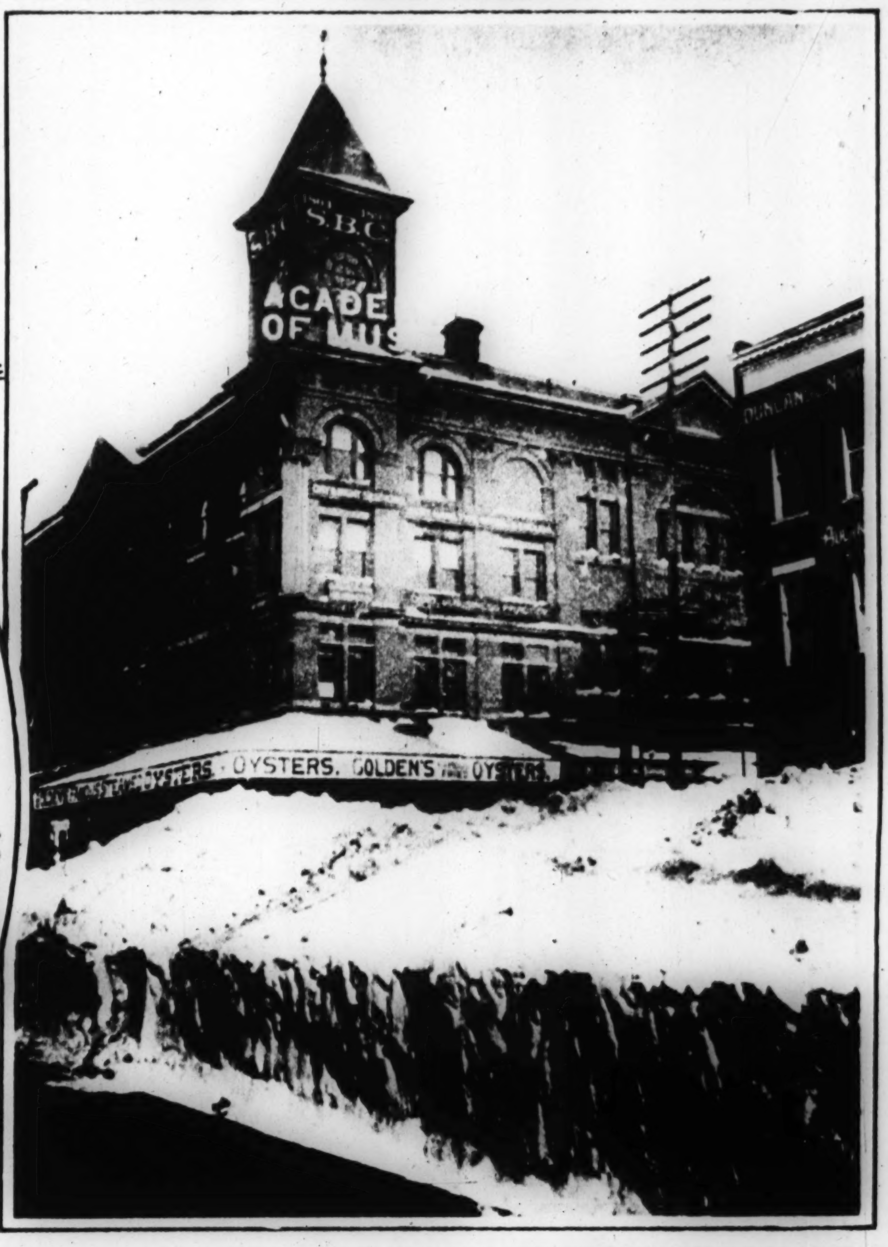


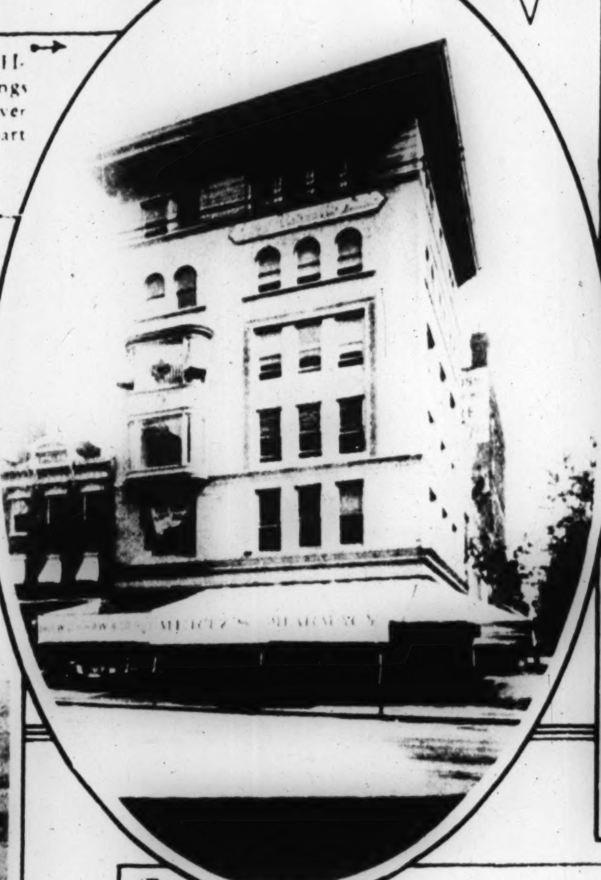
TRAFFIC ON F STREET was not the troublesome problem when automobiles first came into vogue that it is today. Looking east from Fifteenth street into the thoroughfare. One automobile may be seen parked left side to the curb. The photograph was taken about 1900.

Levi Bros. Co.

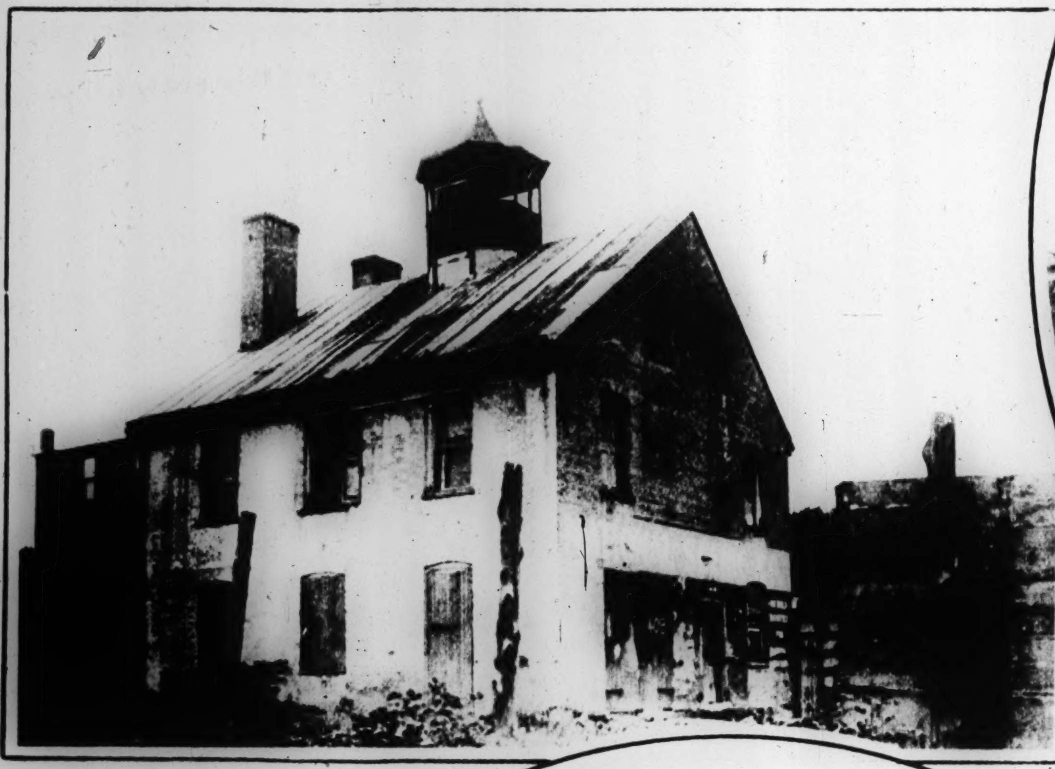


THE GREAT BLIZZARD, which swept into Washington February 11, 1899, brought the temperature down to 15 degrees below zero. Above is a scene on H street opposite the Government Printing Office and at the right one at Ninth and D streets northwest, showing some of the huge drifts left by the storm. The Academy of Music is shown on the northeast corner of Ninth and D streets.



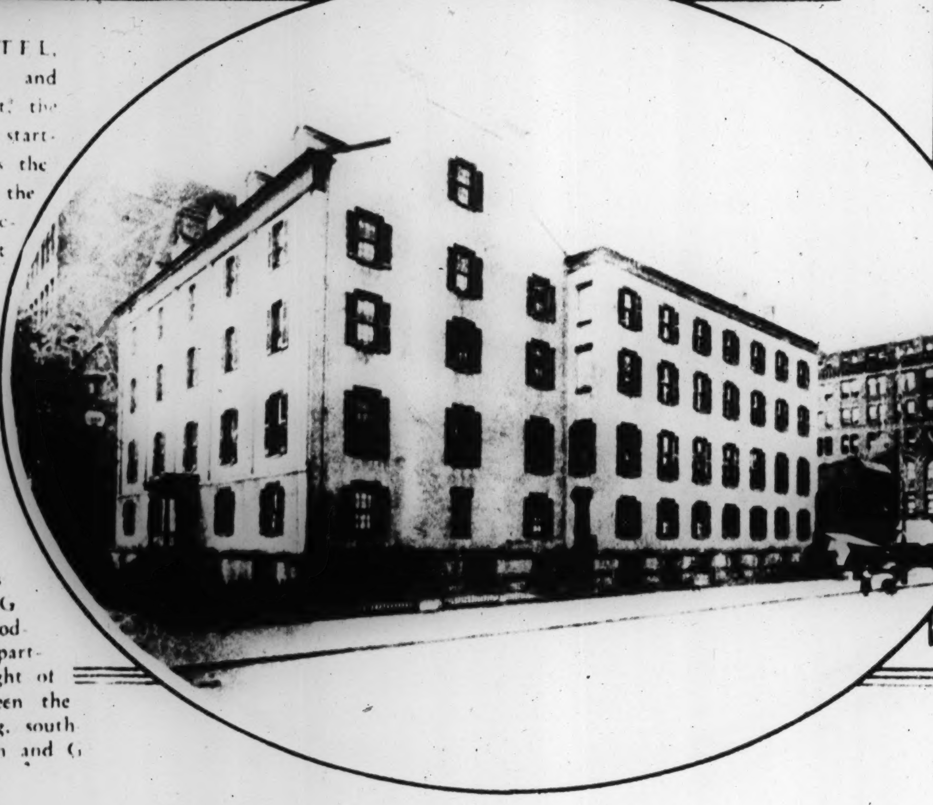


ELEVENTH AND F STREETS NORTHWEST, looking north in the Nineties. Awnings which, as shown in the picture, extended over the sidewalks to the curb, were at one time part of the equipment of most business firms.

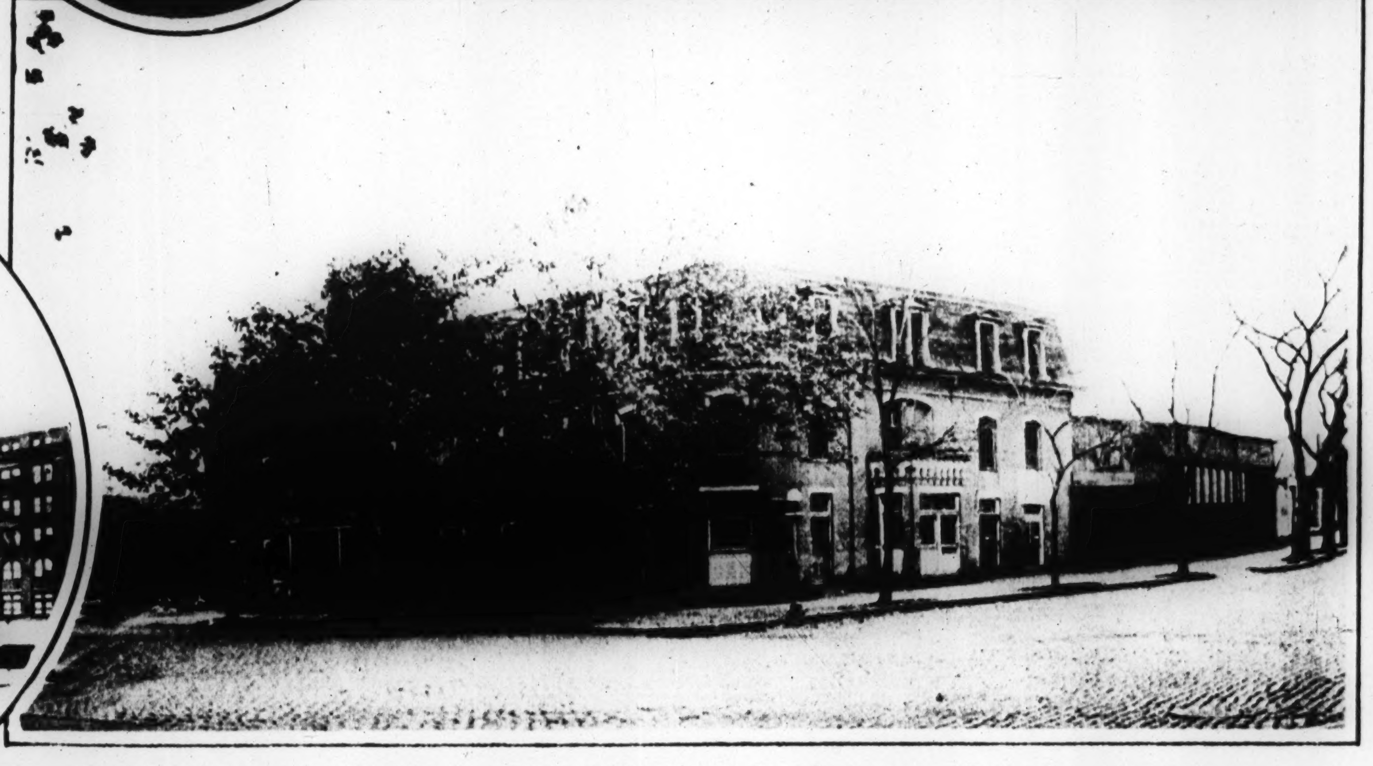


TUNNICLIFF HOTEL, Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street southeast, the oldest hotel in the city, starting in 1795. It was the eastern terminus of the Georgetown stage. Picture shows how it looked in 1925.

Photo by J. E. Bishop



ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, which was on the south side of G street between Tenth and Eleventh streets northwest, until December, 1900. It is now the site of the G street extension of Woodward & Lothrop's department store. In the right of the picture may be seen the Barber & Ross Building, southwest corner of Eleventh and G streets.



FOR MANY YEARS A LANDMARK, Thomas W. Smith's lumber yard, northeast corner of First and C streets northwest. It covered nearly the entire square.

Photo by J. E. Bishop

NEWSPAPER PLANTS

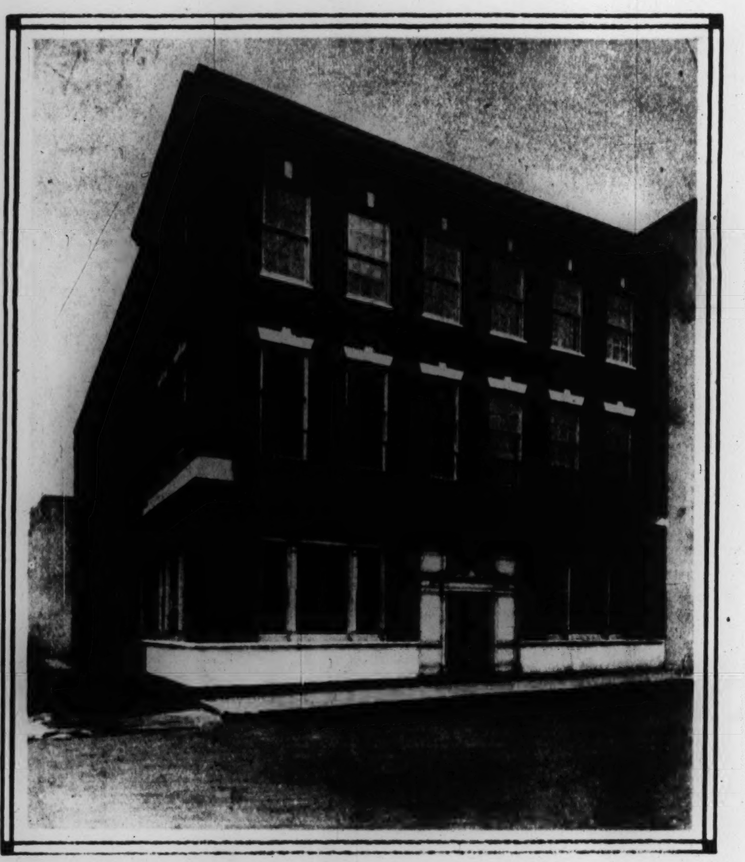
DESIGNED BY

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., INC.

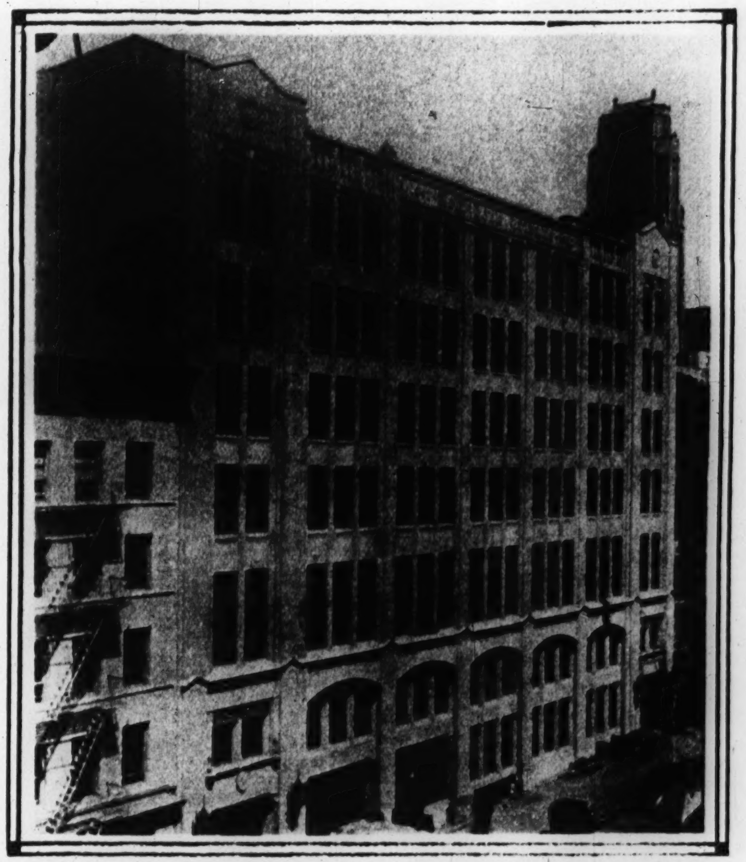
ARCHITECTS and ENGINEERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL.
CLEVELAND, O.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

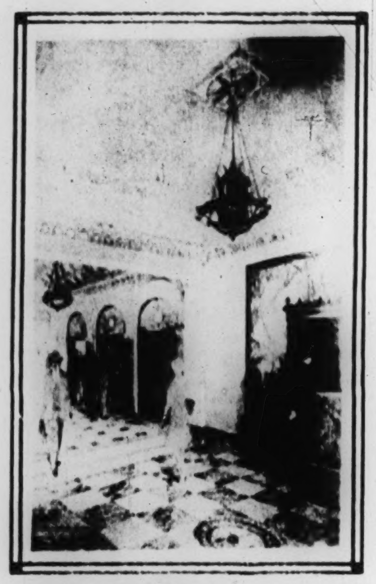
BOSTON, MASS.
DETROIT, MICH.
ATLANTA, GA.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.



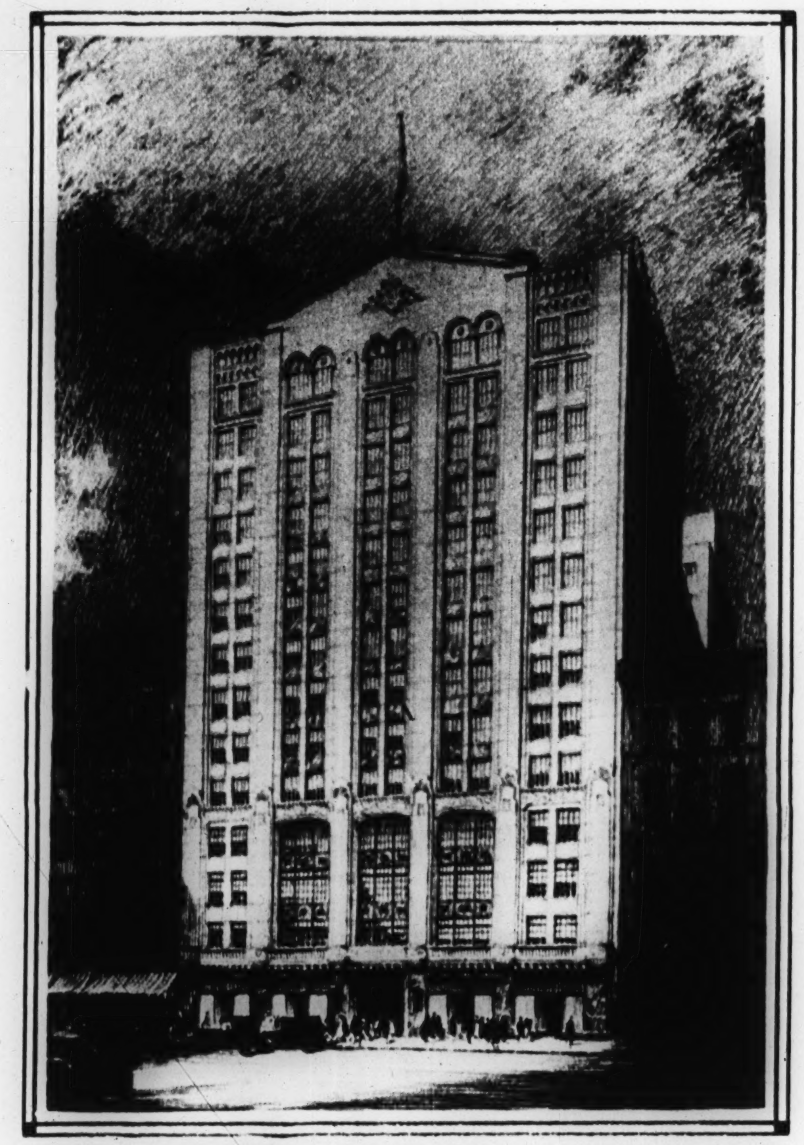
ONLY a small amount of money was available for making the "Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and American" beautiful, and it had to harmonize with about $2,000,000 worth of monumental buildings in its neighborhood.



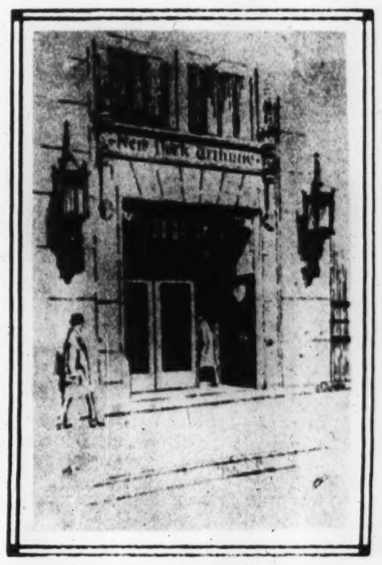
THERE is hardly an industry in the field of Lockwood-Greene experience which has not contributed its bit in the solution of some problem of design in the "New York Herald-Tribune" building at 225 West 40th Street. The publishers got what they wanted—a newspaper plant of the highest efficiency in operation; a building of the lowest cost practicable; and a structure architecturally in keeping with the high standards of the newspaper it was to house.



Architectural Projects
Comprise
AUDITORIUMS
HOSPITALS
CHURCHES
SCHOOLS
OFFICE
BLDGS.
ETC.



THIS imposing structure on Vine Street for the Cincinnati Enquirer is the latest product of its architects and engineers. This newspaper has considered it wisdom to build a larger structure than needed for its own use, so that the upper stories are used for rental purposes, and the plant occupies about 150,000 square feet gross area. A 16-unit black-and-white Goss press and a Hoe color press are installed in the basement, and a complete Rotogravure Department will occupy a portion of the second floor and provision is made for doubling the size of these presses. The building has been erected in units on the site of the present Enquirer plant without the loss of a day's issue of the paper.



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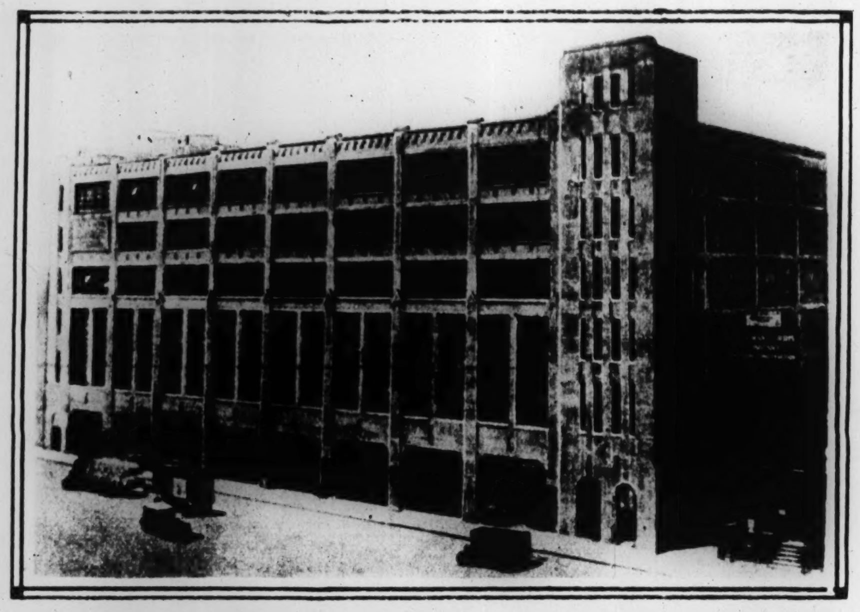
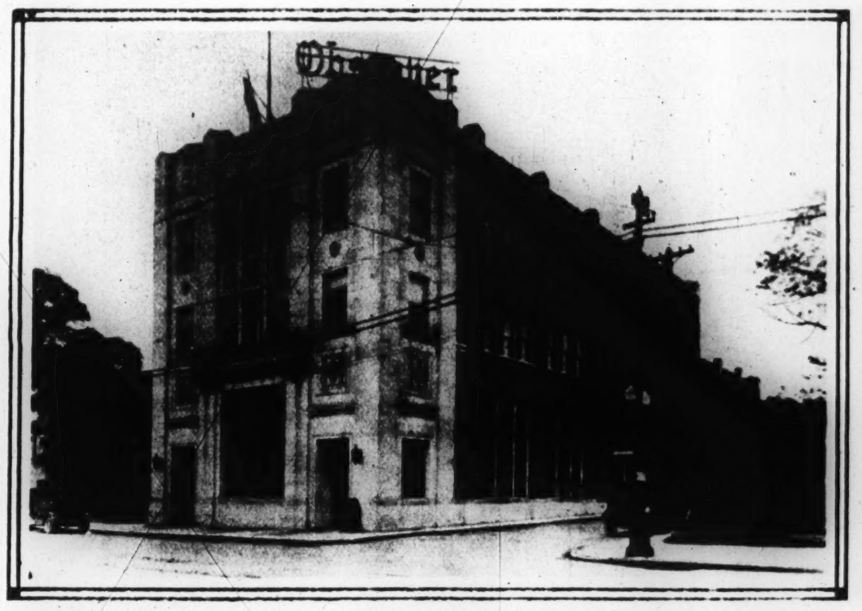


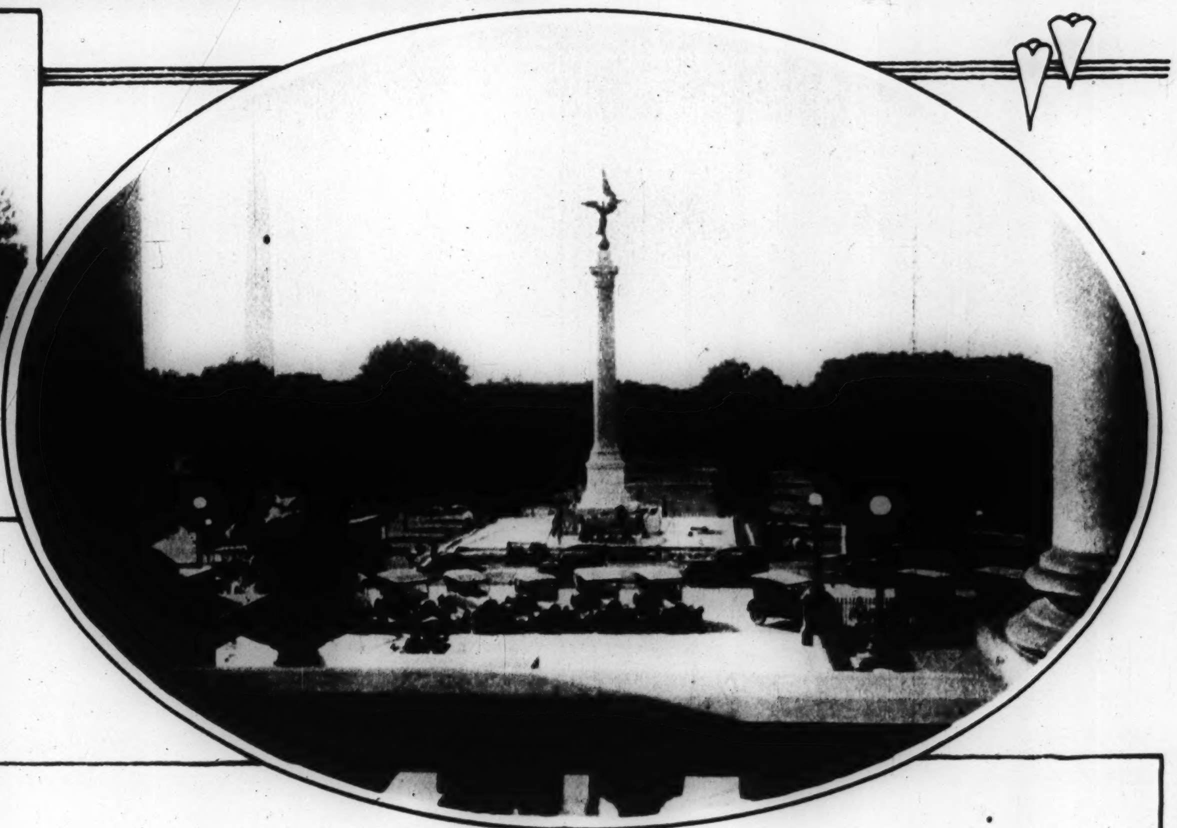
ALTHOUGH the basement and first floor are 223 feet by 110 feet, and the remaining five stories 223 feet by 100 feet, the Brooklyn plant of "The News," New York's picture newspaper, is only the first of a series of branch plants. Here is printed the Brooklyn and Long Island circulation of "The News."



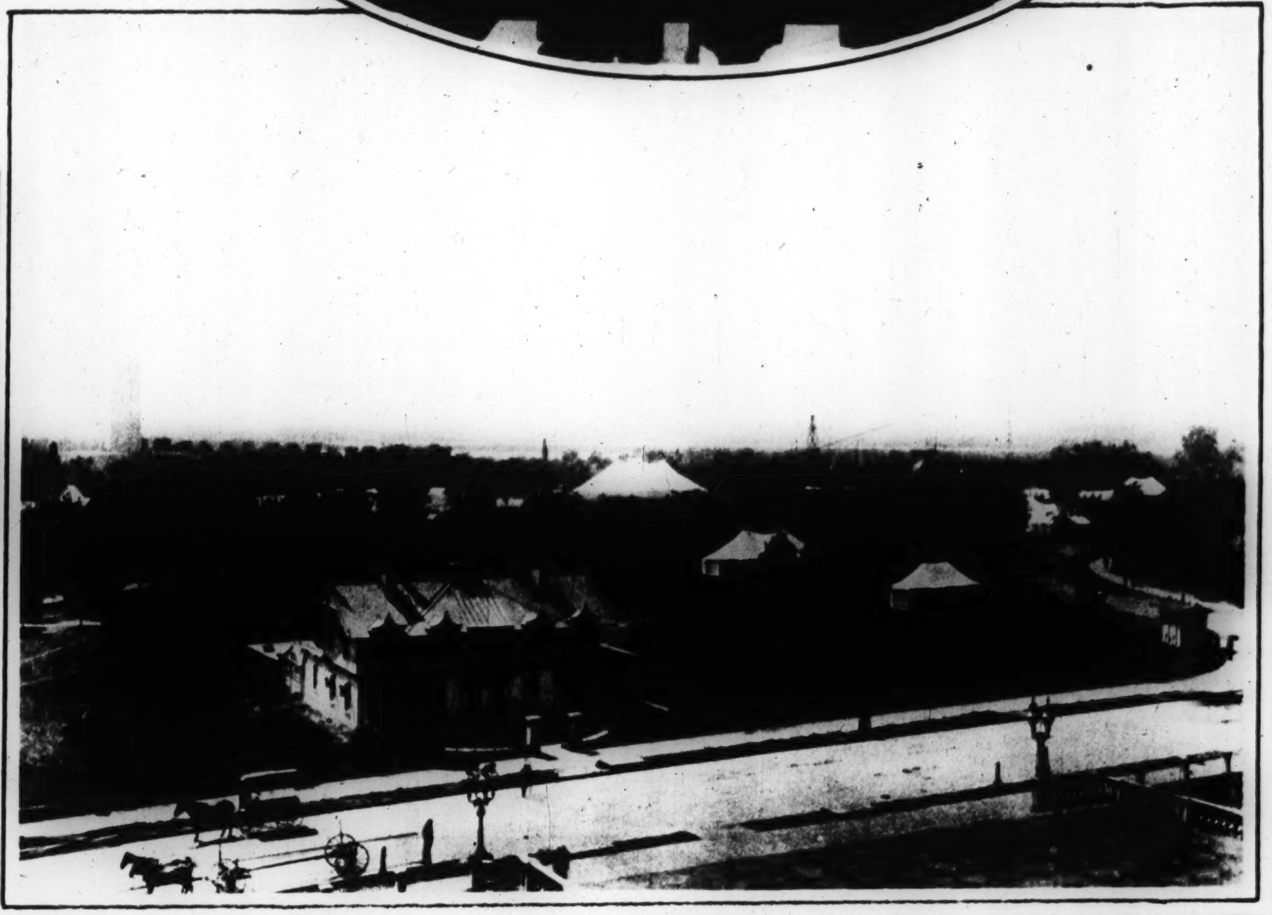
THE new home of "The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer," designed and construction supervised by Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers and Architects, has an L-shaped wing extending to a railroad siding, which gives the plant a prominent location on the main street of Charlotte and at the same time the advantage of railway delivery for all heavy supplies. The total floor area of the plant is about 50,000 square feet, and ample space is provided for future growth of the paper.

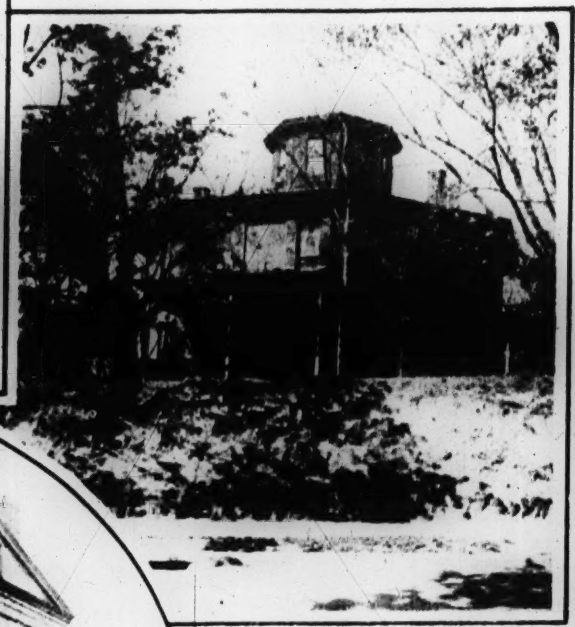
LOCKWOOD GREENE & CO. INC.

ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS



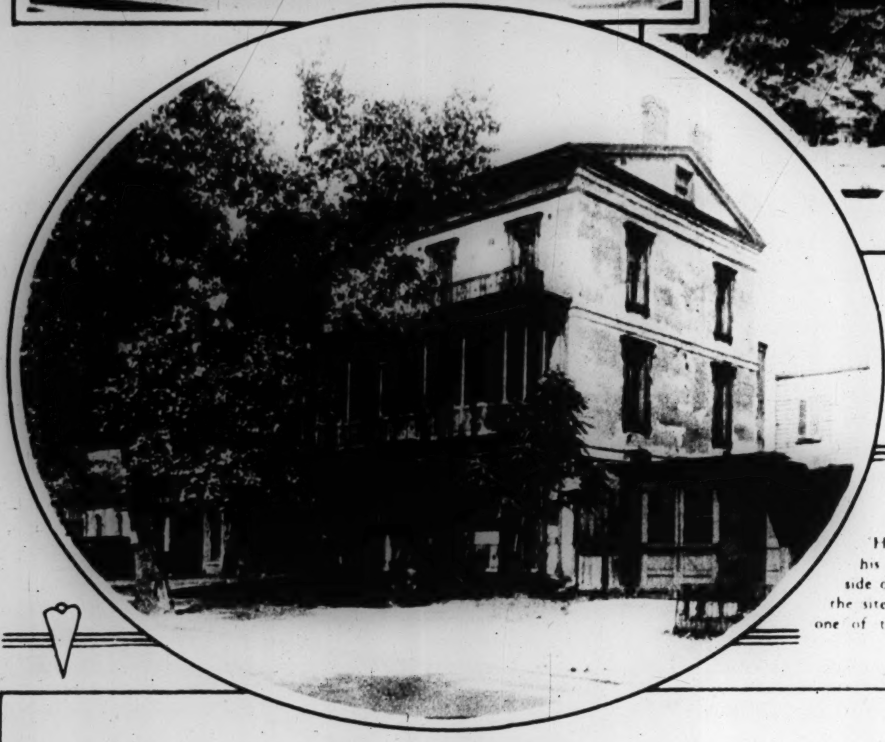
IN THE MALL. On Seventeenth street just south of the present site of the First Division Monument (upper right, Harris and Ewing photo), once stood the old White House Stables (above, Handy photo). The Sherman statue (left, Harris and Ewing photo) occupies the site of the old photograph gallery of the Treasury Department shown in the picture at the right (Handy photo), which was taken in 1896 and shows the tents in the White Lot, used by the Christian Endeavor convention.





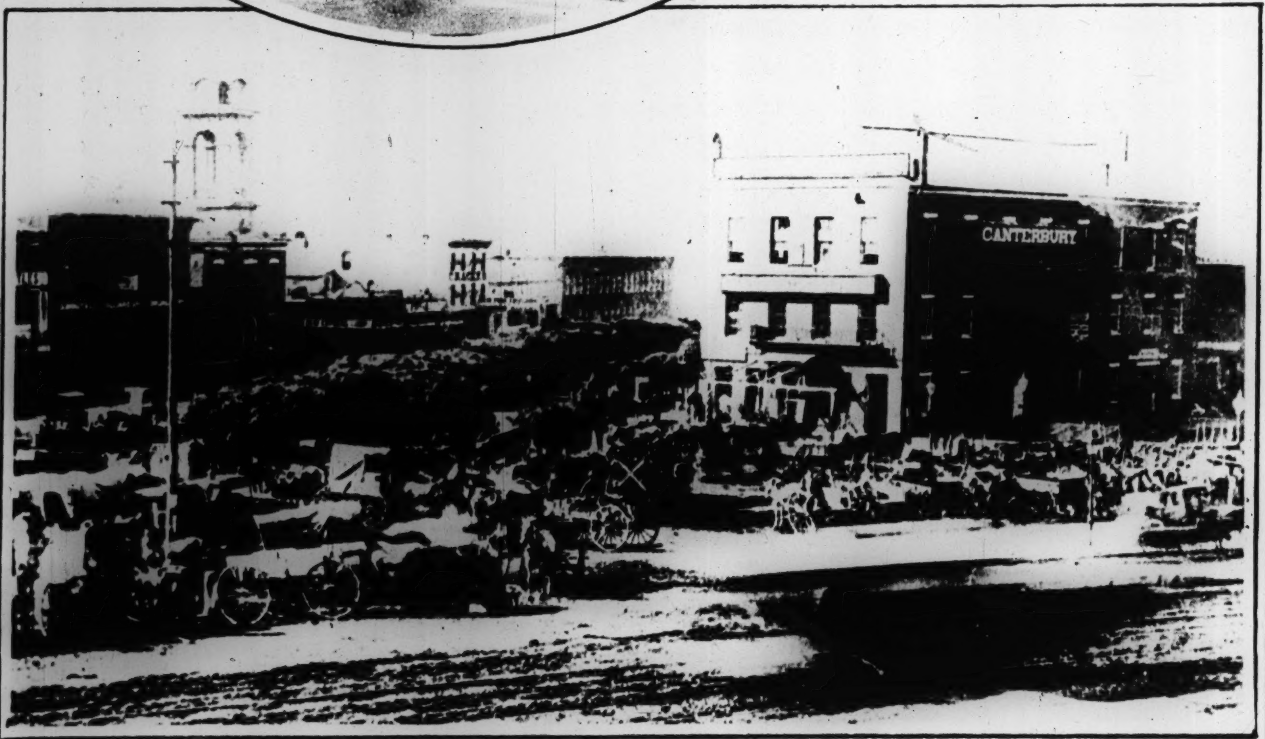
THE ONLY OCTAGON HOUSE remaining in the city. On S street near Leroy place northwest.

Photo by J. E. Bishop

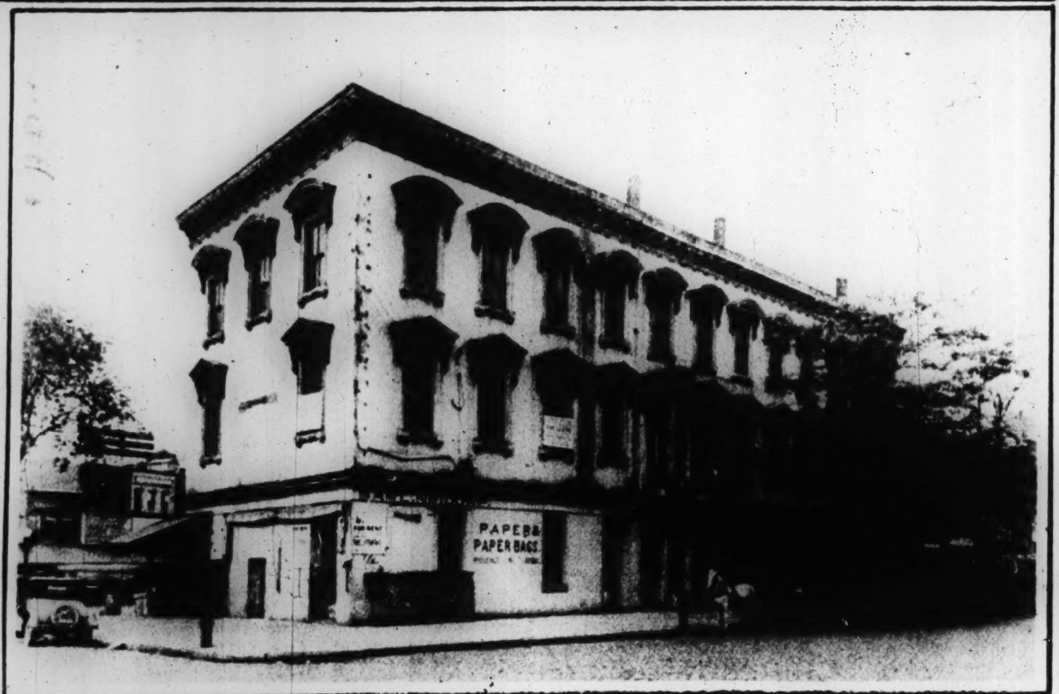


HENRY ULKE, portrait painter, once had his home and studio in this house on the east side of Fifteenth street below E street northwest, the site of which is included in the square where one of the new Federal buildings will be erected.

Photo by J. E. Bishop



A FAMOUS THEATER. Opened for the first time as Wall's Opera House, December 2 1869, with two pantomimes "Humpty Dumpty" and "Hickory Dickory Dock," this historic house at the intersection of Louisiana avenue, Little Ninth street and C street northwest, has played an important role in Washington theatrical history. It was managed at one time by John T. Ford and known as Ford's Opera House and at another period was called the Canterbury. At the right is the way the building looked just after it had been closed under the name of the Bijou and the outside stairway leading to the lobby on the second floor had been removed.



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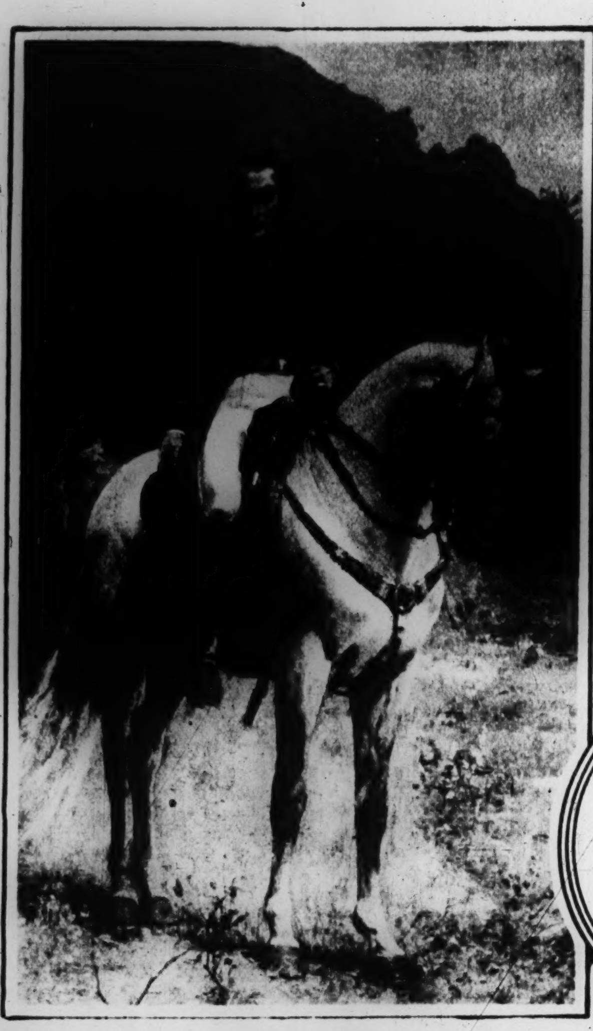
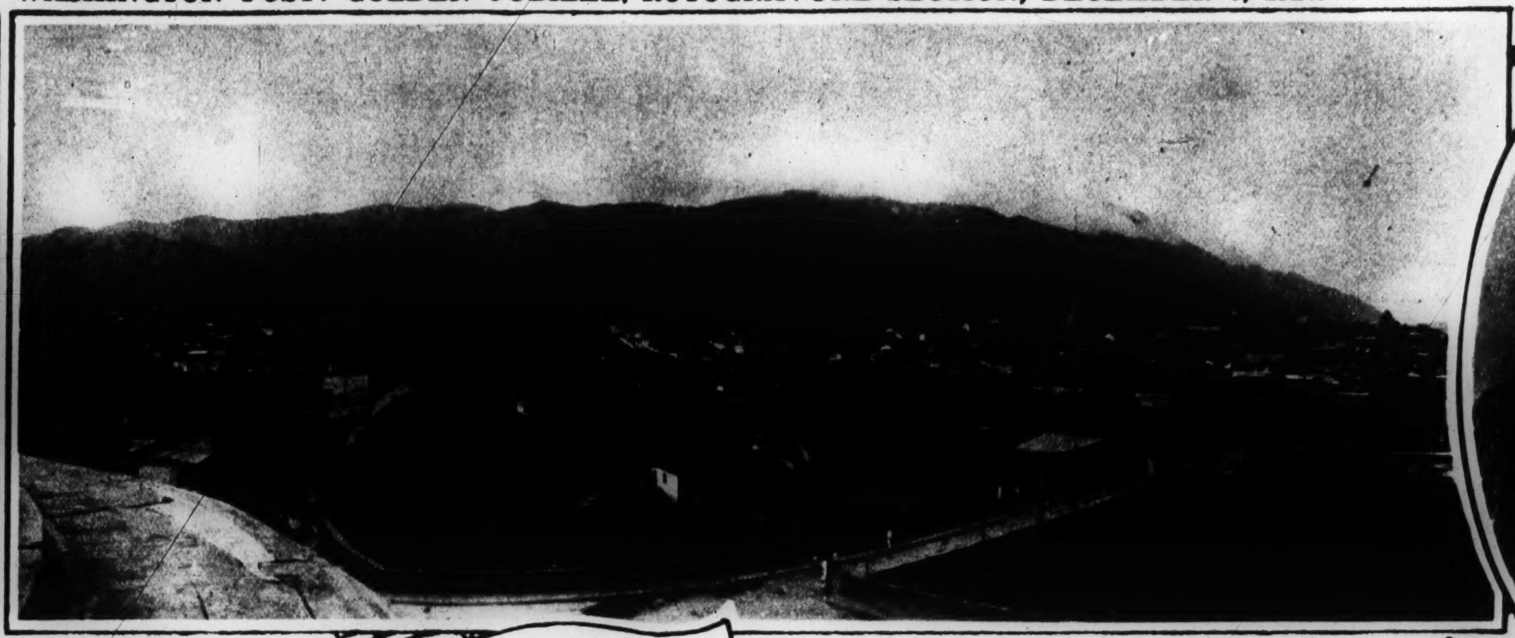


THE LIBERATOR, SIMON BOLIVAR, from the painting by Arturo Michelena.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF CARACAS.

GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ, President of the United States of Venezuela.

Venezuela, the land of liberty and of the Liberator, rich in great traditions and natural wealth and whose present order and prosperity assure it a golden future.

THE UNIVERSITY, Caracas.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON, Caracas.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE LIBERATOR, Caracas, Main Hall.

MONUMENT erected to the American comrades of Miranda who were shot by the Spaniards.

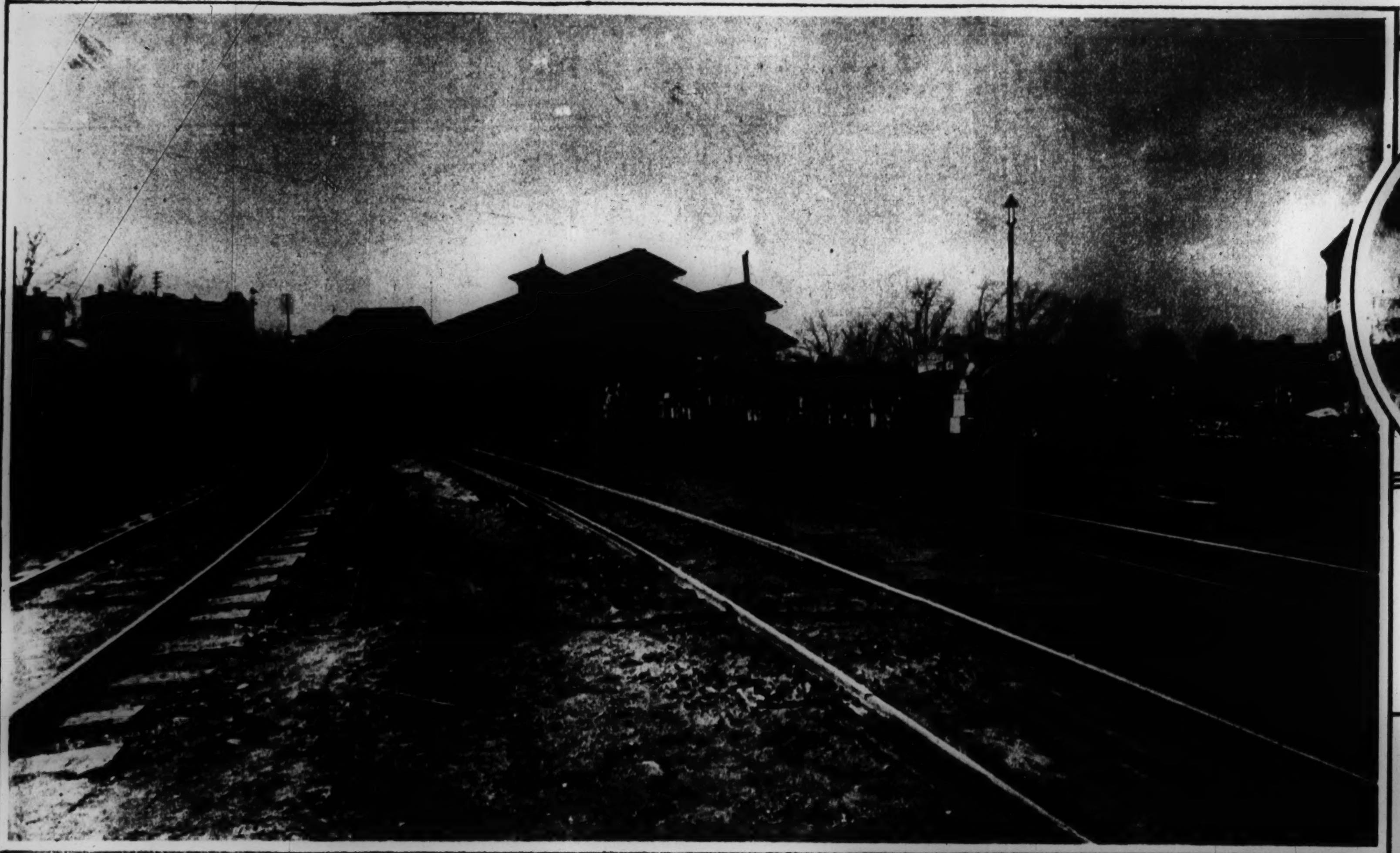
MONUMENT TO SUCRE, the Great Marshal of Ayacucho, and barracks, Maracay.

MAUSOLEUM containing the ashes of the Liberator, in the National Pantheon, Caracas.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE LIBERATOR, Caracas. "Hall of Battles" and Museum.

SIDE VIEW OF CAPITOL, Caracas.

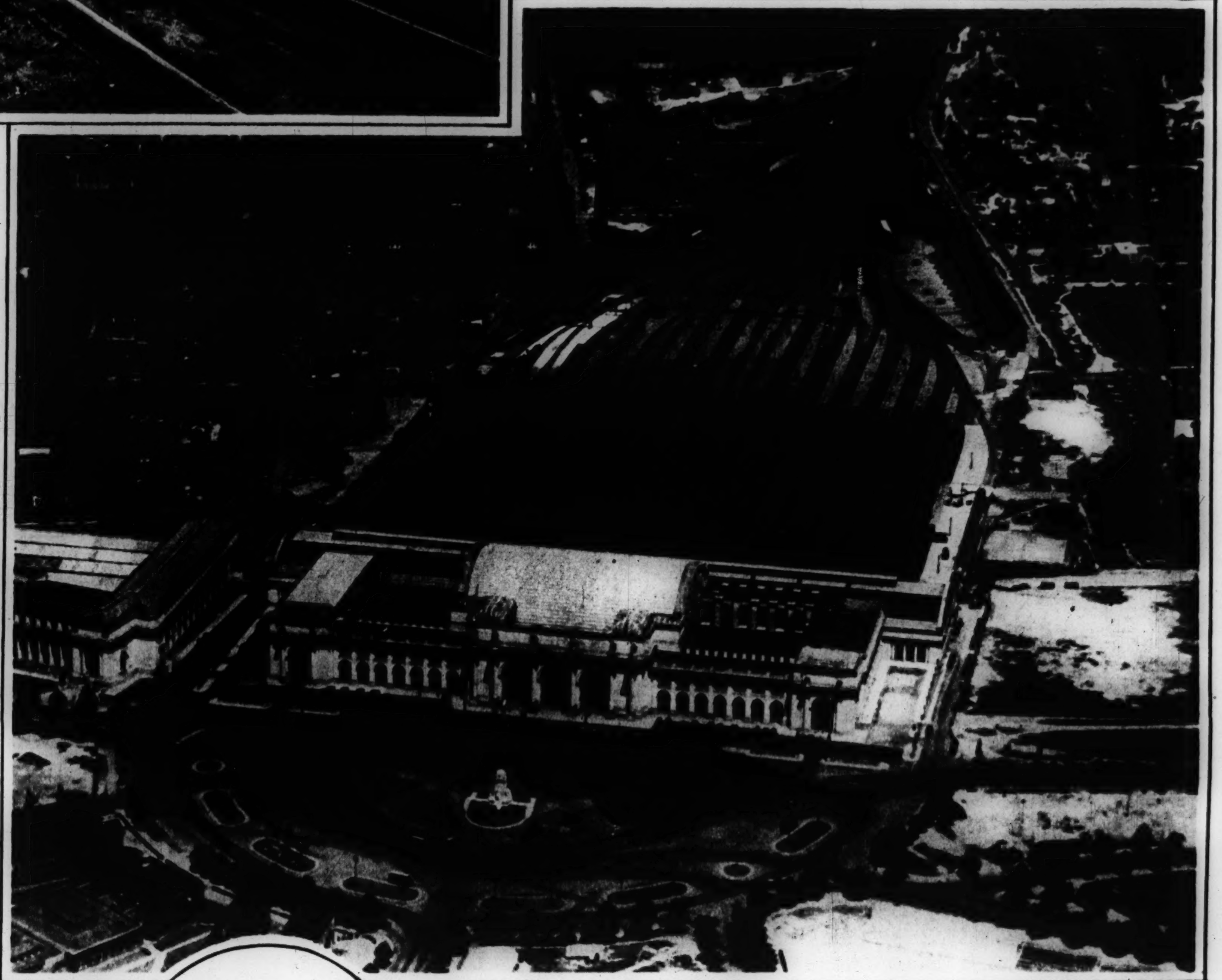
FRONT VIEW OF CAPITOL, Caracas.

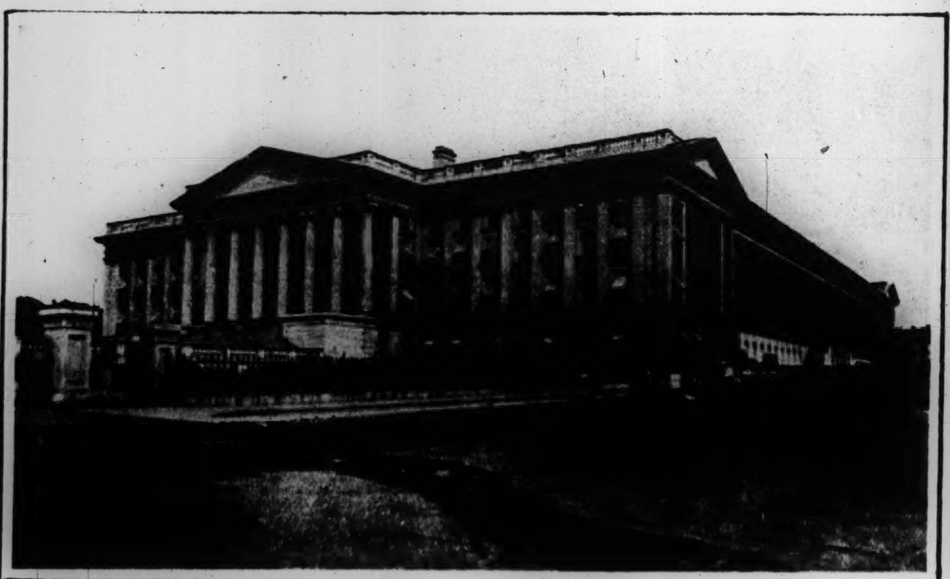


MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, the novelist, made her home in this house on Prospect avenue and Thirty-sixth street northwest.

Photo by J. E. Bishop.

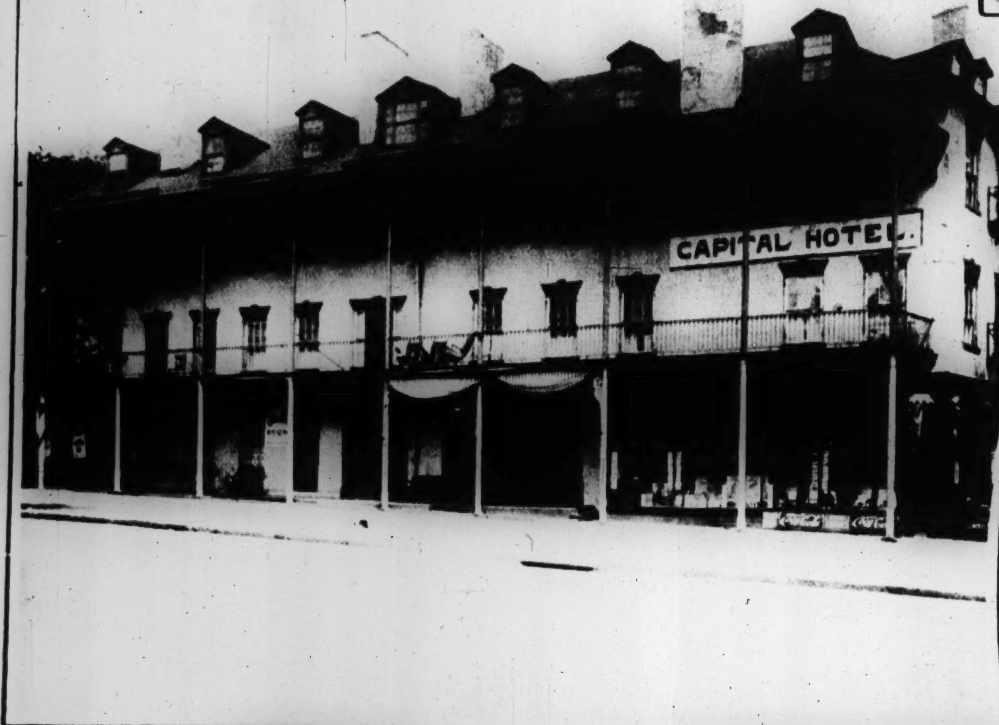
THE GROWTH OF RAILS. The train shed of the old Baltimore & Ohio Depot (above, Handy photo), looking west toward the station at the corner of New Jersey avenue and C street. The Union Station with the multitude of rails running into it today is shown at the right (copyright, Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.).



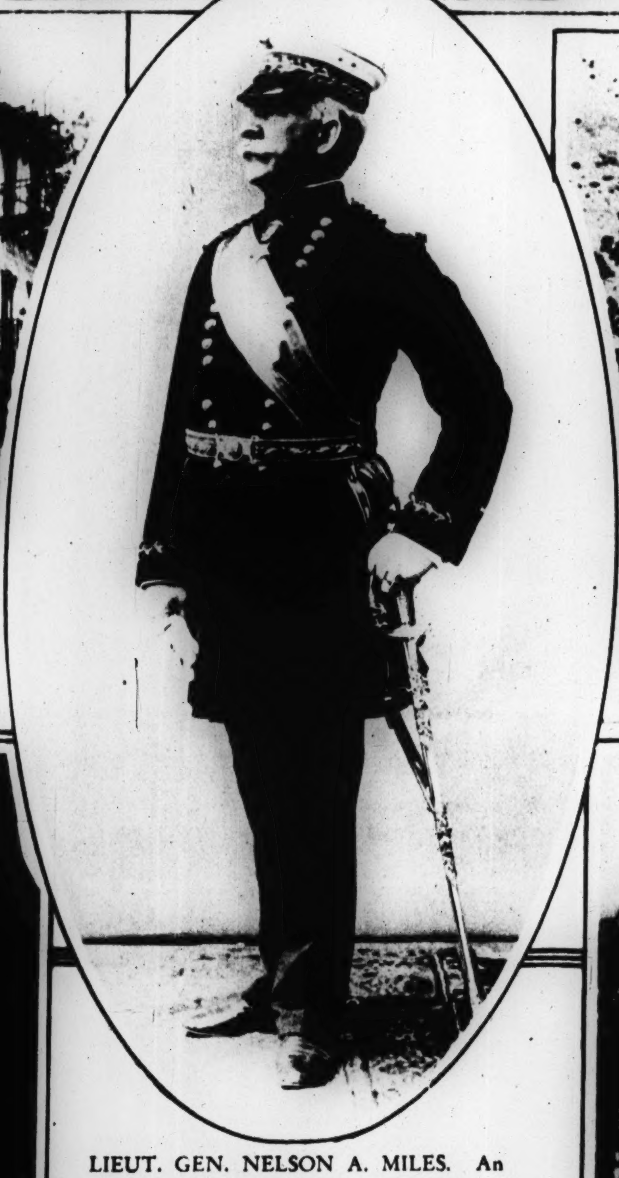


THE TREASURY, looking north into Fifteenth street from Pennsylvania avenue in 1870. North of the Treasury may be seen the old Riggs Bank. Notice the unsightly telegraph poles along Fifteenth street.

Handy Photo.

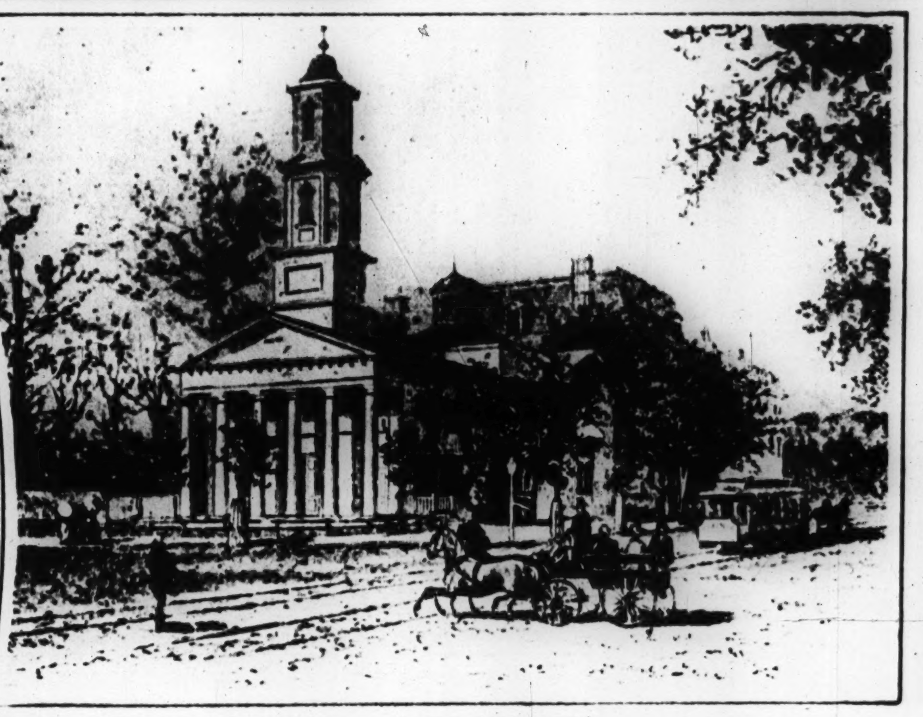


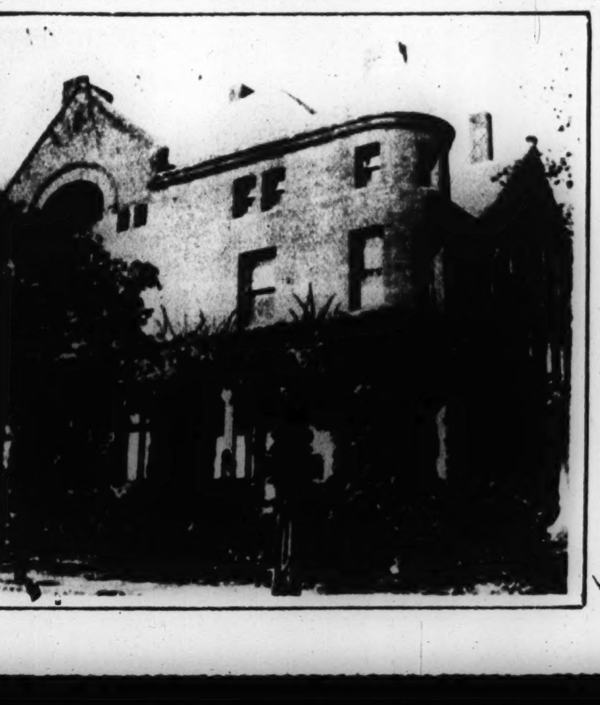
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, afterwards known as the Capitol Hotel, northeast corner of Third and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, now the site of a gasoline filling station. At the right is a view of the hotel's slave pens on the B street side. It was taken looking west from the top of the stairs, and shows the openings in the walls leading into the pens under the sidewalk.



LIEUT. GEN. NELSON A. MILES. An hitherto unpublished photograph taken in 1902 of the famous warrior who died in Washington, where he made his home for many years.

Photo by J. E. Bishop.





AN HISTORIC CORNER. St. John's Church, northeast corner of Sixteenth and H streets northwest, as it appeared in the Eighties. Left—Residence of the late John Hay, Secretary of State, northwest corner of Sixteenth and H streets, now the site of a new hotel known as the Hay-Adams House.

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY

Panorama showing Piers, Shipbuilding Slips and part of Plant, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Taken from the James River.

Marine Activities

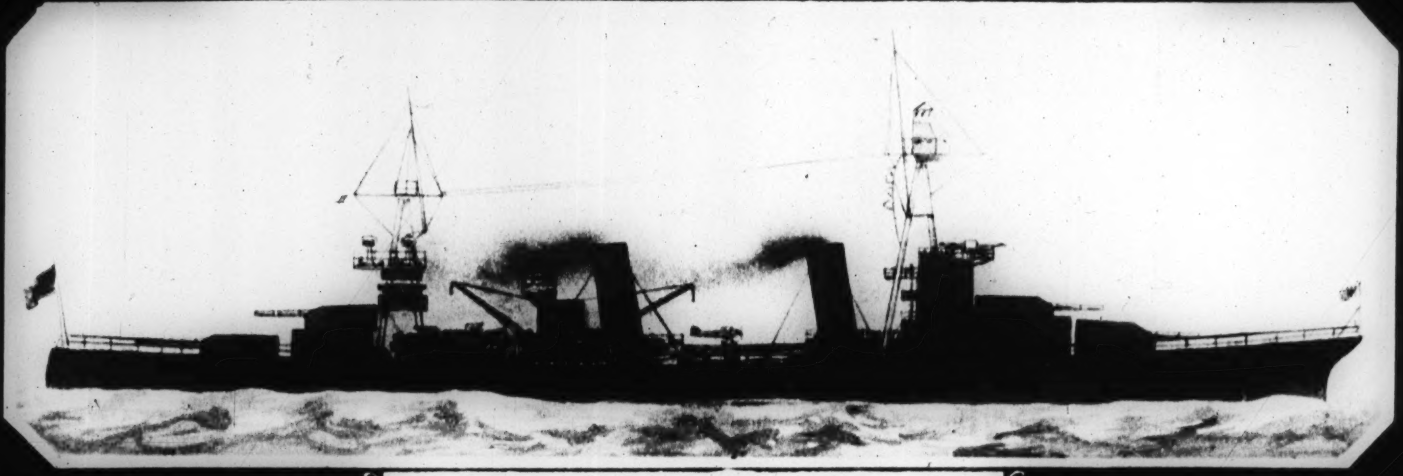
From the largest battleships and merchant vessels to the smallest harbor craft.

Ship Repairing

Dieselizing

Marine Engines, Turbines and Reduction Gears

Marine Scotch Boilers


U. S. Cruisers No. 30 and No. 31.
Contract Awarded, April, 1927.

Industrial Activities

Hydraulic Turbines

Penstocks

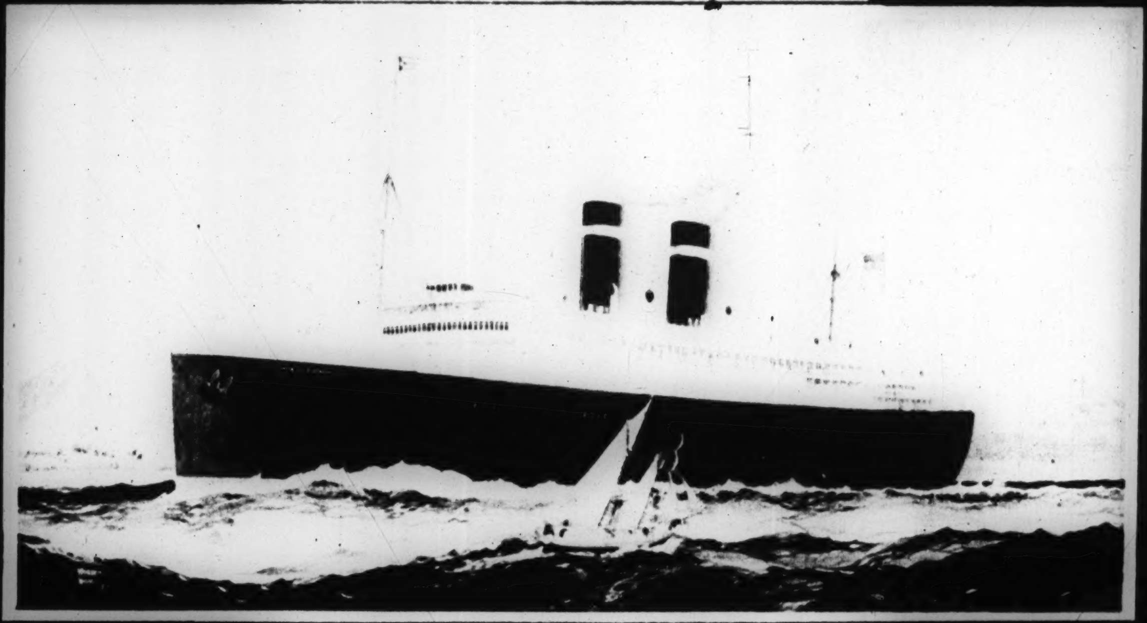
Head Gates

Crest Gates

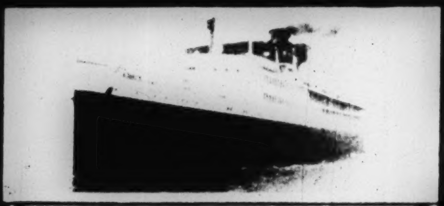
Rack Rakes

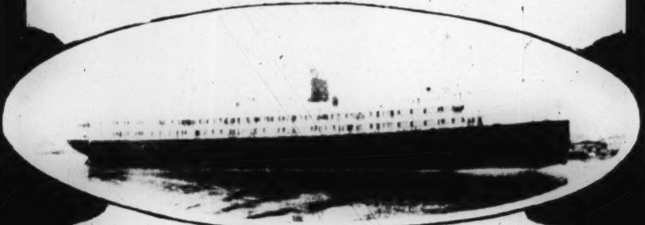
Racks

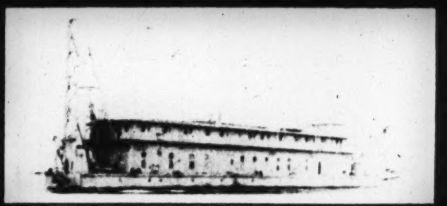
Transmission Towers

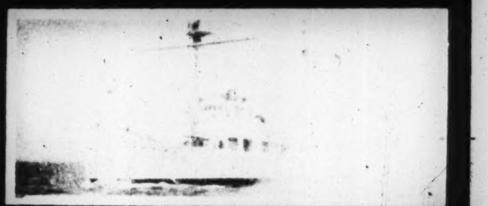

S. S. California, built at Newport News for the Panama-Pacific Line.

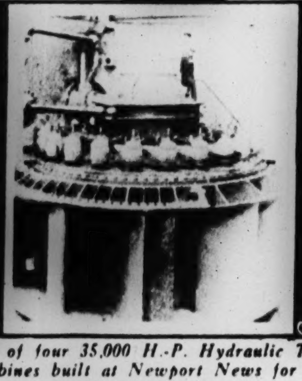
S. S. Caracas, built at Newport News for the Red "D" Line.

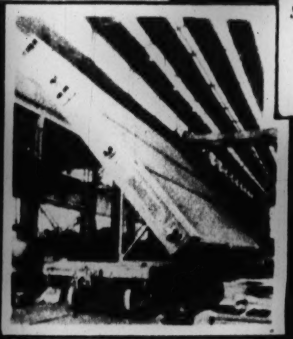

S. S. Iroquois, sister ship to the S. S. Shawnee, both built at Newport News for the Clyde Line.


S. S. Chatham, sister ship to S. S. Dorchester and S. S. Fairfax, Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. All built at Newport News.

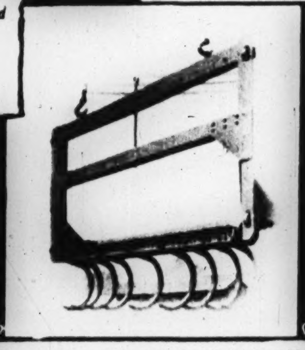

U. S. War Department Dredge Raymond, built at Newport News.


U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Northland, a Newport News product.

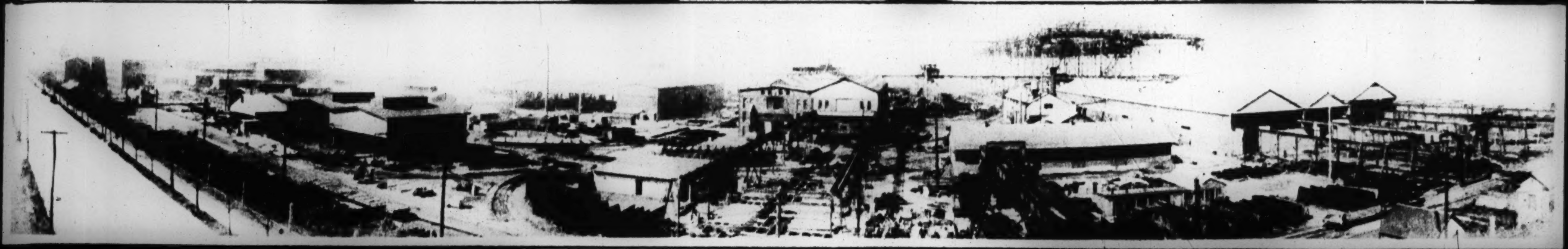

One of four 35,000 H.-P. Hydraulic Turbines built at Newport News for Muscle Shoals.


One of the 50 Crest Gates for the Conowingo Dam.

Penstock under construction at Newport News.


Mechanically operated Rack Rake, Newport News.

Transmission Tower under test at Newport News.


Panorama showing extensive plant and shops of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. Taken from Washington Avenue, Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY

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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA